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THE

NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

POLITICAL EVENTS.—JAN. 1, 182



GREAT BRITAIN.

The first subject worthy of attention in our political department, at the present moment of domestic tranquillity, is, as usual, Ireland and its grievances. That these attract some portion of attention is not wonderful; it is only extraordinary that the happiness of six millions of souls should have so little of our concern, and not lead to the adoption of measures analogous to their importance. It might be thought that motives of good policy and national interest would in the present time overweigh the narrow and sordid principles of a party in this country, that, with an obstinacy only paralleled by its bigoted, self-interested, and ignorant supporters on the other side of the Channel, would again plunge a nation in horror and desolation. The one strives there to hold fast the good things of their party and trample on their countrymen, the other here to prop and bolster up a system which they denominate that of 'true religion'—a system which makes, contrary to reason, the fractional few govern the whole many—a system that makes natural right and temporal liberty subservient to spiritual despotism; a system that while foreign nations abrogate the laws which prevent the advantages a government may gain from the allegiance and services of every native, would debar for ever of civil rights nearly a whole people. But though the interest of the Protestant religion is one pretence for the conduct of this party, it is not the real one;—they hold the profit and power, and wish to keep them. Few are so ignorant as not to know from the experience of the past, that continued persecution increases proselytes*, and that many dogmas of catholicism, the miracles of Hohenlohe, and a great portion of the superstitions now clung to, would be eradicated before the spread of common sense, did not the natural passion of resistance to persecution, grounded on the belief that the truest faith was ever that most belied in all times, and the obstinacy with which people hold fast even hereditary errors, with an indignant spirit burning under civil privation and oppression, prevent the still small voice of reason from being heard. True religion never makes proselytes by aid of gibbets and transportations. It is not to be spread over a nation by giving bishops 20,000*l.* a-year to revel in purple pomp, nor by levying tithes and supporting canonical rapacity at the expense of the poorest peasantry in the world. It will not become the reigning faith by building churches in parishes where there is not a single Protestant resident, at the expense of the Catholic inhabitants, and by levying tithes and church-rates on them, as in the parish of Ballyvoorney, where there never was a resident rector nor a single Protestant. At Tuonadroman there are six Protestants and a curate, and the rector an absentee. The tithes and rates are, however, extracted from those of the opposite faith, and the curate preaches to the church walls that the emoluments of the sinecure may travel into the pockets of the far-distant rector. Under the present system in Ireland, Catholicism cannot diminish. There are only two ways in which both ignorant and enlightened can view the church of Ireland as at present constituted—either as a thing working for the spiritual benefit of the people, or a mere receptacle for fat sinecurists and an instrument of temporal power. In the first of these cases it is easy to judge of the fitness of its constitution. Examine it by the Church of England, though this last may have its blemishes, or by the Church of Scotland, or by the College of Fishermen, the founders of Christianity;

* There is a remarkable proof of the truth of this in Ulster, which in 1773 contained only 38,459 Popish families; it had then 62,620 Protestants: now the proportions are reversed—the Catholics nearly double the Protestants.

look at its bloated wealth, its idleness, its influence—not acquired by the only lawful means, mild persuasion, superior learning, and earnest zeal, but by penal statutes, and the sword of temporal power. Were these the rules of the ministry of Him, the very first article of whose creed was, that his kingdom was not of this world, and can the propagation of the faith of the founder of Christianity be secured by violating its fundamental doctrines? If in the second place the Church of Ireland is to be regarded merely as an instrument for securing political influence, and providing for those families and that party which riot there upon the places and property of the country; it is far better that Government should use a species of continental police, and cease to govern the Irish people by the present pernicious agency. No clergyman in Ireland should be in a commission of the peace. In England the clergy and people are one; but in Ireland, if the spiritual welfare, if the gaining disciples to the established faith be the real object, as it can be the only legitimate one of any church establishment, [In Ireland 6,400,000 out of 6,800,000 are of a different persuasion, either Catholic or Protestant, from the Church of England,] the clergy should never be made the instruments of temporal coercion, the chiefs of police over a people that it is their duty to allure by the mild truths of the Gospel, to persuade, to attach to them. Clergymen heading parties of soldiers and traversing the country to arrest depredators and suppress insurrections, by the aid of military agency, can only by such exhibitions create a distaste towards the faith of which they ought to be humble teachers. This is more especially the case when the Catholic parish ministers, in the more enlightened nations of the Continent, and also in Ireland, furnish such a contrast, and in this respect certainly approach nearer to the original ministry of the Gospel. In France the account of two clerical magistrates of the establishment going out in the night to detect some of the depredators in the South of Ireland, each with a party of soldiers or armed men, and by mistake unfortunately firing on each other, by which one of them was said to be killed, occasioned great astonishment; the priests could not comprehend it. Such a state of things may be in England without ill effects, but in Ireland it is worse than impolitic. A hundred serious, devout, zealous country English Protestant curates, on their little stipends, mingling among the people, taking a real interest in their welfare, visiting their humble abodes, and shewing that they sympathized with the sufferings while they checked the excesses of their parishioners,—who comforted them in sickness and healed their divisions, would more essentially promote real religion and public tranquillity within their sphere of influence, and would do more in spreading the Protestant faith, than five hundred clergy mounted and harnessed with all the police and soldiery of Ireland at their backs. The latter might silence, but they would not convince; they might suppress, but would not remove ill-feeling; they might keep knowledge at a stand, but they would never enlighten. In addition, they must be objects of constant suspicion, and even their well-meant efforts would be ineffective. It is to be lamented that so few politicians know any thing of the constitution of the human mind.

Let it not be thought from this, that we are the defenders of the Catholic faith. We should not be so, were it only because we know that the Protestant is more enlightened, allows more scope for reason and the free use of the faculties God has given to man—because he does not admit of delusions contrary to the every day evidence of the senses. The age of superstition is gone by with him; indeed, in many Catholic countries, an enlightened Catholic and Protestant differ but little; the former rejecting those absurdities, which in Ireland and in Spain so fetter the lower classes. If the better informed of the Catholics in Ireland (and we would hope they do not) believe in Prince Hohenlohe, or the sanctity of the race of Popes as mere men, (when they have many of them been, like most sovereigns, secret gratifiers of their passions, and with as little holiness or honour as the Bourbon race, for example,) and endeavour to support the Catholic faith by such delusions—we must deprecate it. But we support the right of the Catholic, as well as of every other man, to think as he pleases, in what alone concerns his spiritual welfare; and we deny the right of 400,000 persons to hold the rod of power, the sweets of place and emolument, and to dictate in matters of faith to six millions and a half in their common country, and at their expense; and to quarter and father ministers of a different faith upon them, as well as to confer in their common country exclusive power and emolument on a few equally as ignorant as those of the deprecated tenets, because they will take oaths which the others dare not conscientiously take. The present time can nowhere shew a parallel to this monstrous and flagitious system; and we are confident the coming time never

will. It is the duty of a government to see that all obey the common head, in every respect in which the social compact can lawfully claim obedience, namely, as to temporal matters—but it is an iniquity to degrade a whole nation of faithful people, because in one or two points that people may differ from seceders from their own more ancient creed; and to suffer them to be trampled upon by a few, who have no superior title to do so; save in subscribing to a different point or two of the established religious doctrine.

This, however, is not all—the Catholic is now to be debarred from the advantages of education, because he objects to the Bible being read in schools by youth, without explanation. He says there are things that are not fit for the eye of very young persons in the Bible, and that it is not approved of by the priests on this account. But if the Catholic be educated, he can read the Bible for himself; and as knowledge is the object, why not substitute the New Testament only, which, perhaps, would be unobjectionable, or some other book? This will not, however, suit the views of those who have the management of these things, and therefore it is wisely resolved the Catholics shall remain untaught! Can stupidity and folly go farther. The teaching children to read in the Bible will not make them Protestants—disciples to that faith must be obtained by reading and reflection, and children do not reflect. First make the Irish people read, any how, if they do but learn to read, and leave the rest to time, and the attention of those among the protestant ministry who are not above entering their cabins and instructing the lowest.

The intemperate speeches of one or two of the Catholic Association have set the enemies of Ireland on the scent again for a renewal of her past horrors. Our reliance, however, on the liberal part of the cabinet, on the kind temper of the King, and on the sense of Parliament, and the people of this country, makes us believe that the alarm they sound, and which is the echo only of Orange insanity, will die without effect. The Catholic rent, and a few thousand pounds in the hands of the Association, are viewed by these persons as dreadful things. In England, Constitutional Associations, so miscalled, may be formed, and funds raised to persecute every one who differs from the self-constituted authority; but in Ireland, when an association is formed openly, consisting of persons belonging to the prevailing faith of the country,—the wealthy and titled included of that faith—when every name is published openly, and its proceedings are open—when its objects are to punish, by due course of law, the perpetrators of cruelties and oppressions exercised on the poorest peasantry in the world, by the Orange faction and its members; in a country where many magistrates are partial, and neglect their duties, befriend their associates, or screen offenders; and where police-men accused of high crimes get Orange juries and acquittals—in that country, such a society is unlawful! But it is in reality a benefit to Ireland, for the peasantry will view it as the outlet of their grievances, and cease to take personal revenge. Already has the Society addressed them wisely and temperately, and outrage has nearly ceased. Government, having the whole body under its eye, and their very funds in its hands—knowing all its movements—witnessing the prosecutions it may institute, and every step it may take, is better off, and more secure than before—more able to repress it, if needful, or bear it out in dealing evenhanded justice in the Courts. Force and fraud, violence and blood, have been too often tried in that unhappy country already; ministers will be no worse off by the experiment of mildness and temperance, should it not succeed, than they were before. Still their temper will be tried—the Orange faction will hatch plots, invent conspiracies, and spread alarms, that it will require no common firmness to meet. If, which no reasonable, disinterested person believes, the Association is all its enemies assert, it is better to put it down when it has given something like justifiable ground for so doing, and thus have the whole strength of this country to support the measure, which could not be now. But the best plan of all is, to sincerely set about removing the evils that oppress the Irish people, with activity and earnestness.

Since writing the above, Mr. O'Connell has been held to bail, on a report of his speech in a Dublin Newspaper, for seditious expressions. As the objects of the Catholic Association, if open and legitimate, as they appear, cannot be supported by intemperance of speech, perhaps this step may not be an impolitic one on the part of the Government, and will have the effect of conducing to a more moderate tone of debate. Mr. O'Connell, however, denies that the expressions in the paper on which his arrest has been founded were his own; states that they are misrepresented; and he has accordingly given notice of legal proceedings against the printer. If Mr. Plunket has no other ground of charge, he may fail as he did in the affair of the Theatre, by trying to do too much. The measure may tend, however, to shew that the Go-

vernment will act firmly, if pushed to the necessity; and we hope that the present step has been taken with a view to moderate the tone of the Catholic debates, rather than to strengthen the hopes of the Orange faction, and bring about a renewal of those measures, in the old way of proceeding, which have made Ireland for 300 years the most wretched of nations, — which have never been once successful, but have added on all sides to the sum of human crime and misery.

Many rumours have been circulated by those interested in the public funds, during the last month: the principal of these were, the illness of his Majesty, and a difference with some of the foreign powers respecting the South American States, and the acknowledgment of their independence. The former was entirely without foundation, and the latter report also does not appear to have the shade of ground for its promulgation.

The melancholy state of the Spanish and Italian refugees in this country, who have some of them been nearly perishing with hunger in the streets, has been taken up in the City with an earnestness that does honour to the mercantile interest, the Lord Mayor having called a meeting for the purpose. It would have been a slur for ever upon the national character had these brave men been suffered to die, without that relief their bravery and the justice of their cause have a claim to in a country of liberty.

THE COLONIES.

The London Gazette has published the official accounts of the affair of the Liffey with the Burmese, which the reader will find anticipated, Vol. XII. p. 484.

A supplement to the Gazette also contains details of the events of the Burmese war on land; portions of which the reader will find, Vol. XII. p. 531 and 532. We shall merely give, therefore, in regular detail, and as briefly as possible, the operations up to the 16th of May, of which the reader will find parts more at length in the volume before alluded to, extracted from the East India newspapers. Shassurce was taken by a Burmese force on the 24th of September, 1823. It was recaptured by the British on the 21st of November. On the 17th of January there was an action at the stockade of Bickrampore, with 4000 Burmese, in which the latter were defeated with the loss of 185 men. The loss of the victors was 6 killed and 13 wounded. In February the Burmese advanced on Budderpore, when they were again beaten, with the loss of one jemadar killed, and 30 seapoys wounded on our side. While these operations were going on, Major Newton took possession of the stockades at Juttrapore, which the enemy abandoned; and Lieutenant-Colonel Bowen attacked the Burmese Chiefs, who had concentrated their forces, and taken up a position under the Berteaka Pass; they were strongly posted in two stockades, on the left bank of the Jeltingly river, which was not fordable except by means of elephants, on the backs of which a detachment was conveyed across the river, and the stockades carried. "From all the accounts which have reached me," says Colonel Bowen, "and from the number and extent of the stockades they had constructed, I cannot estimate the number of the enemy in this affair at less than five thousand, of whom the greater part are supposed to be Assamese, and the remainder Burmahs; their dispersion and flight towards the hills (in the greatest disorder and confusion) and passes into Assam, the capture of all their standards, gingals, and eight gilt chattahs, are the fruits of this affair." This was on the 18th of February: on the 21st there was another gallant affair, but not with equal success, at Doodpatlee; and attended with the loss of Lieutenant A. B. Armstrong, of the 1st battalion 10th regiment of native infantry, who was killed in action with the Burmese. This officer was shot at the head of the grenadiers, among the stakes and spring guns which were planted all round the enemy's stockades outside for a distance of from twenty to thirty yards, concealed for the most part in long grass. Lieut.-Colonel Bowen and Captain Johnston were also wounded, the latter severely. Next follow the naval and military operations against Cheduba, Negrais, and Rangoon, which we have already given. After General Campbell had taken Rangoon and liberated the Europeans kept there prisoners, the enemy concentrated his force at the village of Killyendine, from which he was driven on the 16th of May, with the loss of Lieutenant Thomas Kerr, of the 38th regiment, and one private killed, and nine privates wounded. Lieutenant Wilkinson was also severely wounded, with eight or nine of his crew. In these several actions a large quantity of ordnance was captured. The detachment sent against Negrais returned to head-quarters, and it not being calculated for a military post, though captured, it was abandoned as not capable of being made defensible by the Burmese. Thus it may be seen that up to the arrival of the latest accounts, little or no impression had been made upon the country. Of the

character of the enemy it may be judged from what General Campbell says, that little or nothing is yet done towards his subjugation. "He evinces a most marked determination of carrying hostility to the very last extremity; approaching our posts day and night under cover of an impervious and incombustible jungle, constructing stockades and redoubts on every road and pathway, even within musquet-shot of our sentries, and from these hidden fastnesses carrying on a most barbarous and harassing warfare; firing upon our sentries at all hours of the night, and lurking on the outskirts of the jungle, for the purpose of carrying off any unlucky wretch whom chance may throw in their way." Our Indian empire is already unwieldy enough, and its affairs seem to require some more able and vigorous heads to direct them, than it at present possesses. It would not be wonderful if we suffered some checks yet in this contest; and there does not seem talent enough in the unintellectual counsellors of the Honourable Company in India, to extricate us from any, even the least, difficulty that may occur. Sound political views and a liberal policy do not exist in India; and the nobleman who was best adapted for such an exigency has been removed, from his not being quite enough of the shopkeeper in his views for the India councils.

The Icarus, Captain Graham, lately captured two pirate vessels at Cayo Blanco, near the Havannah. From the details it appears, that the Spanish authorities in Cuba wink at the shelter which the pirates find on their shores, and that the goods pirated are disposed of at the Havannah, almost openly. Twelve vessels, with crews amounting to 150 persons, had been destroyed by them, and the people murdered.

The colony of New South Wales having been proved to produce the finest and best wool, a company has been formed to promote its growth, for which purpose a grant of 1,000,000 acres of land has been made, in fee-simple, with power to select the proper situation, free of any charge for five years; but subject after that period to a moderate annual quit-rent, redeemable at any time for twenty years' purchase; and which is not to be exacted at all, provided a certain number of convicts shall be employed by the Company. Of this grant, the Company have the power of leasing or selling 500,000 acres, after the expiration of five years, provided the sum of 100,000*l.* shall have been expended on the land,—in the formation of roads, the erection of buildings, clearing, cultivating, fencing, draining, or other improvements; and also of alienating any portion of the remaining 500,000 acres, by licence from his Majesty's Secretary of State.

FOREIGN STATES.

The French Chambers have met, and the following speech was delivered on this occasion by the new King, whose personal activity forms a singular contrast to the immobility of his predecessor. His coronation is shortly to take place; and the mildness of character the new Sovereign has displayed, and his attention to business, taking no relaxation but that of the chase, have removed many of the fears entertained of his love of arbitrary measures. The Dauphin, also, who has had some little experience, and sees things in a better point of view than the other more immediate branches of the family, exercises great influence over his father.

"Gentlemen—The first want of my heart is to speak to you of my grief and of your own; we have lost a King wise and good, tenderly beloved by his family, venerated by his people, honoured and respected by all foreign governments. The glory of his reign will never be effaced. Not only did he re-establish the throne of my ancestors, but he consolidated it by institutions, which, bringing together and uniting the past with the present, have restored to France repose and happiness. The touching affliction which the whole nation felt at the last moments of the King my brother, was to me the sweetest of all consolations; and I can say with truth it was to this cause that I owe the power of fully enjoying the confidence with which my accession to the throne has been received. This confidence shall not be deceived. Gentlemen, I know all the duties which royalty imposes on me; but strong in my love for the people, I hope with the aid of God to have the courage and firmness necessary for their due fulfilment—*(Bravos and acclamations of love here interrupted the King)*.—I announce to you with pleasure that the dispositions of foreign governments have experienced no change, and leave me no doubt respecting the maintenance of those friendly relations which subsist between them and myself. The spirit of conciliation and prudence which animates them gives to the nations the strongest guarantee which they ever have had, against the return of those troubles by which they were for so long a time desolated. I shall neglect nothing to maintain that happy agreement which is its fruit. With this object it was that I consented to prolong still further the stay in Spain of a part of the troops which my son had left there after a campaign, which, both as a Frenchman and a father, I may call glorious. A recent convention has regulated the conditions of this temporary measure in such manner as to conciliate the interests of the two monarchies. The just security which our foreign relations give us will favour the developement of our internal

prosperity. I will second this salutary movement, Gentlemen, by causing to be successively proposed to you the melioration required by the sacred interests of religion, and by the most important parts of our legislation. The King my brother found a great consolation in preparing the means of closing the last wounds of the Revolution. The moment has arrived to execute the wise designs which he had conceived. The situation of our finances will permit the accomplishment of this great act of justice and of policy without augmenting the imposts, without injuring public credit, without retrenching any part of the funds destined to the different branches of the public service. These results, perhaps beyond expectation, Gentlemen, are due to the order established with your concurrence in the fortune of the State, and to the peace which we enjoy. I entertain a firm confidence that you will enter into my views, and that this restorative order will be completed by a perfect harmony of will between you and myself. I have resolved that the ceremony of my consecration shall terminate the first session of my reign. You will assist, Gentlemen, at that august solemnity. There, prostrated at the foot of the same altar where Clovis received the sacred unction, and in presence of Him who judges nations and kings, I will renew the oath to maintain and cause to be observed the laws of the State, and the institutions granted by the King my father; I will thank Divine Providence for having deigned to make use of me in order to repair the last misfortunes of my people; and I will beseech the Almighty to continue to protect that beauteous France which I am proud of governing."

The French army and navy are both strengthening; and the rumour of indemnity to the emigrants seems to gain ground, and to unsettle the public feeling in respect to the sale of landed property. All attempts at Paris to raise a Spanish loan have been unsuccessful.

If the people of England, and every other country to whom the use of their senses is yet left free, desire an example of the blessings which the members of the Holy Alliance confer upon nations, let them cast an eye upon Spain; and it will do a thousand times more to display the hypocrisy, tyranny, and crime of that junto, and their hollowness of heart and profligacy of conduct, than the tongue or the pen of its enemies could have accomplished in an age. The scene indeed is no more than might have been expected under the circumstances; but examine the conduct that dictated it. A cruel and besotted tyrant tramples upon a people who had placed him upon his throne, grinds them to dust, and plainly tells them that they breathe but at his sufferance. This people, by the sacred right which God and nature gave them, determine to modify their government, or in other words, to make it constitutional. The Holy Alliance arm against them, let the royal hyena again loose, violate a neutral territory, and make war upon an unoffending people. They do not tell him "Be moderate, be just, though we know in your eyes, and in that of us sovereigns, the people are but as dust—are created to labour and to die for our glory; yet we still hold kings responsible to God, and you must act accordingly with moderation and mercy."—No, this was no concern of theirs. He might decimate and ravage, nay, even depopulate his nation; but as he was king, and his unlimited power was only thereby rendered more clear, the groans of millions, the fumes of innocent blood might ascend unheeded in their eyes—the kingly power was untouched — the charm of absolute dominion was unbroken. Thanks to monkery and priestcraft, Spain may remain so a little longer, but not always. No long space of time will accomplish, not in Spain only, but in Europe, the work of constitutional government; and the Holy Alliance may then bite its fetters in vain,—these will be forged strong enough by and by to hold even them.

The French have quitted Madrid, and, except the destined portions left for garrisons (22,000 men), have gone towards or over the frontiers, heartily sick, it appears, of the degrading business on which they have been employed. The Inquisition is intended, it is said, to be immediately re-established. Ferdinand (for it is this man alone who is not only the responsible, but the active mover of the proscriptions that take place,) has established a system of terror that, according to some accounts, sets that of Robespierre at defiance: whether this be true or not, one thing is certain, that Ferdinand's is more comprehensive in effect; and it equally sets aside all law, justice, and humanity—daily executions of innocent men—fathers hanged for the crimes of their children—wives punished like criminals of the worst class, for aiding their husbands to escape unmerited death—ladies condemned to banishment, and sent off at a moment's notice from their homes and families, for the crime of sending food to friends or relatives dying of hunger in the prisons. Such are the hourly exhibitions of this king's paternal reign. Nine persons have been executed at Corunna, under pretence of their causing the death of certain rebels to the Constitutional Government. How the French garrisons are to be withdrawn without a reaction ensuing, it is impossible to say. The priests are every where preaching against their Gallic deliverers, and, blind as their ruler, seem utterly regardless of future consequences—in short, of every thing but vengeance.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Opera, during the last month, has held chief possession of the boards of Old Drury. The attraction of "Der Freischutz," rendered more perfect by repetition, had scarcely begun to decline, when Sapio and Miss Stephens appeared to draw and to fascinate the town. Sapio, though new to the stage, has long been known to the musical world as a tasteful and accomplished singer. Having been accustomed to concerts, where his delightful though limited powers were thoroughly enjoyed, he risked something when he entered on a wider sphere, and attempted to win the approbation of audiences less capable of appreciating the delicacies of his science, and more impatient for the exhibition of power than skill. At his first appearance, therefore, while there was sweetness and expression which could not fail to touch the heart, there was an occasional failure in the use of the falsetto, and sometimes a betrayal of painful effort, which the foolish enthusiasm of his encoring friends served to increase. His success, however, was not doubtful; and practice has since enabled him to manage his resources with better husbandry, and to conceal his deficiencies with greater ease. Like Braham, he has evidently a true love of his art, and feels what he sings. As an actor, he has the benefit of a tall person and intelligent countenance, and displays much more animation than singers in general possess, or, at least, than they allow themselves to exhibit. He first appeared as the Seraskier in the "Siege of Belgrade," and afterwards as Prince Orlando in "The Cabinet," and in both of these pieces was excellently supported by the performers in the orchestra, and on the stage. Miss Stephens, as Lilla and Floretta, not only enchanted the audience with a voice far sweeter and richer than any other earthly sound, but surprised them by an exuberance of comic humour which has been gradually dawning on the town, and which greatly heightens the effect of her singing. Her song in "The Cabinet," "The bird in yonder cage confined," is almost as well acted as it is sung; and the little dancing duet with Harley in the last act is the triumph of animal spirits and melody. When the strains of such a pipe seem to burst spontaneously from a blithe and merry heart, the effect is irresistible, and the people are quite riotous in their sympathy. It is well known that the dialogue of these pieces is dreary trash; but it is rendered endurable by the liveliness of the performers, among whom Mr. Brown is conspicuous. This gentleman is perhaps the most versatile actor on the stage; he can give to "the Dougal Creature" a picturesque savageness, and hit off the Marquis in "The Cabinet" with a grace, a feebleness, and a *nonchalance*, which might almost enable him to rival the masterpiece of Farren.

"As you Like it," the freshest of romantic comedies, was agreeably played for several nights, though without any first-rate excellence in the cast, except the Jaques of Mr. Macready, which was in his best and chastest style. His delivery of the "Seven Ages" was eminently varied and beautiful; sufficiently coloured with the feelings adapted to its several parts for effect, without becoming a series of imitations, which is far beside the purpose and the character of the speaker. Mrs. Yates was a fair, a light, and lively Rosalind; Mr. Wallack an interesting Orlando; and Terry, though scarcely able to tame down his potent voice into childish treble, displayed both judgment and pathos in Adam. The introduced songs, unaffectedly sung by Mr. and Mrs. Bedford, rather assisted than disturbed that train of pensive images and thoughts which the play is calculated to awaken.

Tragedy has been, for the most part, confined to Monday nights, over which it holds a prescriptive and a rightful sway. There are, indeed, few serious plays which can be performed, in consequence of the total inefficiency of all the ladies of the establishment to represent the gentler heroines. Mr. Elliston has no Belvidera, no Isabella, no Desdemona, no Juliet; he has been unable to revive "Virginius" for want of a Virginia; and therefore his male tragedians are necessarily restricted to a small stock of characters. King John, however, has been revived with good success; for Mrs. Bunn was tolerable as Lady Constance, and Mr. Macready played the wicked yet imbecile monarch with great originality, discrimination, and power. His two scenes with Hubert in the third and fourth acts held the house in trembling attention; and his death-scene, one of the most terrific, yet least revolting pictures of nature struggling with poison ever exhibited, struck the audience with a sensation approaching to awe. Wallack gave a meritorious sketch of Falconbridge; but who can ever hope to rival the Covent-Garden representative of this gallant, gay, and triumphant character?

Two new after-pieces have been provided for the lovers of novelty at half-price—"The Fire Worshippers" and "My

Uncle Gabriel." The first could not, of course, exhibit, within the compass of a melodrame, any of the energy or pathos of Moore's poem; but the interest of the situations was generally well preserved, and the Gheber costume was remarkably picturesque and rich. With a selection from the magnificent scenery of the Enchanted Courser, and the advantage of coming after that marvellous piece of stupidity, this melodrame obtained considerable applause, and filled for several nights the standing-room of the pit, and the seats of the upper boxes. "My Uncle Gabriel" is a musical farce, founded on the venerable mode of tricking a guardian of his ward by obtaining a promise in the disguise of a wealthy relative of the lover; but it is managed with considerable skill. There are also, to shed light among the intricacies of the plot, mine host and hostess, Tom Tacit and Mrs. T., capitally done to the life by Knight and Mrs. Orger. Knight, lately elevated from the post of head waiter by the hand of his mistress, was a rare mixture of dandyism and conjugal submission; while Mrs. Orger was the liveliest, pleasantest, and most piquant of shrews. This precious pair, with some favourite snatches of old tunes, and one or two original airs, have rendered the farce popular, and added another to the adjudged cases on the theatrical code of morality and law. According to that admirable system, it is honourable to cheat any old man by any means of a fortune to which a young woman is appended, and his consent, however extorted, is absolute and can never be retracted! What would the stage do without these most just and reasonable postulates?

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

An attempt made at this Theatre to found a tragedy on the stock of Schiller's play, "The Minister," has met with but partial success, although recommended by no ordinary spirit and power. While the inferior productions of the German stage, depending on vulgar paradoxes, and startling moral incongruities, have sometimes become popular, there is little reason to expect that the higher and purer tragedies of Germany will ever be estimated by an English audience as they deserve. We cannot wait for the elaborate developement of character and motive which the more patient Germans are pleased to observe, nor bear the gorgeous tediousness which is, with them, an essential part of melancholy grandeur. Their best plays, therefore, when foreshortened and epitomised for our use, seem full of improbabilities and gratuitous horrors, and want that harmony and proportion which we instinctively require in every work of art. The softening and redeeming touches are lost; incidents which were subservient to the exhibition of thought and feeling become obtrusively prominent; and the mere anatomy of the piece is exposed, without the grace and bloom which it was invented to animate. However much the adapter may admire his original, he dares not translate; and it is impossible to abridge without destroying a work of genius. This difficulty is exemplified in the play of "Ravenna," in which part of the outline of Schiller is preserved, but is not filled up in a kindred spirit, though by no mean or ordinary hand. The tragedy, which begins with a fine opposition of motive and passion, and in its onset has traces of greatness which arrest attention, dwindles into a mere tale of unfounded jealousy, inciting a lover to poison his mistress, and only discovered to be idle when both are about to die. At the very best, a groundless suspicion, the utter futility of which the audience know, is a frail and inadequate basis for tragedy, compared with the opposition of real passions to each other, or their vain strife with inexorable destiny. There is an apparent disproportion between the cause and result, which, however frequently it may occur in the administration of human affairs, should be avoided by a poet, whose business is to give singleness and harmony to his creations, and to inform with nobleness the thoughts as well as the fortunes of his persons. But it is still worse when, as in Ravenna, the jealousy is not only founded in error, but in absurdity; when it is not only groundless, but its cause is fantastical and ridiculous. A villainous secretary, who avows love for the heroine, persuades her that, in order to save her father's life, it is necessary she should write a letter professing affection for a man whom she never saw, alluding to past meetings, and representing her apparent regard for him to whom she was entirely devoted, as a mere pretext to conceal her attachment to a wretched coxcomb. This is not all; he next obliges her to take an oath that she will never disavow this letter;—she accordingly refuses to explain until her lover has poisoned himself and her, in the belief of this marvellous infidelity, and then, as "death absolves all oaths," that is, as it can do no good to break the obligation (if such it can be called), she tells the whole, which, told five minutes sooner, would have prevented the bloody farce! The shocking tenor of these incidents was heightened by the hero coolly sending the poor old father away, that he might mur-

der the daughter in his absence, and their absurdity increased by the entrance of the villain merely to be killed. In the beginning of the play, is a character which promised better things—a high-souled mistress of the Prince, who is desperately in love with Cæsario and with virtue—and who, on his being commanded to marry her, and visiting her to explain his repugnance, tells him her history, and implores him to pity one who, being the orphan daughter of the traitor Doge Faliero, was left destitute, and forced by hard necessity and circumstance into splendid infamy. But the part came to nothing; for the lady, after an interview with her rival of alternate scolding and blessing, called or rang for all her maids and footmen, took leave of them in a set speech, and retired to a nunnery. As a whole, the play was well written; more smoothly and equably indeed than most tragedies of the day; and interspersed with elegant and fanciful allusions—and this is little. In parts it was well acted. Young played the hero;—and in all the trying situations played with great energy and truth; but he scarcely looked or spoke the gallant lover. The part seemed better adapted to Charles Kemble; but then there was no other worthy of Young; and this theatre cannot spare him. Cooper played the Secretary, and Yates the Coxcomb well—but there should be neither secretaries nor dandies in tragedy; neither should Mr. Bartley, though a very good comedian, be compelled to play an unhappy father. He sticks in misery, like a man in the mud, and offers his jolly rotundity of person, not to the arrows of fate, but the laughter of the Gods. Miss Kelly was natural and pathetic in the poor deluded and persecuted heroine; and sometimes imparted a momentary reality to impossible sorrows. Miss Lacy played the first scene of her part in a manner worthy of Faliero's daughter, but afterwards sunk, with the character, into "inexplicable dumb show and noise." The play had the wretched fortune to escape damnation, and linger on three nights in pain, to the obvious loss of the managers. But its author has talent; and if he thinks success as a dramatist worth its terrible cost, we think he will ultimately ensure it.

"As You Like It" has been revived here with more care in the decorations than at Drury Lane, and certainly with a stronger cast—for Miss Tree is the Rosalind, and Charles Kemble the Orlando. It is true, the charming girl who plays the heroine, has not that rich cordial humour which the broad pleasantries of the part require; but she has a Shakspearian delicacy and truth; and turns all the raillery and mirth "to favour and to prettiness." Her execution of the Cuckoo song—if we ought to apply so harsh a word to such an effusion of natural sweetness—is exquisite. Charles Kemble's Orlando is as young as ever—the very mirror of woodland Chivalry. Young breathes out the poetry of Jaques, in rich and solemn tones without effort, as an Æolian harp touched by the melancholy breeze. All the inferior parts are well filled, and, in particular, the little character of Oliver, which is topped by Connor. His description of the adventure with the lioness, so exquisitely told, is one of the most graceful pieces of recitation we have lately heard. The "Frozen Lake," which was produced at the Lyceum, has, with the aid of Miss Tree, formed a very pleasing afterpiece.

We are happy to notice a great reformation in the playbills of both houses; the entire exclusion of puffing. They are now the fair and honest abstracts and brief chronicles of those who are themselves the abstracts and chronicles of the manners of the age and the pleasures of the people. We thank the managers for thus leaving the province of criticism and eulogy to us, and wish they may experience, and help us to enjoy also—a merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

Ever since the last opening of the Continent, this overgrown metropolis of ours has been gradually assimilating itself in many particulars to its great French rival; until at length, among other points of resemblance, its places of public amusement are scarcely inferior in number and variety to those of Paris itself. Like those of Paris, too, the pretensions of *each* of these places are so paramount, that, looking at those pretensions merely, it would puzzle the most pains-taking of enquirers to pitch upon any one among them which he or she is *not* in duty bound to see. But as, unhappily, the very longest day in the life of the most vivacious of Londoners consists of but "from nine till dusk," and as moreover none are worthy to be considered as Londoners who permit themselves to be seen within its precincts for more than six of the twelve months into which the year is divided, it is obvious that nothing less than "a charmed life," gifted with the faculty of

fashioning its possessor into four several persons, can suffice to see all the various Exhibitions, every one of which insists on its right and title to be seen before any of its rivals.

In this emergency, ever watchful for the welfare of that public on whose favours so much of *our* welfare depends, we have determined on offering ourselves up as victims to the voracious demon of *divertisements*. In a word, in virtue of that "charmed life" which *we* alone bear —(and which consists, as the reader is no doubt aware, in our plural personal WE) we engage from this time forth, to visit every Exhibition extant, or to be so, and report upon the merits and attractions of each, with as much consistency as can in candour be expected from so multifarious an identity as our undertaking requires: of course reserving to ourselves the absolute right of determining in *what* merit and attraction do or do not consist, and wholly passing over (except we see special reasons to the contrary) all claims which are not accompanied by these qualities.

Be it expressly understood, too, that we disclaim all desire, much more all intention, of interfering with those "ingenious" coadjutors whose Essays on the Drama and the Fine Arts are the pride of this registerial department of our Miscellany; for criticism is what we neither affect, nor are affected by; and even if it were otherwise, Fine Art is a flight above us, and the Drama is at present a troubled ocean in which we have no fancy to fish. It will therefore be our task merely to glean along the vast field of metropolitan amusement, after the chief monthly harvest has been reaped. And yet so prolific is the soil in question, and so perpetually renewed its produce, that we are greatly mistaken if even the scattered ears, which *we* shall be able to pick up, may not, with moderate skill, be manufactured into as much of the true "staff of life" (e. g. amusement) as will satisfy any moderate appetite.

Our readers, then, will be good enough to understand that what we propose to offer them in this new article is a register of those minor amusements (not properly included under the heads of Drama or Fine Arts) which are from time to time putting forward claims to public attention; and that it will be our business to offer such a description of each as will indicate the nature of those claims.

We shall, on account of the time of year, devote the remainder of this introductory paper to some of those Exhibitions which seem best adapted to afford mingled amusement and instruction to the youthful visitor. And first of

Miss Linwood's Gallery.—The silly complaint that we sometimes hear, about merit not meeting with its due share of public reward, cannot be better answered than by pointing to the success of this delightful Exhibition. There never was an instance before of any similar Exhibition so long retaining its hold on public patronage and attention; and the reason is, that there never was an instance before of any set of objects, the work of one pair of hands, deserving that patronage so well. Ascending a flight of steps leading out of that Royal Exchange of busy idlers, the north side of Leicester Square, you reach a hall, peopled by two silent portresses, who point out the way to the Gallery up-stairs—at the door of which you pay what the fair proprietor of this place would probably find to be a much higher admission fee if she were to diminish it one half. Be this as it may, however, you enter, without any of the *prestige* of a public exhibition, and find yourself in a long gallery, the left side of which seems to be covered, from the floor to the ceiling, with some of the choicest specimens of modern art interspersed with here and there one of the ancient school. Here you are content to admire for a while the vigorous truth of Opie, the absolute reality of Morland, the elegant want of simplicity of Westall, the rich naturalness of Gainsborough, and the spirited portraiture of Hopner. Presently, however, you begin to enquire for the needle-work pictures of Miss Linwood; for it is *these* that you are come to see. What, then, is your mingled surprise and delight, to find that you have no farther to go, for that the objects of your search are before you! The deception is truly astonishing. Indeed it is almost too much so to be perfectly pleasing, or to admit of your properly enjoying and appreciating the objects before you, as works of imitative art. They are such singularly exact imitations of *pictures*, that you stand a chance of overlooking, or at best of not duly appreciating, their still greater merits as imitations of *nature!* In order that this may not be the case, and that the spectator may lose none of the pleasure this singular exhibition is capable of affording, we would advise him, after the first feeling of surprise caused by the illusion is a little gone off, to pass into the small anteroom to the right of the gallery, and examine the two or three pictures he will find there. As he is permitted to approach quite close to these, he will see at once that there is nothing about them in the slightest degree *deceptive*. He will perceive that every the minutest portion of the shading, colouring, &c. is done by

the needle and worsted alone; and that the work is not touched by any thing in the shape of colouring, after the threads have taken their place. We are convinced by experience that when visitors are fully satisfied of this, by the means we are pointing out, they will return to the contemplation of the great pictures in the long Gallery with redoubled pleasure. Viewing these objects, then, as imitations not so much of art as of nature, we cannot but consider them as most extraordinary productions; since the same effect is produced as by the pencil, but it is the result of means much more complicated in their nature and much less tractable in their application.—To descend into a few details, the figure of Jephtha's daughter, in the large picture after Opie, (2) has a purity, a simplicity, and a *clearness* of expression, which cannot have been better conveyed by the original. Again, in the large interior of a stable after Morland, (10) we have all that astonishing truth of character, particularly in the animals, which no other copies from this master possess.

But there was a boldness and spirit in the touch of these two masters, with which the *material* used in these works does not seem incompatible. Let us see how the copyist succeeds in subjects of a more refined cast. The Gleaner, by Westall, is as elegant and refined a version of the character as ever graced a fancy ball in May-fair; and yet Miss Linwood's copy from it(10) is not a whit less elegant and well-bred than its original. The same may be said of the copy (33) from Maria Cosway's elegant and passionless version of the Nymph Lodona melting away into a stream, to escape the embraces of the god Pan. In short,—not to detain the reader by details which are rendered unnecessary by the length of time this exhibition has been before the public,—there is scarcely a department of the art of painting, the imitation of which in worsted, Miss Linwood has not attempted; and in all she has succeeded in a way that is nothing less than surprising. In this first long gallery there are more than fifty works, in every variety of style and subject, and all framed as pictures. In the Gothic Gallery, at the end of this on the left, are several admirable works, seen under peculiar circumstances of light, appropriate scenery, &c. Such as wild beasts seen in their dens—two historical scenes after Northcote—of Hubert and Arthur, and Lady Jane Grey, the night before her execution—both of them capitally managed. And last there is a small ante-room containing four pictures after old masters, which seem to be considered as the gems of the collection, but which we admire not so much as we do many of those in the principal gallery. The copy indeed of the Salvator Mundi, by Carlo Dolce (62), is most beautifully executed, *considering* the means employed. But in many of the copies from modern masters there is no occasion whatever to keep in mind any *consideration* of this kind.

We cannot conclude without again advising Miss Linwood to reduce the price of this exhibition to a level with that of others of a similar class, if it be only that all the world may be induced to visit so delightful an example of what human industry and ingenuity combined are capable of performing by the sole agency of one pair of hands.

M. Gaudin's Model of Switzerland.—The next exhibition that we shall recommend to the attention of our readers, is one which is not very dissimilar to the foregoing in the degree of mingled perseverance and ingenuity required for the production of it. It is a model, just now opened to public inspection, of by far the greater part of Switzerland, representing, in a space of twenty-six feet by twenty-one, no less than eighteen of the twenty-two cantons; and including every lake, mountain, town, village, road, stream, &c. throughout the space which it takes in; and the whole undoubtedly conveying the very best notion that was ever yet gained at one view of any similar set of objects. We shall of course not be understood to say that any distinct or satisfactory notion of Switzerland, as a country, or of its scenery as compared with other scenery, can be gained by the sight of this model. On the contrary, any *original* notions that are imbibed from witnessing a model of this kind, will inevitably lead us farther from the truth than if we remained in perfect ignorance, as it regards visual impressions. The merit and value of objects of this kind,—and particularly of the one before us—consist in their power of conveying distinct relative impressions, combined with, or rather combining into, one general local impression. In fact, this class of models may be regarded merely as improvements on the *popular* use to which maps are applied; and the present one, of Switzerland, may be conceived to represent that country, exactly as it would appear to an eye which should look down from a balloon hovering over it at a height which, by the natural effect of distance, should reduce the various objects to the size they are here represented,—the said eye still retaining its clearness and distinctness of vision. Those who have travelled in that beautiful country will find this model a better re-

membrancer than their own note-book; and to them it will offer "a picture in little" of Switzerland itself. But those who have yet to see Switzerland, will gain no better notion of it than they would in looking down from the abovenamed balloon at the height there alluded to.

Signor Cucchiani's Exhibition at Spring Gardens.—This is one of those nondescript exhibitions with which our rival "metropolis of the world" (for there are two) teems; but which have not yet become naturalised here, except at Bartholomew fair. It is, however, the more rather than the less worthy of attention on this account—especially as it addresses itself particularly to those indefatigable searchers after amusement whom the Christmas holidays have now let loose upon their astonished homes. Here those happy idlers, the school-boys—the only idlers that were ever yet happy even for a day—may see and hear all such things as they never saw or heard before, and such as will supply food to their daily and nightly wonderment, from the time they witness them until the Midsummer holidays next ensuing. Here "for the small charge of one shilling" (which entitles them to "back seats," that are fifty per cent. better than the front) they will hear, by way of prelude, a gentleman in a Genoa velvet helmet coin himself into a whole concert, consisting of six different instruments (or sixteen, we forget which;) but whichever it be, a quarter of an hour of his lively music, heard while the company (such as they are) are arriving, is worth listening to. Next they will hear a pleasant-looking rotund little gentleman, address them "in very choice Italian" French—not one word of which they will be able to make out, unless their French master (which is most likely) happen to have been an Italian too; in which case they will not stand in need of the very pleasant paraphrase with which the Signora Cucchiani insists on furnishing them, whether they need it or not, and which is infinitely more amusing and better worth the admission-money, than all the "Diversions of Purley" put together. "Now lady and gentilmans, I am go to splain to you the preformance of Mr. Cookyany. First he sall shew you some play of cart. He sall make you *draw a cart*, and ven you have draw dis cart, he sal tell you vich cart you have draw, just de same as if he have not see vich cart you have draw:" and so of the rest. In short, here, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at half-past seven, the Christmas public may meet with a multiplicity of incomprehensible conjurations, explained in English to the full as incomprehensible—accompanied by a very Kehama of musicians, and followed by the balancings of a certain M. Philipe—whose performances, seeing that we have unhappily passed our twelfth year, it would not become us to admire or wonder at in the way we could wish. Thus much, however, we will venture to assure our readers, that if they happen to have a spare hour and a half on their hands, and are not over-fastidious as to the company they sit beside, they can scarcely throw it away to better purpose than by paying a visit and a shilling to Signor Cucchiani and his most self-complacent of Signoras—who, to do her justice, sits in the midst of her visitors, with an air of *nonchalance* that would not disgrace the most accomplished at-home-ist in Hackney.

Ancient and Modern Mexico.—The only other exhibition we are able to notice this month, is Mr. Bullock's combined one, of Ancient and Modern Mexico; and this we must dismiss with great brevity, as it has already occupied our attention in its separate state. But it is one so extremely well adapted to its professed object, of conveying a distinct notion of the appearance, natural productions, costumes, &c. of the interesting country to which it relates, that we could not pass it over without a word of commendation, especially as it is one peculiarly calculated to afford that real instruction which is never so effective and permanent as when allied to amusement.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, Dec. 4.—On Wednesday the 17th ult. the Rev. John Gutch, M. A. having, on account of his advanced age and infirmities, expressed a wish to be relieved from the duties of the office of Registrar to the University, a proposal to the following effect was unanimously passed in Convocation:—"That, in consideration of his long and faithful services to the University, an annuity of 200*l.*, to commence on the 21st of December next, be granted to him, on his resignation of the said office in the course of the present Term."—On the next day, after several degrees had been conferred, Mr. Gutch resigned the office of Registrar of the University into the hands of the Vice-Chancellor.

The following subjects are proposed for the Chancellor's Prizes for the ensuing year, viz.

For Latin Verses—"Incendium Londinense anno 1666."

For an English Essay—"Language, in

its copiousness and structure, considered as a test of national civilization."

For a Latin Essay—"De Tribunicia apud Romanos potestate."

The first of the above subjects is intended for those gentlemen of the University who have not exceeded four years from the time of their matriculation; and the other two for such as have exceeded four, but not completed seven years.

Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize.—For the best composition in English verse, not containing either more or fewer than fifty lines, by any Undergraduate who has not exceeded four years from the time of his matriculation:—"The Temple of Vesta at Tivoli."

University of Glasgow.—In November came on the election of Lord Rector for the ensuing year, when two of the Nations, the Glottiana and Loudoniana, voted for Mr. Brougham, and the other two, the Rothseyana and Transforthana, for Sir Walter Scott. It being provided by the College Statutes that in the event of an equality in the Nations the casting vote should rest with the preceding Rector, it falls to Sir James Mackintosh to decide which of these distinguished characters is to be the next Lord Rector.

Royal Societies.—On St. Andrew's Day, the Royal Society observed its Anniversary. The Copley medal has been adjudged to Dr. Brinckley, the able astronomer, of Dublin; being thus the second votary of the science of Astronomy who has received it in succession, for last year it was given to Mr. Pond. The President, Sir H. Davy's address, chiefly dwelt upon this subject. He alluded to the difference of opinion between the two individuals thus honoured by the Society, respecting the parallaxes of the fixed stars, and the southings of others; and complimented them on the temper and liberality with which they carried on their controversy. It is, nevertheless, very curious that the medals should not only have been voted in favour of a particular study, but to the persons who maintain diametrically opposite opinions on several of its most remarkable questions. After the business of the day was over, about ninety members dined together at the Crown and Anchor Tavern.

Royal Society of Literature.—This Society has resumed its meetings for the session 1824-5. A number of new members have been proposed; and several important works, presented by public bodies and individuals, been added to the Library. At the last ordinary meetings the papers read were—by Mr. Faber, on the religion, &c. of the ancient Mexicans; and by Mr. Frazer Tytler, on the introduction of Greek literature into England after the dark ages: the Rev. Archdeacon Nares, and Sir James Mackintosh, severally in the chair.

Royal Society of Antiquaries.—Mr. Taylor Combe has resigned his office of Director of this Society, on account of indisposition; and is succeeded by Mr. Herschell, the son of Doctor Herschell, and himself a gentleman of the highest scientific attainments.

Improved Cowl.—An improvement on the common traversing cowl for the top of chimneys was copied from a French frigate, by Captain Warren, R. N., and found to answer on-board his ship beyond expectation. It is conceived that it might be applied with effect on shore, in situations where inconvenience is occasioned by eddies or high winds. The contrivance is simply inserting a tube, shaped like a speaking-trumpet, and open at both ends, into the back of the common cowl, so that its wide extremity should form, as it were, the back of the hood, and its narrow extremity terminate a few inches within the mouth. As the wind blows at the cowl, this tube causes a strong jet of air to pass through it, and is found materially to assist the draught of the chimney.—*Mech. Mag.*

New Island.—The Kelso Mail newspaper mentions the discovery of an Island in the South Pacific, by Captain B. Wight, of the merchant vessel Medway. It is in lat. 21° 36′, long. 159° 40′ W. of Greenwich. Its length from East to West about 20 miles; the land high. Captain W. named it Roxburgh Island, after his native country.

Daughter of Lord Byron.—The Greek Government has sent over two letters, addressed to the daughter of Lord Byron, giving an account of her father's death, and of the services he had rendered Greece, and declaring that Greece will consider her as its own child.

Preservation of Grain.—M. le Comte Dejean, concluding that an essential condition for the preservation of grain in quantities, was to prevent air and moisture from having access, has made some experiments, with this object in view, and with the best results. In 1819, he constructed wooden cases, lined with lead, and which, when filled with grain, properly dried, were closed hermetically. At the end of three years, the cases were opened, and the grain found in the most perfect state. M. Sainte Fare Bontemps, who directed the experiments, reported on them, in March 1821; and from his calculations it appears that the expense of a leaden lining to a case capable of holding 1,250 hectolitres, (about 33,000 wine

gallons,) would be, at most, 4,500 francs, and that of a case to contain 10,000 hectolitres, (264,190 wine gallons,) about 18,000 francs. As the grain suffers no loss whilst in the case, and requires no laborious attention, the interest of the capital required would be amply compensated by the advantages of the process. We do not doubt but that, in many circumstances, these cases lined with lead, will be found preferable to magazines constructed in the earth; the preservation of the grain will assuredly be more certain. M. Dejean's magazines appear, therefore, to be a very important acquisition to agriculture.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 109.

Mineral Tallow.—This rare substance, which was discovered in Finland in 1736, has lately been found in a bog on the borders of Loch-Fye, in Scotland. It has the colour and feel of tallow, and is tasteless. It melts at 118 degrees, and boils at 290 degrees; when melted, it is transparent and colourless; on cooling, becomes spongy and white, though not so much so as at first. It is insoluble in water, but soluble in alcohol, oil of turpentine, olive oil, and naphtha, while these liquids are hot; but it is precipitated again when they cool. Its specific gravity, in its natural state, is 0.6078, but the tallow is full of air bubbles; and after fusion, which disengages the air, the specific gravity is 0.983, which is rather higher than tallow. It does not combine with alkalies, nor form soap. Thus it differs from every class of bodies known—from the fixed oils in not forming soap, and from the volatile oils and bitumens in being tasteless and destitute of smell. Its volatility and combustibility are equal to those of any volatile oil or naphtha.

On the Direction of the Axes of double Refraction in Crystals.—It is well known that the optical axes of crystals improperly called crystals with two axes, do not coincide with the axes of crystallization; but, until now, it has been regarded as a general rule that the lines which divide the angle, comprised between these optical axes, into two equal parts, should be equally inclined on the corresponding faces of the crystal. M. Mitscherlich has ascertained that these lines, symmetrical with respect to the double refraction, are not so relative to the faces of the crystal; and that in some salts, as sulphate of magnesia, they incline more on one side than the other, when no want of symmetry in the crystalline forms could previously have raised a suspicion of such deviation (A. F.).—*Annales de Chimie,* xxvi. 223.

Hydrography.—The English Lords of Admiralty have presented the King of France with a magnificent copy of the Hydrography of Sicily, Malta, and the adjacent Islands, being a collection of thirty-two engraved charts, of the largest size. By his Majesty's command, this work is deposited in the Royal Library.

Surgery.—Dr. Barnes, of Carlisle, has published in the Edinburgh Philosophical Journal for October 1821, a detailed account of the case of William Dempster, the unfortunate man whose death was occasioned by swallowing a table-knife, nine inches long, while performing some juggling tricks in that city. We find in this statement no material addition to what we have already published. Dr. Barnes describes several propositions made by the Carlisle surgeons for disengaging the knife; but he himself thinks that an operation should have been performed. He says, "It is much to be regretted that Dempster could neither be prevailed upon to submit to an operation, nor to remain in Carlisle. As an operation succeeded nearly two centuries ago, when surgery was in a very imperfect state, it is highly probable that, under the present improved state of surgery, a similar operation would have been attended with success. The many valuable improvements that have been introduced into surgery, both in the operative part and in the subsequent mode of treatment, must give the moderns a decided advantage over the ancients in the success of their operations. Had he remained in Carlisle, even though no operation had been performed, it is very probable his life would have been spared much longer than it actually was. He became weak and emaciated; but, as has been before stated, was able to walk about the town; and the stomach had, in some degree, become accustomed to the presence of the knife. The handle, and perhaps the blade also, would be dissolving, so that the bulk would be diminished; and if the knife had not been altogether removed in this way, it would have produced less irritation, and he might have lived a considerable time. There is even some probability that the knife might, in the course of time, have made its way through the stomach and parietes of the abdomen, by inflammation, abscess, and ulceration, as extraneous bodies have been frequently brought from various internal parts to the external surface by these processes, or by what some surgeons have termed progressive absorption."

Voltaic-Mechanic Agent.—Under this title, in a publication called the Chemist,

is announced the discovery of a new mode of generating mechanic power. It consists in decomposing water by means of voltaic electricity, and then producing a vacuum by inflaming the gases thus generated. The author himself states there are difficulties in the way of applying the principle to practice, but they may not be insuperable, and may perhaps in these idle times only serve as a stimulus to the exertions and ingenuity of practical men.

Roman Amphoræ.—Among the curiosities lately deposited in the British Museum, are some Roman wine jars of the year before Christ 105. Their antiquity and precise date are placed beyond a doubt by the following circumstances. A number of earthenware vessels of various kinds were dug up among the ruins of Carthage, and sent to this Government as a present by the Bey, who knew nothing of their age or value, except that the English liked such curiosities. On arriving at the Colonial Office, they were forwarded to the British Museum: and a learned antiquary of that establishment examining them with care, discovered on one of the amphoræ the names of the consuls of the abovementioned year, Longinus and Marius.

Irish Statistics.—In Ireland the population is much denser than in any other part of the kingdom. The average population per square mile of the four provinces of Ireland was in 1821 as follows:

Leinster 403
Munster 367
Ulster...............408
Connaught 270

Average of all Ireland 365 per sq. mile.

The population of England and Wales was only 210 4-5ths to the square mile, of Scotland only 86, and of Great Britain altogether less than 170.—It will be observed that Ulster is the most densely peopled of the Irish provinces. Its populousness is the more remarkable from the small number of large towns. Belfast, which has 37,277 inhabitants, is the only place which has above 20,000 in a province of nearly two millions. In the county of Monaghan, where the population is 624 per square mile, there is nothing deserving the name of a town; and in Armagh, where it is 697 per square mile, the town, which is dignified with the name of a city, bears an insignificant relation to the numbers of people in the county.—So dense a rural population as that of Ireland, taking into account the poverty of it, is not to be paralleled in Europe. The effects of this *officina gentium* upon the population of England is a subject for much speculation

Summary of Houses, Families, & Persons.

Provinces.	Houses. Inhabited.	Families.	Uninhabited.	Building.	Persons. Males.	Females.	Total of Persons.
Leinster.....	276398	352320	9080	479	859708	897694	1757492
Munster.....	306995	357366	10072	398	960119	975493	1935612
Ulster.......	359601	347709	9806	239	968061	1030433	1998494
Connaught...	197408	211637	5393	234	553948	556281	1110229
	1142602	1312032	35251	1350	3341926	3459901	6801827

Ages of Persons.

Provinces.	5 and under.	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 30	30 to 40	40 to 50
Leinster.....	264461	228981	208581	200811	325008	206383	142846
Munster.....	301999	272202	245255	238752	335078	231501	142450
Ulster......	295[illegible]	265127	248056	250484	349000	215374	150166
Connaught...	178[illegible]	157141	135113	136646	185793	127498	79885
	1040005	920757	837900	822293	1195478	780756	524347

Provinces.	50 to 60	60 to 70	70 to 80	80 to 90	90 to 100	100 and upwards.	Unascertained.	Total.
Leinster.....	106855	46788	16508	3627	534	62	2834	1757492
Munster.....	112755	45535	15215	2742	452	89	1176	1935612
Ulster......	123027	65835	24659	5733	609	94	3395	1998494
Connaught...	65818	25324	8528	1677	308	104	1192	1110229
	408455	185482	65000	13779	1903	349	8597	6801827

It is probable, therefore, that the population of the British Isles is at this moment above 22,000,000.

Crystallization of Bitumen.—The notes of proceedings of the Royal Academy of Medicine, at Paris, mention indications of the crystallization of bitumen in com-

pressed polyhedrons, announced by M. Sido; and this gave occasion to the remark by some members, of the appearance of small granular opaque crystals in rectified petroleum, when preserved for a length of time.—*Jour. de Phar.* x. 307.

Belzoni.—The will of the late Mr. Belzoni has lately been proved in the Prerogative Court, Doctors' Commons. This enterprising traveller and unblamable man has left very little property behind him. He sacrificed a great portion of what he possessed in presents at Morocco; where the sordid agents of commerce contrived to defeat his designs when they were ripe for execution, and with every prospect of success. An unaccountable neglect and slight was cast on this clever man at the British Museum, in no mention being made of Belzoni there, though to him alone was it owing that the Memnon ever appeared in it. The Quarterly Review stating what it might and perhaps did know not to be fact respecting him (see Vol. XI. p. 569, N. M. M.), the suffering that inestimable treasure the Arragonite Soros to be purchased by an individual, who is said to have purchased it solely to prevent its being sent out of the kingdom, are only other of many proofs, that merit unbacked by interest in some quarters (like long services in the Admiralty in the same predicament) will struggle in vain. Where the British public can patronise merit, its success is sure: it is to be wished it was thus with its state servants. The Egyptian Tomb will be again opened in London in Leicester-square. It will consist of three chambers, the last of which will represent the grand apartment, where the celebrated Arragonite Soros was discovered by Mr. Belzoni; and it is not improbable that this matchless relic of antiquity will decorate the chamber itself, as the conditions of its sale to Mr. Soane expressly allowed of its being re-purchased by Mr. Belzoni or his heirs, at the sum originally agreed upon in Egypt. The chambers are preparing. The models of the Pyramids, &c. various drawings of the splendid ruins in Upper Egypt and Nubia, together with the remaining antiquities now in the possession of Mrs. Belzoni, will occupy the entrance room; and we hope, both from the interest of the exhibition itself, and from the sympathy which the fate of that enterprising traveller has excited, that the result will answer Mrs. Belzoni's utmost expectations.

Camelion Mineral.—Dr. Marabelli, of Pavia, finds that in the preparation of camelion mineral, by potash and oxide of manganese, the protoxide, or rather the carbonate obtained by precipitating any of the salts of manganese, by carbonate of potash, is infinitely preferable to the native peroxide usually employed, however finely the latter may be divided. Dr. M. is of opinion that the preparation contains a protoxide of manganese, and that hence it is that protoxide is preferable to peroxide: but this opinion will hardly hold against the experiments of Chevillot, Edwards, and others.—*Gio. de Fisica*, vii. 22.

Coating for Specula.—An amalgam of two parts of mercury, one of bismuth, one of lead, and one of tin, is sometimes used to cover one surface of blown glass, or glass of any form, so as to make it a mirror. An inconvenience, connected with the use of this substance in experiments or otherwise, results from the constant fluidity of the metallic surface, so that it is easily displaced. M. F. Lancellotti having occasion to make experiments of this kind, was induced to search for some other alloy for the production of these reflecting surfaces. He found that a compound of three parts of lead and two of mercury, fused, and thrown with a certain degree of quickness and dexterity over the clean dry surface of the hot glass, formed a metallic coat which adhered firmly to the glass. It is requisite that the glass should be uniformly heated, and that it should also cool uniformly, and that after the amalgam is fused, its surface should be perfectly cleaned from any powder or oxide.—*Gio. de Fisica*, vii. 132.

Dr. Southey's Letter on Lord Byron.—Dr. Southey has published a letter respecting Lord Byron. We shall give no further opinion on the controversy than to express regret, that even the object of self-defence should reduce a living author to the alternative of so violently assaulting the dead.

Comic Music.—Mr. M. Bacon in his late work very truly remarks, that "English music can scarcely be said to have any comic style. The Italian Buffo, besides being a comedian, is a sound musician; he must possess considerable knowledge and facility; we have scarcely any music of the kind that deserves a comment. Our opera of Tom Thumb is a ludicrous exception enough. The most beautiful airs are adapted to the vilest words. Hasse's famous song 'Pallido il sole,' which Farinelli sung every night for ten years to Philip the Fifth of Spain, is put into the mouth of the ghost of Gaffer Thumb."

Effects of Lightning on the Human Body.—The following is an extract from an account by Dr. Tilesius, of Mulhauzen, given in Schweigger's Journal:—

Two vehicles were passing along a narrow road embedded in a forest: in the first were two brothers of the name of Teele, one aged thirty-three years, the other twenty-nine; in the second was M. Teele the nephew, aged twenty years, and M. Decker. The lightning struck successively the first horse, the two brothers, M. Decker, and his companion; the last did not survive. The horse remained dead on the spot: the skin on the lower part of its belly was torn, the mouth open and the teeth black. The lightning passed to the younger Teele by his umbrella, which, with his watch, was thrown twenty-four steps off; the vehicle had a hole made in it six inches in diameter. The body, carried to the nearest village, was put into a warm bath and rubbed; blood flowed from the nose, mouth, and ears, but no signs of life appeared. The mouth and nose were black; the skin and muscles of the arms and hands, both of which held the umbrella, were furrowed to the bone; the sleeves of his clothes were torn; the lesions of the skin were not like those produced in burns; the skin appeared as if it had been raised by rapid rubbing, and the clothes bore no trace of burning, but seemed as if torn by a sharp point. M. Decker, who was in the same car, received at the same moment a blow on the stomach so violent that he was thrown out and remained insensible for half an hour. When examined, the place on which he felt the blow was found very red, but unwounded; he very speedily recovered. The two brothers were sitting side by side when struck; the lightning first reached the head of the elder brother, tore his velvet cap into several pieces, glanced over the temporal bone about an inch above the left ear, then behind that ear, and flaying the skin slightly, descended to the neck; it traversed the nape of the neck obliquely, and ascended to the right ear, the interior of which was as if scratched; it then went by the right shoulder, beneath the chin, over the right breast along the arm, and returning to the back, descended along the vertebral column to the sacrum. In this last part of its course, the skin was not torn, but only slightly raised, and much reddened; marks of the same kind were across the arms, and, with the torn clothes, shewed the zigzag path of the lightning as it had passed alternately from the right side of the younger brother to the left side of the elder. It continued its course on the former from the part where it had come in contact with some pieces of metal contained in his pocket, and at which place it had raised the skin of the muscles of the side, for a space as large as a hand; it then crossed the stomach to the left side, and passed over the internal surface of the thigh, knee, and calf of the leg. The width of the trace marked by the lightning, was generally about two inches: the wounds were most extensive and deep at the intersections of this trace; many of them were very painful, and suppurated abundantly; the skin had been closely rolled up on the right and left by the rapid passage of the lightning. The wounds did not bleed; and on healing, those phenomena only took place which accompanied the simple formation of skin. Nothing indicated a lesion of the organs due to fire or heat, but the effect was just such as would have been produced by the passage of a bullet over the surface. The two brothers, on becoming sensible, felt excessively sick, and after drinking some tea, vomited several times, throwing out a little blood. No fever occurred. The eldest was quite deaf on the day of the accident, but recovered his hearing, in part, on the morrow. No paralysis occurred in the limbs struck by the lightning, and the wounds cicatrized in a few weeks. The accident happened in May 1821. Twelve months afterwards, the elder brother remained affected by deafness, which varied with the weather; he had a strong tendency to sleep, and sometimes slept twenty-four hours if not awakened. The younger, ultimately, had an inflammatory fever, and was subject to a periodical depression, of which he had previously felt nothing; and, generally, a much stronger impression had been made on the nervous system of both, than from the vigour of their constitution might have been expected.—*Bib. Univ.* xxv. 318.

Active principle of the Upas Poison.—MM. Pelletier and Caventou, after various trials to obtain the active principle of the *Upas tieuté*, and suspicious of its nature, adopted the following:—An aqueous solution was prepared, which, when filtered, was treated with pure calcined magnesia; the reddish-yellow precipitate obtained, when washed and dried, was boiled in alcohol two or three times, and the solutions evaporated, gave an orange-coloured crystalline substance. This substance was bitter, only slightly soluble in water, very soluble in acids, and had all the properties of strychnia, except that of producing a green colour with nitric acid instead of a red one; but this effect was occasioned by the presence of a brown-coloured substance;—for when a solution of the whole was made in weak sulphuric acid, passed through animal

charcoal, precipitated by magnesia, and then dissolved in alcohol, and crystallized by slow evaporation, it lost the property of becoming green by nitric acid, and was perfectly pure. In this state, it consisted of crystalline prismatic needles, nearly insoluble in water, very bitter, restoring the blue of reddened litmus paper, saturating acids, and with them forming solutions, in which ammonia, tincture of galls, and the alkaline gallates and oxalates, produced precipitates, soluble in alcohol; and in all things, except that of reddening by nitric acid, exactly resembling strychnia. The red colour, by nitric acid, belongs, therefore, to some other substance than strychnia, and on evaporating the water with which the magnesian precipitate was washed, a yellow substance, having this property, was obtained; and which re-dissolved, filtered through animal charcoal, and re-evaporated, gave a tolerably pure solution of the substance. This substance is uncrystallizable, fixed, soluble in water and alcohol, and not precipitable by acetate of lead; it exists only in small quantities in the upas. In consequence of the purity of the strychnia obtained from the upas, specimens were examined from other sources; and it was ascertained that though most of them reddened by nitric acid, yet they varied in the extent of this property, and one very pure specimen scarcely exhibited the effect at all: hence it may be concluded that the red colour is always due to a portion of impurity accompanying the strychnia, and does not belong to the alkali. The strychnia, from the upas, produced all the effects on the animal economy that are produced by strychnia otherwise obtained. The brown substance which produces a green colour with nitric acid, was found to be the same as that existing in the false Angustura bark; when pure, it is without taste, but slightly soluble in water, darkened in colour by alkalies, and rendered a little more soluble. It dissolves in alcohol, and by evaporation, forms micaceous crystalline plates; it is very slightly soluble in ether or volatile oils; with concentrated nitric acid, it yields a very intense green colour, disappearing by dilution, re-appearing by concentration; alkalies and all oxygenating bodies make it disappear entirely. Sulphuric acid also produces a green colour with this substance; muriatic acid has no action. It has no action on the animal economy.

Upas anthiar.—Boiled in distilled water, an elastic substance separated upon the surface, which was called elastic resin; an insoluble substance remained diffused through the liquor, which appeared intermediate between gum and starch; and a bitter solution was obtained, which being evaporated to the consistence of syrup, was treated with weak alcohol, which precipitated the gum, and held the bitter substance in solution. This solution evaporated, gave a crystalline granular substance, very bitter, very soluble in alcohol and water, and reddening tincture of litmus. It was of a brownish colour, but became paler by passing through animal charcoal. Suspecting that it was a vegeto-alkaline salt, it was treated with ammonia, but no precipitate obtained. Magnesia threw down nothing; but when the liquid was filtered off, it was no longer acid but alkaline, and with tincture of galls and alkaline gallates gave precipitates entirely soluble in alcohol,—a character peculiar to the vegeto-alkalies. The small quantity of the upas prevented any further chemical examination of this substance.—The upas tieuté was in the form of a reddish-brown extract, translucid, excessively bitter, but without any acrid or aromatic flavour, and partly soluble in water, partly insoluble.—The upas anthiar was a slightly reddish-brown substance, having a waxy consistence and appearance; its taste was excessively bitter and somewhat acrid, and it caused a degree of numbness of the tongue and interior of the mouth.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvi. 44.

Eruption of Sulphuretted Hydrogen.—A singular phenomenon has occurred on the river Calfkiller, near the salt-works, about three miles from Sparta (Turna), in the United States of America. A column of fire, nearly forty feet high, rose from the waters in the middle of the river; it extended over a space of fifty rods, and illuminated objects at a considerable distance, the tints thrown over them were red, green, yellow, blue, &c. It seems to have been occasioned by a sudden burst of sulphuretted hydrogen, which was inflamed by the approach of a lighted torch. The liberation of the gas is attributed by some to the operations of the workmen who were looking after salt, but the explanation seems doubtful.—*Révue Encyclopédique.*

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Society of Arts.—The Society for the encouragement of Arts, of Paris, met on the 10th of Nov. The sitting was opened under the presidency of Count Chaptal, Count Lasteyrie, vice-president; the Baron de Gerando, secretary.—M. Boulard first gave in an account of the sale of the late Count Jollivet's property, who appointed the Society of Encouragement his universal legatee. The product of this sale amounts to 523,475 francs, half of which belongs to the Society, and the other half to the natural heirs of Count Jollivet, in virtue of the royal ordonnance, which has regulated in this manner the division of the Count's property.—The Baron de Gerando next read a notice on the life of the late M. Breguet, a member of the Council of Administration of the Society. He paid a just tribute to the memory of that celebrated artist, whose talents as a mechanician have done so much honour to French industry in the branch of clock-making, and whose excellent qualities as a private man rendered him so dear to his family and friends. After the reading of this memoir, which greatly interested the assembly, the Secretary proceeded to lay before the Society the result of the different competitions for the prizes of 1824; and terminated his statement by proposing, in the name of the Council of Administration, that the conferring the undermentioned premiums should be deferred to the following year:—Premium for the construction of a machine for the purpose of clearing of their hair, the skins employed in hat-making, 1000 francs; for the manufacture of paper, from the bark of the paper-mulberry-tree, 3000; for the best memoir on the subject of the wool best calculated for the purpose of making common hats, 600; for the silvering of looking-glass, by a different process from that now in use, 2400; for the improvement of the materials used in copper-plate printing, 1500; for the discovery of a metal or alloy of less magnitude than iron or steel, fit for the fabrication of knives, or instruments for dividing soft alimentary substances, 3000; for the discovery of a substance capable of being moulded like plaster, and of resisting the influence of the air as well as stone, 2000; for the introduction into a country where it is known, of the mode of making wells used by the inhabitants of the province of Artois, three gold medals, each of the value of 500 francs, 1500; for the improvement of iron-founderies, 6000; for the moulding of metallic castings, 6000; for the importation into France, and the cultivation of plants useful to agriculture, to manufactures, and to the arts, 1st premium, 2000, 2nd, 1000—3000; for the manufacture of isinglass, 2000; for the drying of meat, 5000; for a machine for working optical glasses, 2500; for a handmill, fit for taking the skin, covering, or bark, off dry vegetable substances, 1000; for the application of the hydraulic press to the extraction of oils, of wine, &c. 2000; for the manufacture of catgut for strings of musical instruments, 2000; for the establishment, on a large scale, of a fabric of crucibles capable of resisting strong fires, 2000.—Total 46,500 francs. The reports of the different committees on the subject of the premiums already awarded were then read:—A premium of two thousand francs was awarded to M. Gardon, goldbeater at Lyons, for the manufacture of copper sticks used in embroidering and lace-making; an article which used before to be drawn from Germany.—A premium of two thousand francs, for the preservation of alimentary substances, by a process executed on a larger scale than that proposed by M. Appert (such were the terms of the notice), to M. Appert himself, he having given a fuller developement to his method.—A premium of four thousand francs has been adjudged to M. de la Molere, of Sours, near Chartres (department of Eure et Soir), for the construction of a windmill adapted for bruising and grinding corn, and also for all sorts of rural purposes capable of being accomplished by machinery.

Mortality in Paris.—The Report of the Council of Health has been published for 1823. It appears from this document, that a fifth of the population is taken off by pulmonary phthisis. The number of children who died of the small pox, (which in 1820, was 41; in 1821, 112; and 1822, 136,) amounted in 1823 to 600. The suicides have been on the increase in the five last years. In the thirteen years which preceded 1822, their number increased to 2464. The number of drowned was 288 in 1823, which is above the number in 1822, and less than that in 1821; of this number 80 have been withdrawn alive or restored. But the most curious and singular observation respects the difference of mortality in the various Arrondissements. In the Second Arrondissement (composed of the quarters Feydeau, Chaussée d'Antin, Palais Royal, Faubourg Montmartre) there died only one in fifty-five; whilst there died one in thirty-six in the Eighth Arrondissement, composed of the quarters of Quinze Vingts, Marais, Popincourt, and Faubourg St. Antoine.

Society of Geography of Paris.—The Society of Geography lately held its second general annual meeting for the present year at the Hotel de Ville. Viscount Chateaubriand, President; M. Chabrol de Crouzol, Minister of the Marine, Vice-President; and the Baron de Ferrussac, Secretary.—M. Malte-Brun read a notice on the various correspondence received by the Society, and dwelt particularly on the proceedings of the travellers in the interior of Africa. He took occasion to pay a well-merited tribute of regret to the memory of that enterprising traveller Mr. Bowdich.—M. Jomard gave an account of the proceedings of the Central Committee of which he is President, and laid before the meeting the first vol. of the proceedings of the Society.—Baron Ferrussac read a notice on the present state of the science of Geography, and on the great advances made within the last few years in that branch of knowledge.—Some new works were presented to the Society, among the rest a work published at Cayenne, entitled "A Journey to Surinam," by M. Leschenault de la Tour, Naturalist to the King, containing interesting and authentic details upon the state of Dutch Guiana.—The Treasurer then gave a brief statement of the accounts of the Society, and congratulated the meeting upon the promising state of their funds. The President announced a contribution of 1000 francs presented by Count Orloff, senator of the Russian empire and member of the Society, to be awarded as a prize for whatever subject the Society should think fit to propose. The meeting then broke up. Nothing particularly interesting took place at this meeting, but it was gratifying to the friends of science to observe the rapid progress made by a Society now only in its third year, which is principally to be attributed to the support and exertions of personages both in rank and literary attainments the most distinguished.

The Memoirs of Fouché.—A curious trial has occupied the attention of the Parisian public. Fouché died some time ago in exile. A book has since appeared under the title of "Memoirs" by him, which contains many interesting anecdotes of the Revolution. It was eagerly read in France: the first edition was soon sold, and a second was printing, when the sons of Fouché instituted the present suit to have the work suppressed. There has been one hearing of the cause, but only the plaintiffs' Counsel has yet argued. He rests chiefly on the following dilemma:—Either the work is genuine, or it is not: if it be genuine, the copyright belongs to the heirs of the author, who do not choose to publish it; if it be not genuine, the publication ought to be suppressed as spurious and fraudulent. In point of fact, however, he asserts that the work is not genuine. The truth is, that some memoirs, said to be his, got into the hands of the *Ultras*, who suppressed and altered passages to suit their political views, and have thus given them to the world as a confirmation in many points of what they wish to have credited, and to cast an odium upon the fallen party.

French Art.—M. Gros, who painted the dome of St. Genevieve, has since been created a Baron by his Sovereign for that work, on visiting the scene of his labours. Instead of the covenanted price, 2000*l.*, the Minister of the Interior has doubled the sum, and given 4000*l.* for the work.

Steam Navigation.—A plan has just been formed for establishing a regular communication by steam boats on the great Canal of the Two Seas, in the South of France. As the boats with lateral wheels, in common use, would present numerous difficulties in canal navigation, a new kind of boat, with a single wheel in the stern, has been invented by Messrs. Aynard, of Lyons. Similar boats are building at Lyons for the navigation of the Rhone; and it is asserted that they are equally powerful, cheaper in construction, and consume less fuel than boats of the common shape. A society is forming at Toulouse, with a capital of a million of francs, in shares of 1000 francs each. They propose to establish four boats for passengers, and six for heavy goods, the former to go at the rate of 7000 toises (nearly 8¼ English miles) an hour with a burthen of 1200 quintals; the latter at the rate of 4000 toises (upwards of 4¾ miles) with a burthen of 1800 quintals. The passage-boats are to be 86 feet long by 15 broad, handsomely fitted up with cabins and other conveniences. The chimney will be capable of being inclined in any direction so as to diminish the annoyance of the smoke. The wheel will be eight feet in diameter, and six feet broad, drawing about fourteen inches of water, and moving with a velocity of 10 to 20 revolutions in a minute. The boilers are to be of wrought iron reduced from half an inch to a quarter in thickness, to prevent any danger of explosion. It is calculated that the light steam-boats will run from Toulouse to Bezieres, 133 miles by the Canal, in 32 hours, allowing seven minutes each for the passage of 78 locks. The present passage-boats take 78 hours for the same distance.

Antiquities.—Some workmen who have been employed by M. Deviolaine. the proprietor of the glass-works of Premontré, in the department of the Aisne, in quarry-

ing stones for the repairs of a road, have found in the forest of Coucy, the property of the Duke of Orleans, several hundreds of Roman coins or medals, which lay buried among a heap of stones at four feet from the surface. These medals, though only of copper plated over with silver, are almost all in a high state of preservation. They bear the effigies and legends of several of the Roman emperors: among the rest, those of Valerianus, Decius, Philippus, Gordianus, Trajanus, Sev. Alexander, Gallienus, Julia Augusta, Postumus. The inscriptions on the reverses are almost all different: we find the words—*Æternitas aug. Liberalitas aug Concordia militum, fides exercitus, Jovi crescenti, Moneta aug. Seculi felicitas, Pax aug. Adventus aug.* Several of them are stamped with the effigy of Postumus, who, according to a French historian, usurped before the time of Clovis, under the reign of Gallien and about the year 260, the empire of the Gauls, and acquired by his talents and courage the title of 'Restorer of the Gauls.'

ITALY.

Numismatics.—In the course of the last summer, a tomb was discovered on the spot formerly occupied by Mesembria, one of the cities of Thrace. It contained several bronze medals of a king of that province, hitherto unknown. Two of these precious medals have been presented by Dr. Burghart, into whose hands they fell, the one to the Museum Hedervar, the other to the Museum Fontana, at Florence. They are of the same size. The first has on one side a head of Apollo, crowned with laurel, turning towards the right; and on the reverse a figure of Victory, with the inscription, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΩΣ ΚΑΥΔΡΟΥ. The other medal is exactly the same, only that it has in addition the monogram, K= :]. These medals are of Cavarus, the last Gallic King that the Odrysæ, a people of Thrace, had; about two hundred and nineteen years before Christ. To him was owing the cessation of the war which had sprung up between Prusias, the king of Bithynia on one side, and the Byzantians and the Rhodians on the other. Having chosen him for their mediator, the result was a treaty of peace, which Polybius has preserved.

Surgery.—In the Clinical School of Surgery at the Great Hospital of St. James at Rome, an operation for the removal of a large adipose tumour was successfully performed on one Bernardino Peroni. The tumour is described as having been four Roman palms long, and three palms in its greatest circumference, and its weight was no less than 25 pounds! It was attached to the back part of the head and the upper part of the shoulder, and hung down a considerable length. The operation was performed in three minutes by Professor Sisco: the latest accounts of the patient come down to the fifteenth day after the operation, when he was advancing satisfactorily towards a cure.

Pompeii.—The excavations at Pompeii proceed slowly as usual, but continue to produce, at every step, something remarkable to reward the labour bestowed. A very short time since, public baths, the first yet discovered, were found in a street north of the Forum and west of the corner formed by the Temple of Fortune. The apartments, as far as they have hitherto been removed, consist of three large connected chambers, all barrel-vaulted. In the first of these are stone benches fixed to the longer wall; at the narrow end, where the entrance is, there is a square sunk bath, which, from its size, seems intended for only a single person; two steps lead down into it. The flat side of the antichamber is occupied by a bath, on which was found a large, round, and rather rude stone water vessel. There is a larger and shallower very beautiful marble bason, in a neighbouring large apartment, which is likewise barrel-vaulted, but detached from the other. The denomination of a Labrum, as well as its cost, and the persons who ordered it, are pointed out by a remarkable inscription on the edge of the bason. The letters, which are cut in, are filled up with bronze; they are as follows: CN. MELISSAEO. CN. F. APRO. M. STAIO. M. F. APRO. II. VIR. ITER. ID. LABRVM. EX. DD. EX. P. I. F. C. CONSTAT. HSDCCL. The workmen are just now clearing a third large detached and likewise barrel-vaulted chamber building. The ceiling of its inner apartment, the greater part of which is visible, is adorned with rich and elegant subjects on red and blue grounds. On the largest compartment in the centre, is Cupid with two sea-horses, a dolphin behind, and a Cupid with two dolphins before. The smaller compartments, too, are for the most part filled with Cupids. Under the ceiling there runs a frieze, supported by Caryatides. Near the entrance is a youth lying on a panther, holding a club and quiver of arrows, meant perhaps for Bacchus with the weapons of Hercules.

Rome.—Accounts from respectable authority at Rome state, that several copper-plates preserved in the Calcographia Camerale, have lately been entirely destroyed by order of the treasurer. Among them are the well-known work of the Farnesina, engraved by Nicolas Dorigny, from Raphael's paintings; also the Far-

nese Gallery of Annibal Carracci, engraved by Pietro Aquila. They were probably considered as too naked and mundane. The copper-plates were cut into small pieces, so that they never could be used again, and in this state sold as old copper. The same fate has befallen the offensive plates, as they are called, of the great Maffei collection. So much for superstition!

Medical Remains at Pompeii.—M. Choulant has lately published, at Leipsic, in a pamphlet, entitled "De Locis Pompeianis ad Rem Medicam facientibus," an account of different objects relating to the medical art discovered at Pompeii. M. C. successively describes the Temple of Esculapius, the amulets, surgical instruments, pharmaceutical apparatus, &c. found in the midst of the ruins. Amongst the surgical instruments were found some nearly resembling those made use of at the present day; as, for instance, elevators for the operation of trepanning, lancets, spatulæ, instruments for the application of the actual cautery, &c. There has not been found one single building which could be regarded as a school of surgery or anatomical museum.

German Road into Italy.—The new military high road, which from Worms, in Valteline, ascends the summits of the Braglio a..d of the mountain called Stilfserjoch, and descends into Tyrol, where it forms its junction in the plain of Pradt with the Inspruck-road, was opened at the beginning of the present month. It is the most elevated route in Europe, for the top of the Stilfserjoch, over which it passes, is about 8400 feet above the level of the sea. In these inhospitable Alpine regions, where nature struggles at every step against the efforts of art, the human genius has, with a successful boldness, availed itself of the resources of architecture. The eye of the least intelligent traveller is struck with amazement at beholding how, by means of bridges and of galleries cut in the rock, or constructed with large stones, the most horrible precipices have been rendered accessible, and obstacles removed that at first view would appear absolutely insurmountable.

COLOMBIA.

Institutions for Knowledge.—In Colombia, the population of which is reckoned at four millions of inhabitants, there are eighteen journals, forty new schools of mutual instruction, ten colleges, one in each of the chief places of the ten departments of the Republic, and three Universities, at Bogota, Caraccas, and Quito. There are taught in the schools all the sciences cultivated in Europe, except political economy and the mechanic and industrious arts. The French language is there particularly cultivated: the public library of Bogota, which is composed of 14,000 choice volumes, contains a great number of French works.

GREECE.

Population of Greece.—The actual population of Greece, according to the most exact calculations, and taking a middle estimate between the different valuations which have been made, amounts to four millions. Half live on *terra firma*; a million in the Morea and Negropont; and a million in the Isles. This population, it is true, is composed of Greeks, Turks, Albanians, Jews, and Franks; but it may be with certainty calculated, that the true Greeks compose three quarters of it; and in adding to them those who live in Asia, European Turkey, Russia, and Germany, the total population of the Greeks may still, without exaggeration, be rated at four millions. The population of ancient Greece was not more numerous.

BRAZIL.

Statistics of Brazil.—The following statistical accounts, if correct, evince the wealth, the power, and the resources of the Brazilian empire. The population of the 19 provinces which compose it, amounts to upwards of 4,000,000. In this census it is to be lamented that there are more than 2,000,000 of slaves. The regular army of Brazil amounts to between 25,000 and 30,000 men; its militia force to 50,000 men. The revenue of the empire is estimated at nearly 3,000,000*l.* sterling; in the year 1821 it is estimated at 95,000,000 of francs, or nearly 4,000,000*l.* sterling. The vast extent of lands belonging to the nation permits Brazil, by their sale, to redeem its debt without imposing burthens on the people. The following is the progressive state of the revenue of Brazil from the king's arrival in 1808 to his departure in 1820, computed in French money:—

Years.	fr	c.	Years	fr.	c.
1808......	14,361,900	61	1815	30,818,267	4
1809......	18,4.4,381	17	1816	37,321,254	93
1810	33,018,093	[illegible]	1817	44,922,991	20
1811......	23,253,051	47	1818	49,794,486	21
1812.....	20,428,832	00	1819	54.477,877	21
1813......	30,.51,264	61	1820	61.069,824	21
1814.....	27,483,3.4	87			

RURAL ECONOMY.

German method of making Flowers grow in Winter.—"We saw off such a branch in any tree as will answer our purpose, and then lay it for an hour or two in a running stream, if we can find one: the object of this is to get the ice from the bark, and soften the buds. It is afterwards carried into one of our warm rooms, and fixed upright in a wooden box or tub containing water. Fresh burnt lime is then added to the water, and allowed to remain in it about twelve hours, when it is removed, and fresh water added, with which a small quantity of vitriol is mixed to prevent its putrefying. In the course of some hours the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and afterwards the leaves. If more lime be added, the process is quickened; while, if it be not used at all, the process is retarded; and the leaves appear before the blossoms."

Vegetables may be preserved all the winter, particularly French beans; by filling a middle-sized stewpan with young peas, for instance, into which must be put two or three table-spoonsful of sugar, and the stewpan then set over a brisk charcoal fire. When the heat begins to act, stir up the peas two or three times; then, as soon as they begin to yield water, pour them out into a dish to drain. Spread them out on paper in an airy place, not exposed to the sun, and turn them frequently, so as to dry rapidly. Guard them from moisture, and you may have them green at Christmas.

Radish.—The boiled roots of this vegetable form an excellent dish when served up as asparagus.

Antiquity of Trees.—In "Major Rooke's Sketch of the Forest of Sherwood," are some very curious particulars concerning the manner of marking the age of the oak. In Clipstone park, in Nottinghamshire, is an oak called the Parliament oak, from a tradition of a Parliament having been held there by King Edward I. Near Blidworth, there is a large and ancient elm, called Langton Harbour, which even some centuries ago was sufficiently remarkable to give a name to one of the forest walks, and to have a keeper appointed to it. Major Rooke tells us, that in cutting down some timber in Birkland and Bilhaugh, *letters* have been found cut or stamped in the body of the trees, denoting the King's reign in which they were thus marked. It seems that the bark was cut off and the letters cut in, after which the next year's wood grew over it, but without adhering where the bark had been cut. The cyphers are of James the First, of William and Mary, and one of King John! One of those with James's cypher was about one foot within the tree, and one foot from the centre: it was cut down in 1786. The tree must have been two feet in diameter, or two yards in circumference, when the mark was cut. A tree of this size is generally estimated at 120 years' growth, which number subtracted from the middle year of James's reign, would make 1492 the date of the planting of the tree. The tree with William and Mary had the mark about *nine* inches within the tree, and three feet three inches from the centre; cut down also in 1786. The mark of John was eighteen inches within the tree, and something more than a foot from the centre: it was cut down in 1791; but the middle year of John's reign was 1207, from which if we subtract 120, the number of years requisite for a tree of two feet in diameter to arrive at that growth, it will make the date of its planting 1085, or about twenty years after the Conquest. The tree, therefore, when cut down in 1791, must have been 706 years old, a fact scarcely credible; for it appears from the trees whose marks are better authenticated, that those exactly of the same size when marked had increased twelve inches in diameter in 173 years, whilst this tree had increased no more than eighteen inches in 584 years. Major Rooke says, that several trees with this mark had been cut down, so that deception or mistake is scarcely possible. This accurate delineator accounts for these phenomena, by supposing (as the increasing wood never adheres where the bark had been taken off), that the sap which rises from the roots through the capillary tubes of the wood, to the branches, returns in its circulation between the blea and the bark. "I have often (says he) examined many of the ancient hollow trees in Birkland and Bilhaugh, and always found that where the bark remained, even on their mutilated trunks, there they frequently put out small branches with leaves; but where that necessary covering of the returning sap was wanting, there was no appearance of vegetation."

NEW PATENTS.

Scotch Patents granted to June 1824.

T. W. Stansfield, of Leeds, H. Briggs, of Laddandenfoot, W. Prichard, of Leeds, and W. Bateleugh, of Burley, for improvements in the construction of looms for weaving fabrics composed wholly or in part of woollen, worsted, cotton, linen, silk, or other materials, and in the machinery and implements and methods of working the same. January 13, 1824

W. Furnival, of Droitwich, and A. Smith, of Glasgow, for an improved boiler for steam engines, and other purposes. January 13, 1824.

T. Bewley, of Mount Rath, Ireland, for improvements in wheeled carriages. Jan. 30, 1824.

J. Heathcoate, of Tiverton, for improvements in machines now in use for the manufacture of lace, commonly called bobbin-net, and a new method of manufacturing certain parts of such machines, as also an improved and economical method of combining machinery used in the manufacture of lace in weaving and in spinning worked by power; and also a machine for the manufacture of a plated substance composed either of silk, cotton, or other thread or yarn. January 30, 1824.

M. Turner and L. Angell, both of Whitehaven, for an improved process to be used in the bleaching of linen, or cotton yarn, or cloth. January 30, 1824

T. F Gimson, of Tiverton, for improvements in, and additions to machinery now in use for doubling and twisting cotton, silk, and other fibrous substances. Partly communicated by a Foreigner residing abroad. February 20, 1824.

S. Brown, of Printing-house-square, London, for an engine or instrument for effecting a vacuum, and thus producing powers by which water may be raised, and machinery put in motion. February 25, 1824.

P. J. B. V. Gosset, of Saint John's-square, Clerkenwell, for a combination of machinery for producing various shapes, patterns, and sizes from metals, or other materials capable of receiving an oval, round, or other form. Communicated to him by a Foreigner residing abroad. March 10, 1824.

J. Spiller, of Chelsea, for an improvement in the machinery to be employed in the working of pumps. March 18, 1824.

J. J. Saintmore, of Wandsworth-road, Surrey, for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for, distilling. April 1, 1824.

D. Tonge, of Liverpool, for an apparatus, by means of which an improved method of reefing sails is effected. April 29, 1824.

B Rotch, of Furnival's Inn, London, for an improved fidd for the upper masts of ships and other vessels. April 29, 1824.

T. Gethen, of Henry street, Pentonville, for improvements in the machinery and process of making metallic plates rollers, pipes, cylinders, and other articles. April 29, 1824.

J. Gibson, woollen draper and hat-manufacturer in Glasgow, for the manufacturing or making of an elastic fabric from whalebone, and the manufacturing or making elastic fabrics from whalebone, hemp, and other materials combined, suitable to making into elastic frames or bodies for hats, caps, and bonnets, and for other purposes, and also the manufacturing or making of such elastic frames or bodies from the same materials by the mode of plaiting. May 19, 1824.

W. Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, for apparatus to be applied to a windlass. May 19, 1824.

J. H. Ibbetson, of Chelsea, for improvements in the production or manufacture of gas. June 21, 1824.

W. Harrington, of Crosshaven, Cork, for an improved raft for transporting timber. June 21, 1824.

G. Vaughan, of Sheffield, for an improvement on steam engines, by which means power will be gained and expense saved. June 26, 1824.

J. Viney, of Shanklen, Isle of Wight, for improvements in and additions to water closets. June 26, 1824.

R. Garbut, of Kingston-upon-Hull, for an apparatus for the more convenient filing of papers and other articles, and protecting the same from dust or damage, including improvements on or additions to the files in common use. June 26, 1824.

Patents lately granted.

J Apsdin, of Leeds, for an improvement in the modes of producing an artificial stone. October 21, 1824.

G. Dodd, of Westminster, for improvements on fire extinguishing machinery. October 21, 1824.

G. S. Harris, of Knightsbridge, for a machine for the purpose of giving the most effectual and extensive publicity, by day and by night, to all proclamations, notices, legal advertisements, and other purposes, to which the same may be applicable, destined for universal information, and which will henceforward render unnecessary the defacement of walls and houses in the metropolis and its vicinities, by bill sticking, placarding, and chalking; which latter practices have become a great and offensive public nuisance. October 21, 1824.

J. Lingford, of Nottingham, for improvements upon machines or machinery, now in use, for the purpose of making that kind of lace commonly known or distinguished by the name or names of bobbin net, or Buckinghamshire lace net. November 1, 1824.

The Rev. J. Somerville, A. M. of Edinburgh, for a method or methods applicable to fowling-pieces, or other fire arms, by which method or methods all accidental discharge of the said fowling pieces or other fire arms will be completely prevented. November 4, 1824.

J. Crosley, of City road, for a contrivance for better ensuring the egress of smoke and rarefied air in certain situations. November 4, 1824.

T. R. Guppy, of Bristol, for improvements in masting vessels. November 4, 1824.

J. Head, of Banbury, for improvements in machinery for making cord or platt for boot and stay laces, and other purposes. November 4, 1824.

I. White the younger, and Thomas Sowerby, both of Bishop Wearmouth, in the county of Durham, merchants; for an improved air furnace, for the purpose of melting or fusing metallic substances. November 6, 1824.

W. Church, of Birmingham, for improvements on augers and bits for boring, and in the apparatus for making the same. November 4, 1824.

J. Moore, of Bristol, for additions to, or improvements upon, the steam engine, or steam engine apparatus. November 6, 1824.

I. Cartmell, of Doncaster, for an improved cock, to be applied to the lock of any gun, pistol, fire arms, or ordnance, for the purpose of firing the same by percussion, acting either by self-priming or otherwise, and whereby the priming is rendered [illegible]lly impervious alike to the wind, rain, or damp. Nov. 6, 1824.

W. Busk, of Broad street, London, for improvements in propelling ships, boats, or other vessels, or floating bodies. November 11, 1824.

C. Heathorn, of Maidstone, for a new method of constructing and erecting a furnace or furnaces, kiln or kilns, for the more speedily, more effectually, and more economically, manufacturing of lime, by means of applying, directing, and limiting or regulating, the [illegible] and heat ar[illegible]g in the manufacturing or burning coal into coke, and thus making lime and coke in one and the same building, and at one and the same time. November 11, 1824.

W. Leathy, of Southwark, for improvements in the machinery or apparatus used in the making of bricks, and certain improvements in the drying of bricks, by means of flues and steam. November 11, 1824.

P. Brunet, of Wimpole-street, Middlesex, for a furnace made upon a new construction. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad November 11, 1824.

J. C. Daniell, of Stoke, for improvements in dressing woollen cloth. November 20, 1824.

I. Taylor, jun. of Chipping Ongar, for a cock or tap for drawing off liquids. November 20, 1824.

W. Rhodes, of Banlin's Hoxton, for an improvement in the construction of clamps for burning raw bricks. November 20, 1824.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

Sisson's History of Wakefield Church. 4to. 15s.

Booker's Description of Dudley Castle. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

An Epitome of Chemistry. 3s. 6d.

The Theory of Composition; with Examples in Latin, freely translated into English, for the assistance of Youth. By R. Burnside, A. M. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

A Picturesque Tour of the Rivers Ganges and Jumna in India, &c. By Lieut.-Col. Forest. 4to. 4*l*. 4s.

Westall's Illustrations of Rogers's Pleasures of Memory, &c. 8vo. 10s.

Smith's Art of Drawing. 8vo. 12s.

HISTORY.

The Love Letters of Mary Queen of Scots to James Earl of Bothwell, with her Love Sonnets and Marriage Contracts, (being the long-missing originals from the gilt Casket,) explained by State Papers, and the writings of Buchanan, Goodall, Robertson, Hume, Lord Hailes, Lord Ellibank, Tytler, Horace Walpole, Whittaker, Laing, Chalmers, Brantome, Ronsard, Miss Benger, and a host of Authors, forming a complete History of the Scottish Queen's Woes and Trials before Queen Elizabeth. By Hugh Campbell, LL.D. F.A.S. Illustrator of Ossian's Poems.

To those who, like Horace Walpole, are curious in Historical Doubts, the genuineness of the letters produced on the trial of Mary Queen of Scots has furnished much matter for speculation. What became of the original letters was never known; but Buchanan published several, respecting which a double doubt has been entertained—whether they be not forgeries of forgeries. After the great length of time which has elapsed since the death of Mary, and the fruitless inquiries which have been made, we naturally look upon a publication like the present with a very jealous eye, and require strict proofs of the authenticity of the documents thus boldly asserted to be genuine. We should have been glad, therefore, if Dr. Campbell had informed us from what precise source he obtained these letters. They came into his hands, he tells us, "by mere accident." What was the nature of the accident? Again, "a sort of history" has been given to Dr. C. "which represents the letters to have been the property of a nobleman who took an active part in the transactions of those times." What sort of a history was it? and who gave it to Dr. C.? and who was the nobleman? Dr. Campbell declares that when the MS. was placed in his hands about nine months since, he doubted the authenticity of the letters; but now he only doubts "because he did not see the Queen write them." For our own parts we have no hesitation in saying that we believe the letters not to be genuine.

Independently of the suspicious circumstances under which they are given to the public, the intrinsic evidence is strongly against them. They pretend to be translations from the French; but they bear no marks of their having suffered any such version. Dr. C. tells us that he should take the language to be antecedent to the classical days of Addison; but, unless we greatly err, the style is certainly not older than the last half century. The style of thought and expression also is by no means calculated to remove our doubts. On every ground, therefore, we should pronounce them not genuine. The letters now published are only eleven in number. The bulk of the volume is occupied by extracts from various historians.

HORTICULTURE.

The Fruit-Grower's Instructor, &c. By G. Bliss. 8vo. 6s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Nosological Practice of Physic, embracing Physiology. By George P. Dawson, M.D. 8vo. 14s.

A Short Treatise on the Section of the Prostate Gland in Lithotomy, &c. By C. Aston Key. 4to. 12s.

Bichat's Anatomy, Vol. II. 18s.

A Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, &c. By D. Uwins, M. D. 12mo.

An Essay on the Curvatures and Diseases of the Spine. By R. W. Bamfield, Esq.

Bell's Exposition of the Nervous System. 8vo. 15s.

Brown on the Cholera in British India. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

Observations of Cancer, &c. &c. By T. Graham, M. D. 2s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Literary Souvenir; or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. Edited by Alaric A Watts. 12mo.

Friendship's Offering; or the Annual Remembrancer. A Christmas Present or New Year's Gift, for 1825. 12mo.

We have only just begun to imitate, and we already excel our Continental neighbours in the embellishment, and we shall probably soon rival them in the number, of these literary annuals. In our last number we had occasion to notice a very agreeable specimen of these novel publica-

tions, and we have now before us two more of the same class, both possessing very considerable attractions. In point of literary merit, the palm must certainly be conceded to the first of these works, in the pages of which we see the names of some highly respectable contributors; an advantage indeed which "Friendship's Offering" can also boast, though not in the same degree. Mr. Watts, the Editor of the "Literary Souvenir," appears to have taken great pains to render his little work deserving of public favour.

The embellishments surpass those we have ever seen in any similar work, designed by artists of talent and engraved in a style of great beauty. They amount in the whole to ten in number. There are sixty tales, romances, and poems, taken from or contributed by well known names in the literature of the day. Thus in place of those wretched publications for the toilette which in past time were stuffed with trash from Leadenhall street, infantine riddles, and bad receipts for cookery, we have a display of genuine taste, an elegant compendium of our passing literary novelties, and a present that no gentleman need be ashamed to place in the hands of a lady on New Year's Day. To ourselves the "Literary Souvenir" gives a good impression of the present standard of talent and taste, when we find such ephemeral little works got up in a way so creditable to art, and filled with productions of so much merit.

An Essay on Slavery: its Unjustifiableness proved from the Old and New Testaments, &c. 8vo. pp. 38.

Every effort which is made to add strength to the cause of the slave abolitionists deserves the public notice. There is something so abhorrent to the enlightened mind in the system of slavery, that it scarcely stands in need of any other than the rational arguments which first present themselves, to show both its wickedness and bad policy; the question is so simple, so devoid of any thing like intricacy. The writer of the "Essay on Slavery," who writes as an "eye witness" of those scenes which in England have drawn forth so much of public sympathy, proves that the modern system of slavery, and that of the Jews as detailed in the Old Testament, bear no resemblance to each other; and that slaves among that people were held in a very different light from those under British control;—the Jewish lawgiver having expressly guarded their interests in his institutes.

Fables and Epigrams, with Essays on Fable and Epigram; from the German of Lessing. 8vo. 8s.

The name of Lessing can but be familiar to most of our readers, though few of his works have been translated into our language. His Faust, from whence Goethe took the idea of his celebrated drama of that name, has been lately introduced in an English garb by Lord L. Gower. The present Fables are very entertaining from their fine satire and the agreeable way in which they are related, and are well worthy a place in every library, and even upon every idler's table. It must not be supposed from the title of "Fables" that they are imitations of the ancient productions with that title—they are far more pleasing than our old friend Esop, because they are adapted to a more refined state of mental culture. For example, "The Nightingale and Lark."

"What shall we say to the poets who take flights beyond the comprehension of their readers? Nothing, but what the Nightingale said to the Lark. 'Do you soar so very high in order that you may not be heard?'"

These Fables are followed by an Essay on Fable, and also by one on Epigrams, of which it is needless to speak, considering the author's celebrity. Among his epigrams the following is a specimen.

Kinz and Kunz.

Kunz. "Friend Kinz, I've heard grave people mention
Gunpowder as the devil's invention?"
Kinz. "Whoe'er informed you so was drunk,
'Twas first invented by a monk."
Kunz. "Well—well—no matter for the name:—
A monk—or devil—'tis much the same!"

The Housekeeper's Ledger: a plain and easy plan of keeping accurate Accounts of the Expenses of Housekeeping; and the Elements of Domestic Economy. By William Kitchiner, M. D. Author of the Cook's Oracle, &c. To which is added, Tom Thrifty's Essay on the Pleasure of Early Rising, and Scheme for an Early Hour Company.

This little volume is not quite what we should have expected from Dr. Kitchiner. It is too slight and unsystematic; and is wanting in those nice little details which render all the Doctor's other works so practically useful. It is, moreover, too jocular, and the witticisms sometimes seem uncalled for and forced. There are, it is true, a great many valuable hints scattered through the pages, and here and there we have a good joke. Let the following passage serve as a specimen.

"Let your provision be abundant in quantity—of excellent quality—cooked in the best style, and put on table in the neatest manner possible. It is a good plan always to provide for at least one more guest than you expect—especially if you are not well acquainted with the capacity of your visitor. Some folks want two or three times as much as others—for instance, our incomparable and inspired composer Handel required uncommonly large and frequent supplies of food. Among other stories told of this great musician, it is said, that whenever he dined alone at a tavern he always ordered 'dinner for three;'—and on receiving for answer to his question, 'Is de tinner retty?' —'As soon as the company come:'—he said *con strepito*, 'Den pring up te tinner,' *prestissimo*, 'I am de gombany.'

The Modern Athens: a dissertion and demonstration of Men and Things in the Scotch Capital. By a Modern Greek. 12mo.

This is really a better book than we should be led, from its titlepage, to suppose. With the whole of that portion of it which relates to his Majesty's visit to Scotland we could easily have dispensed. The history of the royal movements, even when it was new, was not very well worth the telling; but at this distance of time it is

tiresome and vapid indeed. We recommend our readers, therefore, to pretermit the first 150 pages of the volume, and to commence with the fourth chapter. That the writer has correctly appreciated the society of Edinburgh we do not mean to assert; his strictures are, perhaps, more severe than justice requires, but many of his observations are pertinent enough.

The Private Journal of Madame Campan, with her Correspondence, Thoughts on Education, &c. 8vo. 14s.

An Essay on Instinct, and its Physical and Moral Relations. By Thomas Hancock, M.D. 8vo. 12s.

The Encyclopedia Metropolitana, Part XIII. 1l. 1s.

The Westminster Review, No. IV.

Blossoms at Christmas; or First Flowers of the New Year. 12mo. 12s.

Analysis of a London Ball-room, &c. 1 vol. 8vo.

A Discourse on the Rise, Progress, Peculiar Objects, and Importance of Political Economy, &c. By J. R. M'Culloh. 8vo. 5s.

Hommage aux Dames. 9s.

The Trial of the Rev. A. Fletcher, Minister of Albion Chapel, Moorfields, before the United Associate Synod. 8vo. 3s.

Spirit of the Public Journals, for 1824.

The Mechanic's Oracle. Parts I. to V. 2s. each part.

A History and Description of the Steam Engine. By —— Smith. 1s. 6d.

Remarks upon Prison Discipline, &c. By C. C. Western, Esq. M.P. 3s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Rothelan; a Romance of the English Histories. By the Author of the Annals of the Parish, &c. 3 vols. 12mo.

Mr. Galt's genius is purely national, and when he leaves Scottish soil invariably refuses to accompany him. That soil has, however, been so diligently tilled by our literary husbandman, that it has become exhausted, and will no longer yield the desired crop. Indeed the public appetite for Scotch novels has latterly failed, and Mr. Galt (who, if in the human skull there be an organ of novel-writing, undoubtedly possesses it) has therefore ventured off his own territory in despite surely of his better judgment. When on a former occasion he made a similar attempt, the reader may perhaps remember how unfortunate it was, and we are sorry to say that in the work before us he has not been more successful. The plan of "Rothelan" also is objectionable. The story is not a continuous one, but is broken up into a variety of detached portions, which disappoint the reader and destroy the interest of the tale. Some of the separate scenes are indeed worked up with considerable power, and make us regret that the rest of the novel is of such unequal merit.

English Life, or Manners at Home. In four pictures. 2 vols. 12mo.

These tales are written with considerable ability, though they are by no means all of them of equal merit. That of "Lord William" is decidedly the best, and displays an acquaintance with society which induces us to believe that the writer is capable of better things than the volumes before us. To one of the stories, to which the writer has given the title of "a tale somewhat serious," we think some objections of the same character might be made. We object, in the first place, to the modern innovation of sermonising in novels, which is here carried to a fearful extent; and, secondly, we should object to the writer's peculiar opinions, whether we found them in a collection of sermons or in the pages of a novel. The author has also thought fit to treat us with a *tirade* against novel-reading, which in a novel-writer is singularly modest. "Sir, I assure you," says the heroine, "that I never read any novels in my life except Hannah More's Cœlebs and Richardson's Clarissa Harlowe." What would Miss Hawkins say to this, who, in her Memoirs, has denounced Clarissa as absolutely indecent!

Alice Allan: The Country Town, &c. By Alexander Wilson. 12mo.

A host of ephemeral productions which cannot possibly survive until the end of the season, are beginning to issue from the press. It is not that these volumes are worthless that they are thus destined to oblivion, but they are expelled from the mind of the public by their successors, or by more important works. When they have helped to lighten a few heavy winter hours, they have fulfilled the purposes of their creation, and are forgotten. Of the little tales in the volume before us all that we can say is, that if the reader has nothing better to do, the perusal of them will probably afford him more amusement than sitting idle; whether he will reap any other benefit from them we have some doubts. The writer indeed tells us that it "has been his aim to employ the sober language of truth, in order that he might best display the beauty of honour and virtue;" but we cannot say that his standard of honour and virtue is the most refined.

Lasting Impressions; a Novel. By Mrs. Carey. 3 vols. 21s.

Gilmour, or the last Lockinge. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Revelations of the Dead Alive. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Saragossa; or the Houses of Castello and De Arno; a Romance. By E. A. Archer. 4 vols. 12mo. 26s.

The Robber Chieftain; or Dinas Linn, a Romance. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 2s.

Decision; a Tale. By Mrs. Hofland. 12mo. 6s.

The Sisters of Nansfield; a Tale. By the Author of Stories of Old Daniel. 2 vols. 12mo. 8s.

Fire-side Scenes. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 1s.

Runneymede, or the Days of King John; an Ancient Legend. By L. S. Stanhope. 3 vols. 12mo.

Burton; a Novel. By Ronald M'Chronicle, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Tales of Irish Life. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Much to Blame; a Tale. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l.* 1s.

Wanderings of Childe Harold. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

Walladmor. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

St Baldred of the Bass, a Pictish Legend; The Siege of Berwick, a Tragedy; with other Poems and Ballads, founded on the local traditions of East Lothian and Berwickshire. By James Miller. 8vo.

Mr. Miller appears to be an antiquary, who, not satisfied with setting forth his tales and traditions in humble prose, has turned poet for the express purpose of delivering them in metre. This he has accomplished in a fair and respectable manner, so as to leave little room for censure, and not more for commendation. His notes, which comprise a good deal of information relative to local antiquities and traditions, are the most amusing portion of his volume. The following lines, which are versified with some degree of poetical taste and feeling, are a favourable specimen of Mr. Miller's style.

In Tyningham's delicious woods
 Her early song the milkmaid sings,
While from the deepening solitudes
 The spotted plover upward springs;
The woodlark, on the lofty spray,
Pours forth the soul of harmony;
The shrill-toned linnet, in the bush,
Chimes music with the mellow thrush;
And nameless birds of speckled wing
And golden hues, their offerings bring,
To hail the pilgrim as he gleams
By coppiced woods and shaded streams;
And as I blithely pace the mead,
 Fresh with the morning dew,
The flowery carpet which I tread
 Glistens with glassy hue;
Enamour'd of the cloudless day,
Each floweret woos the sunny ray:
Here, gleaming through its mossy hair,
The wild-rose waves in scented air,
While blue-bells hang their star-like gems,
 And pinks and cowslips scatter'd near,
 In Nature's varied colours clear,
Gleam lovely on their dewy stems.
Above, arcades tower o'er my head
 Like sculptured arches wove on high,
Which round a solemn grandeur spread,
 Veiling with clouds of leaves the sky.

The Bond; a Dramatic Poem. By Mrs. Charles Gore. 8vo.

"The Bond" is an avowed imitation of Goethe's Faustus, with which the English public have been made acquainted through Lord Francis Leveson Gower's translation. The fair writer of the present drama has departed very considerably from the plot of the Faust, and has even rendered her tragedy more *Germanesque* than that wild and singular production. Frankenstiern, her hero, not only sells his own soul to the powers of darkness, but likewise those of all his posterity, thus giving the enemy of man a sort of entail in the souls of all his family. We know not what the learned lawyers of Germany would say to a conveyance like this; but we apprehend it, according to our law, to be merely void. Seriously, these plots of *diablerie* are not suited to our English taste, and we are sorry to see any attempts to bring them into fashion. Mrs. Gore writes with very considerable ease and spirit, but not with that dramatic feeling which is necessary to constitute a fine tragic writer.

Miscellaneous Poems. By Robert Power. 2 vols. 8vo. 14s.

Horæ Poeticæ; or Effusions of Candour. 8vo. 5s.

Poems. By J. A. Herand. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Theodore; or the Gamester's Progress: a Poetic Tale. 12mo. 3s.

Bay Leaves; Stanzas for Music, and other Poems; with a Monody on Lord Byron. By T. C. Smith. 8vo. 6s.

Queen Hinda. A Poem in Six Parts. 1 vol. 8vo. 14s.

Downe's Dublin Prize Poems. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

Lectures on the Lord's Prayer. By the Rev. Luke Booker. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

Acta Apostolorum, Variorum Notis tum Dictionem tum Materiam illustrantibus suas adjecit Hastings Robinson, A.M. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Sermons and Charges by the late Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 8vo. 14s.

Reflections on the four principal Religions which have obtained in the world —Paganism, Mahommedism, Judaism, Christianity, &c. By the Rev. D. Williamson. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 1s.

Meditations previous to and during the reception of the Holy Communion. 12mo.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Planta's New Picture of Paris, considerably enlarged. 18mo. 9s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Tour on the Continent, in France, Switzerland and Italy, in the Years 1817 and 1818. By Roger Hogg, Esq. Author of Adelaide de Grammont and Poems. 8vo.

Having traversed the unknown regions of France, Switzerland, and Italy, Mr. Hogg has thought proper to give publicity to his adventures in those strange and unexplored lands. We regret that we cannot follow him through all the details of his journey; but some of the incidents which he has related are of so extraordinary a nature that we cannot omit to notice them. After visiting Paris, where he found the streets narrow and the houses lofty, he proceeded towards Switzerland; and on his way to Avallon he "met a countrywoman, who was calling to a large rough shepherd's dog by the name of Jupiter." — "I have known," says Mr. H. "many Junos amongst the species, but this was the first time I ever heard of a Jupiter. The accent, according to the French pronunciation, was laid on the last syllable however, which made it a name more fit for a dog than it would otherwise be." At Aix our traveller "saw one

thing which he had not seen before;" *videlicet*, "horses taken into the bath for the sake of bathing." Having arrived at the Alps, Mr. Hogg discovered that the ice was "difficult to walk upon;" and not only so, but that it was "*disagreeable*, from the idea of *inevitable death* if he should slip a foot." During his perilous sojourn amongst the glaciers, an awful accident occurred, which might have been attended with dreadful consequences. We relate it in his own words. "I put down by me a fine opera-glass I had been using, but without sufficient precaution, as, having touched it inadvertently, it instantly rolled down the almost perpendicular declivity, to my no small regret and *astonishment*." That a fine opera-glass should roll down *an almost perpendicular declivity*, might indeed well excite Mr. Hogg's surprise. To him Owen Glendower's feat, in riding *up* "a hill perpendicular," must be no marvel.

Having reached Rome, Mr. H. gives us an account of the wonders of the Eternal City, mingling it occasionally with a few philosophical obrervations. After describing the Museum Capitolinum, he adds, "I could not help saying to myself as I left the Museum, these indeed are the works of a most refined though different race of men from the present!" It was our traveller's good fortune, during his visit to Rome, to hear a sermon delivered "in an accent something resembling the Scotch," and to witness the Easter festivities. Of Naples we have not many particulars given; and as to the temples at Pæstum, Mr. Hogg thought it useless to visit them, "because Doric temples and porticoes are all so much alike that it is easy to form a correct idea of their appearance from modern imitations of them." The remainder of our traveller's adventures do not possess sufficient interest to justify us in detailing them.

Travels in the Republic of Colombia, in the Years 1822 and 1823. By G. Mollien. Translated from the French. 8vo.

The admirable account given by Capt. Hall of the South Americans renders the narratives of other travellers comparatively dull and uninteresting. In one respect, however, the present volume has the advantage, in the detailed descriptions of many parts of the country, with which it was not in Captain H.'s power to make himself acquainted. But M. Mollien has not the lively pen of our English traveller. His style is more sober and narrative, less relieved with anecdote and less illustrated with observation. Nor does he take so favourable a view of the character of the South Americans, who are, if we mistake not, a much more powerful and energetic people than he imagines them to be. His work, however, contains a great deal of information of various kinds with regard to the present state of Colombia, and cannot fail, therefore, to be generally interesting. The following is M. Mollien's account of the palace of the deputies and the other public buildings at Bogota.

"The place dignified with the name of the palace of the deputies is nothing but a large house, situated at the corner of a street, the ground-floor of which is let out in shops for the selling of brandy. The first objects which attract attention upon ascending the staircase, are two Fames painted upon the wall, at the foot of which is this inscription—'No country without laws.' Having gained the inner gallery, the noise which escapes through a small door indicates it to the visitor to be that of the Hall of Assembly. This consists of a long and narrow room, in the middle of which has been erected a wooden balustrade, upon which the spectators lean; for no one is seated but the representatives, who are economically placed upon arm-chairs made of polished wood, with leather bottoms, ranged in long rows; within the balustrade, eight chandeliers, glazed windows, and a matting, compose the decorations of the palace of deputies.

"Upon quitting this, it is only necessary to cross the street to enter the palace of the senate, which is, perhaps, still more simple than that of the representatives. The Dominicans having granted this body one of the wings of their convent, it was fitted up in a similar manner to the Hall of the Deputies; the walls are, however, ornamented with emblematical figures. Under one of these, which represents Justice, the ignorant painter has written Policy.

"Thus in the palace there is neither *salle de reception*, hall, nor antichamber; and when the ministers attend to make any communication to one of the chambers, they are obliged to wait upon the

same time manager of the theatre, comes to disengage them of their umbrella, and invite them to enter.

"In their places of confinement the Spanish Americans have established a system of excessive indulgence. The prisons are on the ground floor, and the windows are sufficiently low to allow the passers-by to converse with those incarcerated; as to state prisoners, they are treated with greater severity.

"The other public buildings in Bogota are the Mint and the Theatre. The internal arrangements of both are excessively bad; neither of them seems adapted to the objects for which it was intended: it is, however, very surprising to find establishments of this kind in places so far removed from all communication with Europe."

In travelling over the Cordillera, M. Mollien experienced great inconvenience from the cold, for which, in one instance, he found a remedy of a most extraordinary description. "The cold, however," he says, "which I felt did not last all the night, for my host had conceived the singular idea of bringing up a great number of cats, which were trained to place themselves upon the feet of travellers. I had two of them, whose furs kept me very warm!"

The Cabinet of Voyages and Travels, &c. Vol. I. 18mo. 14s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Le Gilblas de la Revolution; ou les Confessions de Laurent Giffard. Par M. Picard. 5 vols. (The Gil Blas of the Revolution; or the Confessions of Laurent Giffard. By M. Picard.)

M. Picard, though an accurate and diligent observer of men and manners, is yet, as a romance writer, far from treading, even *longo intervallo*, in the steps of Sir Walter Scott. The personages that figure in his romances are evidently copied from the life, but they are grouped in so unpicturesque a manner, and the scenes in which they move are traced with such an utter nudity of interest, that the reader is induced to continue the perusal merely for the sake of instruction, and not of amusement. M. Picard's novels have about the same sort of merit as a gallery of portraits by a painter whose only talent consisted in seizing a faithful resemblance, but whose pencil was incapable of communicating magic of colouring or grace of attitude. In this point of view, the Gilblas of the Revolution is a remarkable production. Its delineations bear the impress of truth and reality—not an every day merit in this age of exaggeration. Giffard, the hero of M. Picard, is a *garcon perruquier*, to whom we are introduced at the commencement of the French Revolution. Possessed of a simple, insinuating and enterprising character, he is present either as actor or spectator in most of the singular scenes that marked that memorable era. Unburthened by any opinions of his own, he adopts, with most cameleon-like complaisance, those of the persons with whom it is his interest to stand well for the moment. He figures alternately as an aristocrat and a *sans culotte*, an emigré and a terrorist—he in fact most religiously fulfils the precept of the apostle, being "all things to all men." By means of so versatile a personage as this, the author has been enabled to sketch the physiognomy, both private and public, of those composing the various parties that then fought for precedence, and successively devoured each other. This task he has executed with scrupulous exactitude and impartial truth, so that his work may be considered as offering a valuable record of the state of society during the memorable twenty-five years that intervened between the reigns of Louis XVI. and Louis XVIII. With M. Mignet's admirable history of the principal events of the French Revolution, and M. Picard's novel, which traces their influence upon the various classes of society, one may form a most just and satisfactory idea of one of the most singular periods in the annals of the world.

Guerre des Chouans et des Vendéens contre la Republique Française. Vols. 1 and 2. (The War of the Vendéans and Chouans with the French Republic.)

This publication will run to eight or ten volumes. The Ultra party in France have long been and still are anxious to find in the Vendean War a *pendant* to Napoleon's German and Italian campaigns; but the military men, who took part in these latter scenes, refuse to recognize in Charrete and the peasant Cathelineau any higher talents than those common to the ordinary generals of brigade of Napoleon, who distinguished themselves in affairs of the advanced guard. The Government is imprudent enough to encourage the immortalizing (if possible) these heroes of the civil war, in their blind obedience to the Jesuits, forgetting that at Rome a triumph was never decreed for victories gained in the civil wars. From these causes, public attention being attracted to the subject, a bookseller has thought, and with reason, that the moment was a favourable one to publish an impartial history of the military transactions in *La Vendee*, written by retired officers who were spectators of the scenes they describe. *La Vendee*, before the Revolution, was in a state of comparative barbarism, having preserved in almost their primitive rudeness the manners and feelings of the fourteenth century. The priests and nobles exercised so unbounded a sway, not only over the persons, but the minds of the peasantry, that, although the Revolution was decidedly favourable to the lower classes, yet the peasants of *La Vendee* fought with desperation, thinking that they were fighting in their own cause against the soldiers of the republic. Napoleon, to humanize them a little, had the country traversed by two great roads, intersecting each other at right angles. The result of which has been, that although *La Vendee* is not as yet as civilized as Alsace or Franche Comté, yet it is nearly on a par with the Nivernois, the Bourbonnais, and other provinces in the interior of France.

Statistique du Department de l'Herault. Par M. Creuzé de Lessé. In 4to. avec Carte. (Statistics of the Department of Herault. By M. Creuzé de Lessé, &c.)

This book is written with great care, and is evidently the result of long and accurate research. The rage to get themselves talked of at Paris, is so great amongst the eighty-six prefects, who tremble on opening each number of the *Moniteur*, fearing to read their own dismissal, that from henceforward for some years, these worthy clients of the ministry will endeavour to furnish the public with a good description of the departments over which they are placed. The tempting picture of the fine department of which Montpellier is the capital, drawn by M. Creuzé de Lessé, if generally known in England, would be sufficient to induce numbers of persons having an income of 200*l*. a year to hie thither and luxuriate for the rest of their lives. At Montpellier, a single man who has 3000 francs a year (120*l*.) is perfectly at his ease, whilst those who have 5000 francs (200*l*.) are considered rich, and may, if so inclined, find opportunities of marrying themselves most advantageously. As a practical proof of the extreme cheapness of living in that part of the country, take the following items, extracted from the budget of a lieutenant-colonel now resident at Toulouse. For a good sleeping-room, one franc a day; breakfast, consisting of two dishes, wine &c. one franc; dinner, three courses, two francs; coffee, six sous; and all this in the midst of the Gascons, the gayest people on the face of the earth. To these inducements are to be added a fine climate, a serene sky, and good drinkable wine at four sous a bottle.

Bataille; Brochure de 80 Pages. Par le Lieutenant-General Lamarque. (Bataille, a Pamphlet of Eighty Pages. By Lieutenant-General Lamarque.)

Those who have read (and who has not read?) the "Memorial of Saint-Helena," the most useful book that has appeared in Europe within the last twenty years, must recollect, that in the course of that work, Napoleon made honourable mention of three or four generals, whom he had intended to raise to the rank of marshal. General Lamarque, the writer of the pamphlet now before us, was one of the number. It therefore may not be unacceptable to those who take an interest in military affairs, to point out to them a discussion upon those subjects, by a general signalized for his abilities by so competent a judge as Napoleon.

Mémoires sur la Vie de l'Abbé Barthelemi écrits par lui-meme. 1 vol. 8vo. (A Memoir upon the Life of the Abbé Barthelemi, written by himself.)

These are the Memoirs of the author of the Voyage of the young Anacharsis in Greece, the courtier priest, and the friend of the Duchess de Choiseul. The life of this learned personage is calculated to excite but a very feeble degree of interest. His conduct was too strongly tinctured with cant to merit the sympathy of posterity. But as his picture of Ancient Greece, though without life or truth of colouring, has made his name known all over Europe, and as a taste for autobiography is the prevailing one of the day, we have thought it right not to let this specimen pass without at least announcing it. Strange to say, that the excellent history of Greece by Mr. Mitford is scarcely known on the Continent, whilst the mediocre romance of Barthelemi is familiar to all Europe. Such and so great are the advantages of well-employed cant.

Opuscules Poetiques de Carnot. 1 vol. (Poetical Opuscules of Carnot.)

Were it not for the French Revolution, Carnot, who had been so largely gifted with the talents necessary to a great war-minister, would probably have never been known to the world but as an unsuccessful rhymester. Carnot was probably the most virtuous character amongst the men of eminent talents, whom that great upturning of society brought to light. The interest inspired by such a man has extended itself to those of his productions which had better have been left in obscurity; for his poetry belongs to the insipid school of Dorat, which flourished towards the year 1780, and was only remarkable for its affected sentiments and finical graces, equally nerveless and colourless. As, however, it is a matter of curious speculation, to see how the strong and rough intellect of Carnot accommodates itself to the frivolous *convenances* and meretricious graces of a rhyming epistle, the book is worth looking into.

Le Père et la Fille, Roman. 1 vol. (The Father and Daughter, a Romance.)

This little unpretending volume is not unworthy of notice; the incidents are natural, and developed in such a manner as to awaken considerable interest and emotion. The author, M. Artaud, a professor in one of the colleges, has just been dismissed from his place for having *trop d'esprit* and too little suppleness of opinion. He is at present engaged upon an important historical work, which will necessarily draw down the pious indignation of the bishop of Hermopolis, who is at present the literary pacha of France. The system followed in this country at present with regard to men of letters, is either to purchase those who are willing to sell themselves, or to persecute those who are found incorruptible. When the latter complain of this injustice, the unblushing answer is, "It is your own fault; you refused the terms offered you."

Wahrheit und Dichtung Sammlung Schweizerischer Sprüchworter, &c. — (Truth and Fiction: a Collection of Swiss Proverbs, &c. By M. Kirchhofer, Minister at Stein. Zurich, 1824.)

This little work, which has cost much labour to the compiler, is curious as connected with the character of the nation to which it belongs. There are in all about four thousand proverbs, divided into eight classes, namely, history, religion and morality, domestic economy, trade, education, military affairs, personal and social relations, and miscellaneous subjects, particularly animals and rural economy. A dissertation on Proverbs in general, and a glossary of old words and idioms, is also given. The compiler has not been so nice in choice, as anxious to preserve fidelity of character for those who make men their study. The work only comprehends the Swiss and German dialects, and has taken no notice of the cantons in which French and Italian are the prevailing languages, so that, in reality, it comprises the Proverbs of only a portion of the country; but as far as it goes it is unquestionably valuable.

Saggio Fisiologico sulla Facoltà di Sentire, &c. (A Physiological Essay on the Thinking Faculty of Men, &c. By the Chevalier Tomasia. Bergamo, 1823.)

The opinion of the Chevalier Tomasia is, that the knowledge of the analysis and physical constitution of men contributes much to the explanation of the thinking faculty. He follows the steps of Cabanis and Tracy; giving first a sketch of the bodily organs, and above all of those which aid the thinking faculty. He examines the different degrees of vivacity, of memory, and of the correspondence of the organs that furnish the capacity of thinking, of internal sensations, of instinct, and of intellect in general, regarding the last as the source of sensibility. Finally, the reciprocal influences of the exterior senses, of the internal senses, and of the brain; of the different intensity of sensations relative to the difference of their sources; of a problem to solve, namely, if the passions have their seat in the brain; of some important laws in the faculty of thinking, considered in common habits, in sleep, or in dreaming. This author seems to have impressed more liberty of observation on his discussions than confidence in the truth of his conjectures, which will not please real philosophers. The Chevalier, however, is to be praised for his researches as far as regards nicety of observation and analysis, and for having endeavoured to collect the most evident phenomena which accompany or constitute the mysteries of sensibility and understanding.

LITERARY REPORT.

It appears that the celebrated Margravine of Anspach has written the Memoirs of her own Life, and that they are immediately to be given to the public.

A Work assuming the form and fashion of a Novel, and called "Tremaine, or the Man of Refinement," is announced for publication, and is reported to be written by a friend, both public and private, of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

We understand that a Poem, in six cantos, by Lord Porchester, is preparing for publication. The scene of this production is laid in the south of Spain; the period is a few years before the fall of Grenada.

Dr Lyall announces for publication early in January, in two 8vo volumes, Travels in Russia, the Krimea, the Caucasus, and Georgia.

The Second Volume of Mr. Wiffen's Translation of Tasso, which was destroyed at the late fire at Mr. Moyes's, is again at press, and will make its appearance in the same style of embellishment as the first volume, in May or April next.

A New Comedy.—Among the Dramatic Novelties to be produced during the present season at Covent-garden is a Comedy, in five acts, by the Earl of Glengall. The scene will be laid in high life, which the Noble Author may be expected to pourtray with more than usual fidelity.

A Supplemental Volume to Pope's Correspondence, from Original Manuscripts, is in a forward state.

Memoirs of Moses Mendelsohn, the Jewish Philosopher, including the Correspondence between him and Lavater on the Christian Religion, is announced for next month.

Thoughts on the Police of England; with Observations on the prevention of Crime and the disposal of Criminals, will be shortly published.

The Sixth Volume is about to appear of Baron Humboldt's "Personal Narrative of Travels in the Equinoctial Regions of the New Continent."

A Volume entitled Literæ Sacræ is now in the press, which will contain a Comparison between the doctrine of Moral Philosophy and Scriptural Christianity, in a Series of Letters.

The forthcoming Volume of the "Annual Biography and Obituary" will comprise, among other Memoirs that will be read with painful interest, those of Lord Erskine, Mr. Belzoni, Joseph Marryatt, Esq. Admiral Russell, Rev. Thomas Maurice, T. E. Bowdich, Esq. Lord Byron, the Marquis of Tichfield, Charles Grant, Esq. Sir Edward Buller, &c.

In the press, Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, daughter of King James I. with Sketches of the most distinguished personages, and the state of Society in Holland and Germany, during the 17th century, by Miss Benger.

Early in January will be published, Part I. of a New Topographical Work, entitled Delineations of Gloucestershire; being Views of the principal Seats of Nobility and Gentry, and other objects of prominent interest in that county, with historical and descriptive Notices. The drawings to be made and the plates engraved by Messrs. Storer, the historical notices by J. N. Brewer, Esq.

A complete edition of the Works of the late Dr. Baillie, with an Account of his Life, collected from the most authentic sources, will speedily be published by Mr. Wardrop.

Preparing for the press, A Treatise on Gout, Pathological, Therapeutical, and Practical; in which an attempt is made to elucidate and establish the nature and causes of that disorder, and to deduce definite and correct principles of Treatment, for its prevention and cure, consonant with just pathological views and confirmed by observation and experience. By A. Rennie, Esq. Surgeon.

In the press, A Manual of Classical Bibliography, in 2 thick octavos, comprising a copious detail of the various editions; translations into the English, French, Italian, Spanish, German, and, occasionally, other languages; commentaries and works critical and illustrative of the Greek and Latin Classics; by J. W. Moss, of Magdalen Hall, Oxford.

A Journal of Science is, we are informed, about to be published in Dublin, under the title of The Dublin Philosophical Journal and Scientific Review. The first Number will appear in the beginning of March, and be continued every half year.

In the Press.—A Voyage performed in the years 1822-23-24; containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th Degree of Latitude: and a Visit to Terra del Fuego, with a particular Account of the Inhabitants. To which will be added much useful information in the Coasting Navigation of Cape Horn, and the adjacent Lands, with Charts of Harbours, &c. By James Weddell, Esq. In 1 vol. 8vo.

"Tales of Fault and Feeling," In three vols. 12mo. by the Author of "Zeal and Experience."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 30, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Nov. 1	37	57	29,58	stat.	Nov. 16	30	51	30,10	29,90
2	47	61	29,66	29,19	17	47	56	29,77	29,50
3	39	52	29,70	29,76	18	56	46	29,33	29,60
4	38	47	29,70	29,74	19	51	40	29,70	29,60
5	36	46	29,67	29,80	20	50	37	29,50	29,30
6	24	43	29,94	30,00	21	52	43	29,40	stat.
7	49	60	29,89	stat.	22	37	48	29,34	29,20
8	49	58	29,60	29,69	23	38	51	28,50	28,60
9	50	46	29,86	29,93	24	52	41	28,90	29,04
10	42	57	20,89	29,70	25	37	49	29,20	29,45
11	49	58	29,75	29,70	26	10	34	29,57	29,60
12	39	51	29,82	30,10	27	29	46	29,60	29,75
13	37	57	30,90	29,60	28	32	55	29,60	29,36
14	51	40	29,49	29,53	29	51	42	29,15	29,40
15	48	37	29,80	30,00	30	37	54	29,45	29,15

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The excess of moisture throughout the autumn has proved very injurious to agricultural pursuits in general, but more particularly to that portion of it which embraces the immediate preparation for the next year's crop of wheat.

A considerable breadth of land still remains unseeded, and must necessarily stand over for spring sowing; and much also that has been sown will probably require to be ploughed up in consequence of the deficiency of plant, arising from the circumstance of the grain having rotted in the ground, independent of the farther mischief which a moist season usually produces by the accumulation and depredation of the slug; nevertheless, upon the more elevated and favoured soils, the plant exhibits a more healthy appearance, although it frequently happens, that an autumn like the one which we have experienced, precedes a year of barrenness and sterility. The turnip crop has suffered materially from moisture, and there is some reason to apprehend that cattle food will be scarce towards the spring of the year; and in consequence of the prevalence of such an opinion, artificial food has experienced an advance in price within the last two months nearly equal to one-third of its former value; hay has also participated in the rise, and meets with ready purchasers. Swedish turnips are less affected than those of the white-loaf variety; and as a considerable breadth of that valuable root is now annually cultivated, and an unusual quantity of mangel-wurzel is stored for spring use, it is to be premised that no actual scarcity will be felt, although it may have the effect of forcing an undue proportion of meat upon the market in the early spring months, and thereby prove injurious to the interest of the grazier. Perhaps of all the sufferers by the late untoward season, the flock-master has the greatest reason to complain: the rot amongst the sheep has been very extensive and fatally destructive, and the loss otherwise sustained by the inundation of the low lands has made a frightful chasm in their number. The price of grain, we apprehend, is likely to remain steady, although a temporary depression has recently been experienced, owing to a considerable supply having been suddenly thrown upon the market by the arrival of vessels whose passage had been obstructed by boisterous weather and contrary winds. But as the grower is happily no longer compelled to submit to a sacrifice to enable him to meet the demands of a Christmas audit, a counterpoise will speedily be effected by a limited delivery at the barn door. Indeed the price of grain (of barley more particularly) has been such as to prove a stimulus to expedite the transfer from the hands of the farmer to those of the merchant, and a considerable portion of the whole crop has already found its way to the granaries of the latter.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Nov. 13th, 65*s* 1*d*—20th, 65*s* 8*d*—27th, 64*s* 9*d*—Dec. 4th, 66*s* 9*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2*s*	4*d*	to	3*s*	8*d*
Mutton	3	0	to	4	0
Veal	3	4	to	5	0
Pork	3	4	to	5	4
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Potatoes, 3*l* 10*s* to 4*l* 10*s* pr. ton. Yorkshire Kidneys, 4*l* 10*s* to 5*l* do

Ware	0	0	to	0	0
Middlings	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield.*—Old Hay, 90*s* to 105*s*—Inf. New, 63*s* to 85*s*—Clover, 105*s* to 120*s*—Inf. New, 84*s* to 100*s*—Straw, 36*s* to 42*s*. *St. James's.*—Hay, 67*s* to 110*s*—New ditto, 0*s* to 0*s*—Clover, 75*s* to 115*s*—Straw, 36*s* to 48*s* *Whitechapel,*—Clover, 80*s* to 120*s*—Hay, 65*s* to 100*s*—Straw, 36*s* to 42*s*.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Reduced were on the 23d ult. 94⅞ ⅝; Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 101 100⅞; Long Annuities, 22 15/16; India Bonds, 91 92 pm.; 2d Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 52 51 pm.; ditto, small, 48 pm.; 1½ Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 49 55 pm.; ditto, 500*l*. 50 54; ditto, small, 55 52; Consols for the Account, 95¾ ⅞.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, December 24, 1824.

LITTLE of general interest has occurred in the state of our market within the present month. In colonial produce, the transactions have been almost exclusively confined to our home consumption, and have therefore been comparatively limited. Our trade in manufactured goods has of late not improved. Notwithstanding the increase of production in that branch of commerce, by the aid of superior machinery and the opening of extensive new markets for sale, shipments to the West or East have since some time yielded but losses, owing to a marked disproportion between the actual wants of, and supplies to, those markets. This state of things is, however, gradually correcting itself; and in proportion as we shall become more and more acquainted with the real wants of some of our new customers, it may be supposed that we shall be able to derive the full benefit of such experience. The Stock Market has continued very animated, and a further important rise of all South-American securities, in consequence of the improving prosperity of the cause of independence in that quarter on the globe, must be particularly noticed.

Arrived at the close of another year, we cannot but lament again the late increase, to an almost incalculable degree, of schemes to delude the public into presumed profitable employment of capital. This system of jobbing, now so generally followed, cannot be lasting, and must ultimately prove ruinous to many. For the present it tends not only to counteract, in a great degree, the liberal facilities granted by Government for the encouragement of substantial trade, but also to affect seriously the value of real property,—to check all branches of industry generally, as also the laudable spirit of enterprise in private individuals.

Colonial produce has, in the course of this year, fluctuated but inconsiderably, coffee alone excepted; and indigo is the only article that has experienced a permanent rise.

SUGAR has rather improved in value this month, in consequence of the disastrous event which happened lately to the city of St. Peter-burg, whereby upwards of 5000 tons of Havannah have been destroyed, and the white sort has been paid at 40s. to 41s. Although it cannot be denied, that the production of sugar is extending, it is generally supposed that the article will improve a little towards the spring, from a multiplicity of various causes. The imports into London have been this year 130,600 tons; and in 1823, 123,600. Exports in 1824, 15,360 tons; and in 1823, 12,560. Taken for home use this year, 113,300, and last year 144,950. The present stock, compared with that of last year, is 36,500 against 36,500 tons. The foregoing comprises Muscovado and clayed sugars only: of refined, our export trade continues to fall off. With the exception of the Hans Towns and the Levant, they are now as good as prohibited all over the European continent.

COFFEE.—Prices rose in the course of this month from 3 to 4, but have since declined nearly as much. St. Domingo, 58 to 59. The finer qualities of Jamaica and Demarara, having become somewhat scarce, are in request from 88 to 102—the good to fine middling. As the cultivation of coffee is rapidly on the increase, prospects are not favourable for this article. The advices from the Colonies agree, that the

crops of the present year will be to the full extent of the last, and are computed at about 100,000 tons, including 14,000 tons in Havannah, 13,000 in St. Domingo, 16,000 in Brazils, 15,000 tons in Java, 18,000 tons in the British colonies, &c.—The imports in London, during this year, were 17,800 tons, having amounted to the very same quantity last year; the exports 15,500 tons against 12,700. The present stock does not vary from that of a year ago, being 7100 tons of all sorts.

COTTON.—The imports this year into the kingdom are 526,000 bags, being 135,000 bags less than last year. The present stock is estimated at 260,000 bales; at the expiration of 1823, it was about 75,000 bags more, which present deficiency bears almost wholly on the North American sorts. The advices from the United States as to a material failure of the crop there, are fully confirmed; and although heavy supplies are expected from Egypt, prices here and at Liverpool have risen within this month from ¼d. to ¾d. per lb. and are expected still higher, as there appears a still increasing speculative demand. Our quotations are, for Georgia, 9d. to 10½d.; Pernambuco, 12d. to 13d.; Surate,* 5¾d. to 7¾d.; Bengal, 5½d. to 7d.; Egypt, 9½d. to 10½d.

INDIGO.—A further important rise of this article has been the result of the unfavourable accounts and short supplies this year from India. The imports this year were but 13,500 chests, or 7000 chests less than last year. The stock of 12,000 chests at the end of 1824, is now reduced to 9300 chests.

RICE.—The late inundations in many parts of Germany, by which the crops of winter vegetables were destroyed, draws now attention to the article; and notwithstanding an increase in our stock, prices are advancing. Carolina, 20s. to 23s.; Bengal, 17s. to 20s.

HIDES of Buenos-Ayres, ox and cow.—Our stock is trifling; prices nominal, from 8d. to 11d. per lb.

SPICES have lately varied much, in consequence of a speculative demand. Black pepper has risen about ½d.; white pepper from 15d. to 4s. 6d. Nutmegs from 2s. 7d. up to 5s. 6d. per lb. &c.

RUM and Spirits without variation.

TRAIN OIL.—Prices have again declined, as the Fishery in Davis's Straits has proved favourable. The results are, this year, by 31 ships from Greenland, 1969 tons, and 111 ships from Davis's Straits, 7713 tons. In 1823, 52 ships from Greenland, 3920 tons, and 62 ships from Davis's Straits, 12,900 tons. In 1822, 60 ships from Greenland, 4200 tons, and 53 ships from Davis's Straits, 4500 tons.

GREENLAND WHALE OIL is now obtainable at 26*l.* on board, in Hull.

TALLOW has considerably advanced in price—yellow candles 97s. to 98s. per cwt.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM NOV. 17 TO DEC. 14, 1824, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Moorfields, cabinet maker (Arnott, West-street
Antrobus, J. Manchester, grocer (Houghton
Archer, J. Gun-street, factor (Arnott, West street
Arrowsmith, S. Salford, innkeeper (Redhead, Manchester
Aubrey, H. H. W. Edgware-road, wine merchant (Howard, Cook's court
Ball, P. Mevagissey, merchant (Coode and Sons, St. Austell
Banks, R. Paddington street, tailor (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand
Banks, J. and Garrod, W. Beccles, linen drapers (Copeman, Shedgrove
Biggs, H. and J. Blandford Forum (Tilleard, Old Jewry
Bond, C. Gravesend, victualler (Saunders and Co. Upper Thames-street
Brown, J. Exeter, coach maker (Brutton
Browne, J. H. Clapham, linen-draper (Jones, Size lane
Buncombe, R. Wells street, potatoe dealer (Birket and Taylor
Burslem, T. Abchurch lane, wine-merchant (Farris, Surrey-street
Chambers, L. Newcastle-on-Tyne, spirit merchant (Seymour, Newcastle
Clarke, H. Waterloo road, coal merchant (Dickens, Queen street, Cheapside
Cooke, G. Manchester, grocer (Makinson
Coppard, J. sen. Mitcham, drug-grinder (Gregson, Lincoln's Inn
Couchman, S. Throgmorton-street, printer (Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel court
Craddock, A. Albany-road, carpenter (Brooking, Lombard street
Crossley, I. Holborn bridge, cheesemonger (Walker and Co. Basinghall street
Daniel, J. Bedminster, carpenter (Taylor, Bristol
Davenport, H. Heywood, grocer (Baker, Rochdale
Dinsdale, G. Richmond, York, grocer (Peacock, Bedale
Dousberry, R. Bell-lane, London, mustard maker (Birket and Co. Cloak-lane
Ellis, A. Hackney, carpenter (Ashley and Goodman, Tokenhouse Yard
Faircloth, W. and Tuck, W. Great Tower-street, wine-merchants (Young and Gilbert, Mark-lane
Flaherty, F. Bath, tailor (Hale, Bath
France, F. Crompton, Lancashire, cotton spinner (Hampson, Manchester
Freeman, J. Reading, coach proprietor (Smith, Reading
Fuller, J. Bedford place, slater (Baddeley, Leman street
Garner, W. Margate, bookseller (Sheppard and Co. Cloak lane
Giblett, J. Frome Selwood, clothier (Miller
Gledhill, J. Halifax, merchant (Stead, Halifax
Grayburn, W. Nottingham, [illegible] (Payne, Nottingham
Greening, W. Hampstead, carpenter (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte street
Grimble, J. Norwich, tailor (Sewell and Co.
Grimswood, R. Rochester, draper (Gates and Hardwick, Cateaton street
Gwynne, W. Denton, dealer (Sharp, Upper North place, Gray's Inn-road
Hart, A. Manchester, dealer (Ainsworth and Crossley
Houghton, P. and S. P. Skinner street, leather sellers
Howell, J. Piccadilly, linen drapers (Jones, Size lane
Hudson, T. Whitehaven, mercer (Adamson
Hullam, C. Garford street, ship chandler (Steel and Nicol
Hulme, J. Chorlton-row, Lancashire, victualler (Cresswell, Manchester
Hyatt, W. Dorset street, upholsterer (Harvey and Willson, Lincoln's Inn

Jackson, C. Barbican, hatter (Templar, John-street
Jackson, H. W. and Beaumont, W. W Great Eastcheap (Ashly and Goodman, Tokenhouse-yard
James, H. J. Cannon-street, stationer (Williams, Bond-court
Jenkins, W. Christchurch, plumber (Rowden, Christchurch
Johnson, W. Bedfordbury, draper (Smith, Basinghall-street
Kite, J. and Best, B. Macclesfield Wharf, New North Road, wharfinger (Young and Nottings, St. Martin's-court, Poultry
Lawson, J. Nottingham, hosier (Percy
Levy, J. Smith's buildings, feather-merchant (Reynell and Ogle, Austin Friars
Lewin, B. Mansell-street, coal-merchant (Spyer, Bartholomew-lane
Langford, T. Sloane street, draper (Gates and Hard-
Lomas, G. Burslem, pawnbroker (Ward
Lunn, E. and G. Halifax, chymists (Holroyde
Mason, G. Northampton, timber-merchant (Patten, Hatton Garden
May, N Albion Terrace, St[illegible], builder (Huchison, [illegible]irt
Metz, S Southampton-[illegible]et, bill-broker (Henrich and Stafford, Buckingham-[illegible]eet
Morris, T. Oswestry, mercer (Minshull and Sabine
O'Hare, I. Chepstow, grocer (Pallin, Bristol
Parker, W. William-street, Hampstead road, builder (Parton, Bow Churchyard
Phene, W. jun Fleet street, confectioner (Wood, St. Bartholomew's Hospital
Phillips, J. Bedford street, money scrivener (A'Becket, Golden square
Pickman, J Shoreditch, grocer (Robinson, Wallbrook
Pocock, W. Layton, cabinet-maker (Amory and Coles, Throgmorton street
Powell, W Upper North Place, Gray's Inn road (Dodd, Caroline-street
Radford, S. Chiswell street, victualler (Martineau and Mitton, Carey street
Radham, J. Clifton, cabinet-maker (Hinton, Bristol
Rice, G Regent Circus, tailor (Tanner, New Basinghall-street
Richards, S Bristol, shoemaker (Hinton
Richards, J Wolverhampton, miller (Wood
Rimmer, J and I. Liverpool, provision dealers (Gregory
Ro[illegible] [illegible]igh Holborn, corn-dealer (Ford, Great Queen-street
Rolfes, W. G. Fenchurch-street, broker (Dennet and Co King's Arms Yard
Sanders, W. Wood-street, riband manufacturer (Sheppard and Co. Cloak-lane
Seward, J G. Blandford Forum, cooper (Crabb
Shaw, I. Southampton, wine-merchant (Willis and Co. Tokenhouse yard
Sidford, G. sen. Bath, linen-draper (Hollings
Sims, C. Crown court, merchant (Hind and Cotterell
Smith, T. Heaton Norris, and Yates, J. New Mills, iron-founders (Kershaw, Manchester
Starkey, W. Lower Road, Deptford, butcher (Young and Gilbert
Stimson, G. Brighton, carpenter (Faithfull
Stevens, W. Alphington, builder (Kingdon and Coun, Colyton
Styring, C jun. Sheffield, shawl-manufacturer (Brookfield
Temple, W. H. Sowerby, wine-merchant (Sanderson, Stockton-on-Tees
Thomas, J. Piccadilly, draper (Beavan, Clifford street
Thomas, J. Liverpool, merchant (Bulmer
Thompson, C. F. Wood-street, silk-manufacturer (Bean, Dyer's buildings
Townsend, J. R. Minories, hat manufacturer (Clabon, Mark-lane
Wagstaff, T. Bristol, wharfinger (Langlcs, Bristol
Walker, J. Bishopsgate-street, hardwareman (Mills, New North-street, Red Lion square
Weaver, T. Abingdon, linen draper (Wilson, Manchester
Welch, J Princes street, Lambeth, japan-l[illegible] manufacturer (Watts, Dean street, Southwar[k]
Williams, J Kentish Town, coach-master Wood, St Thomas Apostle
Willis, W Sol's-row, spirit rectifier (Mahony, Chancery-chambers
Wilson, P. Gibson-street, Lambeth Mars (R. and J Patten, Hatton Garden
Wragg, J Ave Maria-lane, brewer (Steve Cutter lane
Wynne, G. Stafford, shoe-maker (Keens

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J Aitkin, grocer and spirit-dealer, Hawick
J. and A. Mitchel, merchants, Kilmarnock
H. Swinton, merchant, Grangemouth
J. Milne, merchant, Gallowgate, Glasgow
J. Mackenzie, cattle dealer, Ladbeg, Sutherl.
P. Marshal and Co. merchants, Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOT, A. Liverpool, Dec 28
Armstrong, J. Bristol, Dec 17
Atkinson, W. Clement's-lane, Dec. 18
Atkinson, T. Ludgate hill, Jan 4
Austin, R. J. Rotherhithe, Jan. 8
Bailey, J. Liverpool, Dec 15
Bainbridge, J. Queen street, Jan 8
Banks, J Leeds, Jan 1
[illegible]r, B. Southend, Jan. 4
Bat[illegible] Saviour's Church-yard, Jan 11
Becher, C C. Lothbury, Dec 4 11
Bennett, G. and J. Little Eccleston, Dec. 14
Benson, J. Lancaster, merchant, Jan. 14
Bethell, T. Poole, Dec. 20
Blackbond, G. Wonsall, Dec 11
Bolton, W and T. Banbury, Jan 5
Bowmer, J. Goltho, Jan 20
Brammall, T. & Sons, Sheffield, Dec. 20
Bramley, J. Halifax, Jan 5
Browne, G. H. John street, Dec. 4. 11. 18
Brown, C. Dundee, Jan. 4
Brown, G. Bridge-road, Lambeth, Nov. 27
Brown, S & Scott, T. H. St. Mary-at-Hill, Dec 18
Broughall, R Little Ness, Dec 16
Buchanan, D. Smith, S M. & Ashley, F Jan 11
Burmester, J W & Vidal, C. I. New London street, Dec 18
Campbell, D Harper, R. & Baillie, A. Old Jewry, Jan 4
Carver, J. & Peet, W. Basinghall street, Jan 15
Carver, J. Lancing, Dec 21
Cary, J. Raquet court, Dec. 18
Chandler, J. Sandwich, Jan 1
Cleghorn, W. Ratcliffe Highway, Dec. 11. 18
Coles, W. Mincing lane, Dec. 18
Cookson, J. Leeds, Dec 29
Cossart, J J. & P. Clement's lane, Dec. 11
Davis, T. Minories, Dec 18
Dicks, J. London street, carpenter, Jan. 4
Drake, J. Lewisham, Dec 21
Edwards, M Rochester, Jan 4
Edwards, T. Alton, Dec 22
Emery, I. Rosamond street, Dec. 7
Enoch, J Birmingham, Dec. 14
Eveleigh, F Launceston, Dec 28
Falkner, T. Manchester, Dec. 15, Jan 7
Forsaith, S Shoreditch, Dec 18
Gale, E Newgate Market, Dec. 21
Gibson, I. Liverpool, Dec 11
Gibson, J & Foster, S. Wardrobe place, Dec 21
Goulder, C. Dilham, Dec 6 27
Gower, F. Weathersfield, Dec 23
Grange, J. Piccadilly, Dec. 18
Greaves, J. Sheffield, Dec 15
Griffiths, A. Swansea, Dec 22
Hewitt, J. Carlisle, Dec 22
Holland, H L. Birmingham, Dec 28
Honeysett, W. Dalston, Dec. 18
Houlden, R Southwark, Jan. 18
Humphreys, W Nanney, Dec 28
Hunt, G Leicester square, Dec. 28
Jones, C. Welshpool, Dec. 22
Jones, E & Norris, J. Budge row, Dec 18
Kershaw, J & W. Halifax, Jan 5
Kirby, I. Bethnal Green road, Jan 15
Lansley, W Andover, Dec 29
Large, J. Maiden Bradley, Dec 15
Lawton, J Dob Cross, Dec. 30
Lewis, J Bristol, Dec. 28
Lewis, T C. & Bevan, C. High Holborn, Jan 4
Lingard, J Manchester, Jan 8
Lloyd, W sen. & Lloyd, W. jun. Lower Thames street, Dec 18
Lovegrove, R Arborfield, Jan 4
Lush, J. & W. High Holborn, Dec 18
Lyne, J & C. Finsbury square, Jan. 15
Mann, W. Thompson, Dec 18
Matthews, M. & Hopkins, J. Rochester, Jan. 4
Maxwell, J Boston, Jan. 15
Mayor, C. Somerset street, Dec 28
Meacher, T. Newport Pagnell, Dec. 30
Mortimer, J. sen Cleckheaton, Jan. 7
Murray, W. Pall Mall, Jan. 15
Nantes, H Warnford court, Dec. 14
Norris, T White Hart Yard, Dec. 18
Noyes, J. Tooley street, Dec 18
Orme, J sen. and jun. & R. Nottingham, silversmiths, Jan 25
Parke, J. Liverpool, Dec 14
Pyn, T. & J D. Cateaton stree[t]
Peers, I. Liverpool, Dec. 30
Pelham, J. sen Chart, Dec. 18
Piercy, J. & Saunders, R. Birmingham, Jan. 7
Prosser, J. Abergavenny, Jan 3
Reid, T. High Holborn, Dec 21
Richardson, W. Horncastle, Dec.
Ridsdale, J. & Hamilton, W. Finsbury place, Jan. 4
Robertson, J. Old Broad street, Dec. 18
Rocker, S Old South street, Jan. 8
Salmon, S Regent street, Jan. 15
Sandison, W. Cork street, Dec. 14
Scarrow, T & J Carlisle, Dec 22
Simpson, R Crown court, Jan 1
Sharpus, R Davies street, Dec 28
Sheath, A. Sheath, C. & J. Boston, Dec 23
Slaney, M A Shiffnal, Dec 23
Smallwood, T. Drayton in Hales, Dec. 24
Sneade, W. Whitchurch, Dec. 18
Squire, I Earith, Dec 28
Sumner, I Preston, Dec. 23
Symonds, N. W. Crutched Friars Jan. 1
Teulon, T. Warrington, Dec 11
Thurtell, J Bradwell, Dec 18
Tollett, Plymouth Dock, Dec. 14 19
Townsend, E Maiden lane, Dec 18
Tupman, J. Great Russel street, Dec. 18
Von Harten, G. East India Chambers, Jan 8
Wakeman, T. Fleet market, Jan 4
Waterhouse, I. & Green, J. Ropemaker street, Dec. 18
Weaver, E. Bristol, Dec. 22
Whiteside, P. Fisher, H. & Hastie, T. Whitehaven, Dec. 31
Wilkes, J. sen. West House, Dec. 18
Willcocks, T. Bath, Dec. 15
Williams, L. Fenchurch street, Jan. 11
Wilson, M. Newcastle on Tyne, Dec. 29
Wiltshire, J. Wootton Bassett, Dec. 15
Winch, B. sen. Hawkhurst, Dec. 18
Windeatt, T Berry Pomeroy, Jan. 6
Wood, W Smith, T & R. & Stein, J. Workington, Dec 11
Woollis, J Woolwich, Dec 18

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Executions.—In October, Joseph Howard was executed at the Old Bailey, for highway robbery; and Henry Fauntleroy for forgery. The latter on the 30th, and alone. He met the sentence of the sanguinary law of forgery with firmness and decency. His forgeries were, perhaps, more extensive than those of any preceding sufferer; and a claim for mercy under the existing law, whatever that law might be, could not reasonably exist. The crowd of persons who attended his execution, from motives of curiosity, was said to consist of nearly 100,000, a great number of whom were of the female sex! The forgeries by which this great criminal obtained the sale of stock at the Bank of England, were the following:—De la Place 11,150*l.* 3 per Cent. Consols; E. W. Young, 5,000*l.* Consols; Gen. Young, 6,000*l.* Consols; Frances Young, 5,000*l.* Consols; H. Kelly, 6,000*l.* Consols; Lady Nelson, 11,995*l.* Consols; Earl of Ossory, 7,000*l.* 4 per Cents.; W. Bowen, 9,400*l.* 4 per Cts.; — Parkins, 4,000*l.* Consols. Sums were also placed to the names of Mrs. Pelham, Lady Aboyne, W. R. and H. Fauntleroy, and Elizabeth Fauntleroy. All the sums were added together, and the sum total, 120,000*l.* appeared at the foot of this list, and was found in the prisoner's handwriting. The statement was followed by this declaration:—"In order to keep up the credit of our house, I have forged powers of attorney for the above sums and parties, and sold out to the amount here stated, and without the knowledge of my partners. I kept up the payment of the dividends, but made no entries of such payments in our books. The Bank began first to refuse to discount our acceptances, and to destroy the credit of our house; the Bank shall smart for it." In his defence, he read a paper stating, that on his joining the firm in 1807, he found the concern deeply involved in consequence of building speculations. The House remained in embarrassment until 1810, and then it experienced an overwhelming loss from the failure of another house, for which concern they had accepted and discounted bills to the amount of 170,000*l.* In 1814, 15, and 16, the firm was called upon, in consequence of the speculations in building, to produce 100,000*l.* In the year 1819 the most responsible of the partners died; and the embarrassments of the house were increased by being called upon to refund his capital. During all this time the house was without resources, except those for which he was now responsible. He received no relief from his partners. Two had overdrawn 100,000*l.* He kept two establishments, on a very moderate scale. He never embezzled one shilling. (Having finished reading the paper, he sat down, and wept with much agitation.)

The Columbus.—This vessel has arrived in the river from America. The shape of the ship closely approximates to a coffin; but, on the whole, she was a good sea-boat. She was laden with deals, logs, masts, &c. so that the only danger to be apprehended was getting water-logged, or going to pieces. She was lightly rigged for a vessel of her dimensions, and by all accounts sailed well. Her dimensions, contrasted with those of his Majesty's ship Nelson, one of our largest first-rates, are as follow:

Columbus.			
Extreme length - - - -	feet 301	0	in.
——— breadth - - - - - -	50	0	
Depth of hold - - - - - -	30	0	
Tonnage admeasured - - -	3796	tons.	
Nelson.			
Length on range of lower deck	205	0	
Extreme breadth - - - -	53	8	
Depth of hold - - - - - -	24	0	
Tonnage admeasured - - -	2617	tons.	

The 'Commerce de Marseilles,' taken at Toulon, was 2747, and the largest American ships of the line are 2640 tons.

Quay on the Thames.—At a meeting of the committee lately appointed for the purpose of taking into their consideration the plan proposed by Lieut.-Colonel Trench, for making a quay on the north bank of the river Thames at London, it was resolved to carry the undertaking into effect. 611,000*l.* is considered an adequate sum, which is to be subscribed in 100*l.* shares.

London Mechanics' Institution.—The first stone of a building for a theatre, to deliver lectures, was laid in November last, in Southampton-buildings. A vast number of the members were assembled, and soon after Dr. Birkbeck, the President, by whom the stone was to be laid, accompanied by the other officers of the Institution who were to assist in the ceremony, arrived and proceeded to its performance.

The officers advanced in procession to the place where the stone was to be laid, the Building Committee walking first, next the Vice-Presidents, and next to them the President, Dr. Birkbeck; immediately after whom followed Mr. Blake, the Honorary Secretary of the Institution, bearing the Book of the Laws on a cushion, and supported by Alderman Key, the Treasurer. The stone contains the following inscription, with the names of all

the officers of the Institution: — "This Stone, the First of the Lecture Room, was laid on the Second of December 1824, being the First Anniversary of the Establishment of The London Mechanics' Institution, by George Birkbeck, M.D. President, in the presence of the following Officers of the Institution:—Vice-Presidents, Trustees, Auditors, John Martineau, Esq. Professor Millington, John Borthwick Gilchrist, LL.D. Robert M'William, Esq." After which, the President addressed the auditors. The building will contain about 1200 persons.

Hyde Park. — Amongst the improvements in the metropolitan parks, a carriage drive is now making, with spacious footpaths, from Cumberland-gate at the top of Oxford-street, to the door at Kensington gardens at the N.E. corner; which door, heretofore, was not, like the other entrances, accessible by carriages.

New Prison.—At the late Westminster General Quarter Sessions, a consultation was held among several of the Magistrates, when they came to the determination of having a new and more spacious prison built, in lieu of the present place of confinement, called Tothill-fields Bridewell.

Anti-Slavery Society. — A short time since an application was made at the Mansion-house relative to the manumission of two Slaves in the West Indies. In the accounts of what passed on that occasion there are some inaccuracies. The tax on the manumission of a Slave at Barbadoes is 50*l.* Barbadoes currency, or about 37*l.* sterling. In the year 1801 the tax was raised to 200*l.* for each man, and 300*l.* for each woman, but in 1816 it was reduced again to 50*l.* In some of the Colonies no such tax is imposed. In others a tax is still levied, but *in no case* does it rise higher than about 50*l.* sterling. The Anti-Slavery Society do not hold out any expectation that it would employ its funds in defraying the expense attending deeds of manumission in this country.

New Era. — The first export of wool from England for two centuries took place in the course of December: fifty bags of a coarse quality were exported to the United States of America. It will be remembered that the export of wool has been prohibited for two hundred years in England, till the last session of Parliament, when a bill was brought forward allowing the export of wool on the payment of a duty of one penny per pound: under the new Act the export has taken place.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Edward Chaplin, A.M. was elected by the Benchers of Gray's-inn, Morning Reader and Evening Preacher to their Hon. Society.—The Rev. J. Brasse, B D. Vicar of Aysgarth, Yorkshire, to the Vicarage of Stotfold, Beds.; and the Rev. E. B. Elliott, M.A. to the Vicarage of Tuxford, Nottinghamshire.—The Rev. P. N. Shuttleworth, D.D. to the Rectory of Foxley, Wilts, void by the death of the Rev. William Morris. — The Rev. L. Clarke, to the Vicarage of Downton, Wilts, *vice* the Rev. Thomas Lear, resigned.—The Rev. T. H. Elwin, M.A. to the Rectory of Bradfield St. Clare, Suffolk, vacant by the resignation and on the presentation of the Rev. Robert Davers.—The Rev. William Birkett, A.M. to the Vicarage of Southtawton, Devonshire, void by the resignation of the Rev. Thomas Freake.—The Rev. Hugh Owen, to the Perpetual Curacy of Great Redisham, Suffolk.—The Rev. J. Fellowes, A.M. to the Rectory of Beighton, Norfolk. —The Rev. A. Asgill Colville, M.A. presented by the Dean and Chapter to the Perpetual Curacy of Market Harborough. —The Rev. Dr. Butcher, Minister of the Chapel Royal at Brighton, to be one of the Domestic Chaplains to the Marchioness of Hastings.—The Rev. T. Newsome, Rector of Shenley in Hertfordshire, to hold by dispensation, from the great seal, the Vicarage of Tottenham High Cross —The Rev. Joseph Bardgett, M.A. to the Vicarage of Broughton, Yorkshire.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS.

G. Bosanquet, esq. to be Secretary of Legation at Madrid; and H. S. Fox, esq. to the same office at Turin.—Capt. A. Y. Dundas Arbuthnot, to be one of the Gentlemen of the King's Privy Chamber.

Viscount Granville, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Most Christian Majesty.

Right Hon. Sir Charles Bagot, K.B. to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the King of the Netherlands.

Married] --Wm. Wood, esq. of Peale Lodge, to Anne Aston, youngest daughter of Dr. Key.—At Fulham, the Rev. Chas. Wesley, of Brompton-square, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John S. Kelson, esq.—Mr. J. H. Coe, of Walworth, to Sophia, third daughter of the late James Edwards, esq. — At Mary-le-bone, the Rev. William Barlow, M. A to Louisa, second daughter of the late Robert Jones Adeane, esq.—At St. Pancras Church, F. Wood, esq. to Miss Farrar. — At Mary-le-bone New Church, the Hon. Captain Cathcart to Lady Georgiana Greville.— Edmund Robert Daniel, esq. of Lincoln's-inn, to Louisa Catherine, fourth daughter of Henry Peters, esq —At St. Mildreds in the Poultry, Mr. J. Weatherley, jun. to

Anne, second daughter of Mr. John Jerram.—At the church of St. Peter-le-Poor, Thomas Tilt, jun. esq. to Miss Caroline Edwards.—At St. Clement's Church, William Hunter, esq. to Catherine Mary, only daughter of Thomas Webbe, esq.—Marshall Robinson, of the Middle Temple, esq. to Mary Frances, eldest daughter of H. Stapylton, of Norton esq.—At St. Olave's, Southwark, R. Dunglison, M. D. to Harriet, second daughter of John Leadam, esq.—At Hampton, the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor, to Charlotte Selina, second daughter of R. Moore, esq.—John Propert, esq. Duke-street, Portland-place, to Julia Anne, only daughter of Robert Ross, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, E.C. Hartopp, esq. to the Hon. Mary Jane Eden.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, H. Hyde, esq. of Upper Norton-street, Portland-place, to Miss Louisa Bryant.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, G.A. Sheppard, esq. of Calcutta, to Ellen, eldest daughter of Dr. Shearman. —Capt. B Soper, to Hester, only daughter of R. K. Watts, esq.—Mr. C. Roberts, Bishopsgate, to Miss Maria Mary Young. —R. Walters, esq. of Lincoln's-inn fields, to C. D. Hayward.—Mr. C. Horncastle, of Southampton-street, to Julia Augusta, youngest daughter of the late George Burge, esq.—T. H. Key, esq. to Sarah, youngest daughter of the late R. Troward, esq.—At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, P. M'Pherson, esq. to Caroline Maria, eldest daughter of E. Barnette, esq.—Mr. H. Willis, of Blackman-street, Southwark, to Mary, youngest daughter of William Harland, esq.—Mr. G. E. Cook, of Hammersmith, to Eliza Crozier, only daughter of Richard Taylor, esq.—Mr. J. M. Robeson, of York-street, to Anne, youngest daughter of Mr. Chapman.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, W. W. Terrington, esq. of Edmonton, to Mary Goff, eldest daughter of John Blunt, esq.—At Croydon, F. Barclay, esq Clapham Common, to Esther, third daughter of W. F. Reynolds, esq.—W. P. Hamond, esq. of Hailey Park, Surrey, to Margaret, relict of Robert Nicholson, esq.

Died.]—At his house in the Regent's Park, the Right Hon. Lord Hawke.—At Westbourne-green, Dr. Stephen Pellet.—At his house, Camberwell, Mr. William Piper.—At Banstead-place, Surrey, Miss Lucy Motteux, the last surviving daughter of the late John Motteux, esq.—Anne, the wife of Mr. Balaam, of Clapham.—At Chertsey, Mrs. Joseph Sparrow.— Mrs. Mary Ward, widow of Mr. Jas. Ward, late of Ewell, Surrey.—Augustin Sayer, esq. father of Dr. Sayer, of Harley-street.—At Clapham Common, Mrs. Crowder.—Anne, the wife of Joseph Hockley, of Guildford, esq.—At Gibraltar-row, Newington Butts, Mr. George Norris—At Ham, Surrey, Frances, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir John Sutton, K. C. B. — At his house, at Leatherhead, in Surrey, Henry Reynell, esq.—Dr. A P. Buchan, late of Percy-street.—At Esher, Surrey, Lucy, widow of the late Mr. W. Wiggett.—At Barnes, Surrey, Mrs. A. Sprigg.—Mrs. Eustace, relict of the late General Eustace.—The Right Hon. Jane Elizabeth, Countess of Oxford.—At his house in Curzon-street, Mr. William Coleman.—Mr. E. Garrard, of Fish-street hill.—Mr. James Davies, of Park-street, Islington. — At Hampton, Middlesex, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hemming.—In Marsham-street, Westminster, Sarah, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Hickey, esq. —James Curtis, esq. Fleet-street. — In Russell square, Nathaniel Winter, esq.—Mrs. S. Beasley, of Great Surrey-street.—Mr. John Brown, of St. Paul's Churchyard.—William Cottee, esq. of Beaumont-place — At his house, Prospect-place, Paddington, William Bramwell, esq. — Mrs. Pooley, of Cannon-street.—At his house in Kennington-lane, Mary Anne, the wife of Mr. Wright.—In Hatton-garden, Daniel Eliason, esq.—In Hatton garden, Mr. C. Innes, of Fleet-street.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

SIR J. D'OYLY.

At Kandy, Ceylon, on the 25th of May, of remittent fever, caught on an official tour in the Seven Korles, the Hon. Sir John D'Oyly, Bart. a member of his Majesty's Council in Ceylon, and Resident and First Commissioner of Government in the Kandyan Provinces. His remains were removed from his late residence in the Palace for interment in the burial ground of the garrison on the morning of the 26th inst. at seven o'clock, the troops of the garrison lining the road from the Palace to the burial-ground.

To all in Ceylon, says the "Ceylon Gazette," and every one in any way connected with this Island, no eulogium on the character of Sir John D'Oyly is necessary; and to those unacquainted with the deceased, language must fail in conveying an adequate idea of his worth as a man and merit as a public servant. His

talents and acquirements were of the first order; and little doubt will be entertained on this head, when it is known that before he quitted Westminster he was particularly distinguished by the friendship of the late learned head of the school, Dr. Vincent, with whom we have heard he maintained a correspondence till the death of the Rev. Doctor. The honourable and high feelings which were conspicuous in Sir John D'Oyly's character, combined with an amiable gentleness of disposition, naturally produced a courteousness of manner which made his society much more desired by all who were acquainted with him, than his laborious zeal in the execution of his public duties would allow of their enjoying it; while the esteem and admiration of his countrymen and friends were fully shared by the natives of every part of Ceylon in which his official functions had been displayed, and towards whom authority was always exercised by the deceased with such strict and patient justice, tempered with attention to all their wants, and a general charitableness of disposition, that their regret, as evinced by the numbers of all ranks in and about Kandy, who spontaneously attended the funeral, and loudly lamented the loss they had sustained, we fully believe to be unfeigned and sincere. The merits and exertions of Sir John D'Oyly as a public servant, and principally as connected with the addition to His Majesty's dominions of the larger part of this Island, have, our readers well know, been duly appreciated by the highest authorities. His Majesty's approbation was first conveyed in the despatch from the Secretary of State to Sir Robert Brownrigg, published by the Government here on the 1st of June 1816, in the following words:—"I am also commanded particularly to express the sense which his Royal Highness the Prince Regent entertains of the conduct and services of Mr. D'Oyly upon the late occasion. To his intelligence in conducting the negotiations, first with the Kandyan Government, and latterly with the Adikars and others who opposed it; to his indefatigable activity in procuring information, and in directing the military detachments, the complete success of the enterprise is principally owing; and His Royal Highness avails himself with pleasure of this opportunity of expressing how greatly he appreciates, not only Mr. D'Oyly's later services, but those which he has at former periods, by his attention to the Kandyan Department, rendered to the Colony and his country." His Majesty's approval thus expressed was afterwards followed by the elevation of the deceased to the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom, on the 27th July 1821. This title becomes extinct, as Sir John died without heirs, never having been married.

SIR C. PULLER.

About five weeks after his arrival at Calcutta, East Indies, Sir C. Puller, late of the Oxford Circuit, Chief Justice of Bengal. Sir Christopher Puller was a scholar of high attainments: in his boyhood he gained early distinction by his proficiency at Eton College, of which he was one of the many illustrious ornaments; from this school high character followed him, and kept pace with his career at the University of Oxford, where, as a member of Christ Church, he gained high academical honours, and established a reputation for morality, integrity, industry, and ability, which he sustained throughout his meritorious life. He became first known to the public as the joint reporter with his friend Mr. Serjeant Bosanquet, of cases decided in the Courts of Common Pleas, the Exchequer Chamber, and the House of Lords. This was before he was called to the bar, and during his pupilage under Mr. Justice Bayley. The superior merit of his reports has uniformly been acknowledged, as well from the Bench as from the Bar. For many years he had maintained a high rank as an Advocate in the Court of King's Bench, and on the Oxford circuit, and of late had become King's Counsel, and one of the leaders of the circuit. His professional course in England was such as justified his friends in the expectation that he would in due time be called to the bench there. Of such expectations he must be supposed to have been in some degree conscious; yet he did not hesitate to forego them, in the hope of being useful upon a more extended sphere in India. As soon as he had been appointed to the highest station which his Sovereign had selected him to fill in this country, he set about acquiring knowledge of the history, laws, customs, and languages of India; and he pursued his inquiries with so much perseverance and discrimination, that he soon laid a foundation for the more extended research which his residence in this country would have opened to him. His great object and aim was to be useful in India, to aid the great work of disseminating knowledge and religious instruction, and to preserve and continue to the millions who look up to this Government for protection, the benefits of British jurisprudence. Bishop Heber, in his primary charge at Calcutta, May 27th, 1824, noticed his death in the following terms: "A few days only are gone, since, with animation in his benevolent

countenance, he expressed to me his gratitude to God for the many blessings which he had received, and his desire to dedicate to him, through Jesus Christ, a large portion of his time, his means, and his influence. A few hours only are passed, since those good resolutions are gone thither, where they are best known and appreciated by a gracious God, whom he had served from his youth, and who, when the noon of his life had scarcely begun to decline, saw fit to call him to his recompense and his repose."

R. C. DALLAS, ESQ.

At Havre, aged 70, R. C. Dallas, Esq. He had acquired a respectable rank as a man of letters. His History of the Maroon War, which appeared about the year 1797, was much esteemed for the simplicity of its narration, and the authenticity of its details. He was also the author of several novels, which, though not the first in that branch of composition, are entitled to a praise not always due to the first, that of softening without corrupting the heart. He was a religious man; in private and domestic intercourse cheerful, pleasing, and unaffected. He was followed to the grave by the British Consul, and nearly all the respectable inhabitants of the place. His last work was the "Recollections of Lord Byron."

REV. R. C. MATURIN.

In Ireland, Oct. 30, after a protracted illness, the Rev. R. C. Maturin, M. A. curate of St. Peter's, Dublin. He was undoubtedly a man of genius, though it manifested itself, even in his most successful efforts, more in the play of imagination, than in the refinements of a correct taste or the coherency of intellectual power. His conduct and deportment as a man corresponded with his character as an author. Both were strongly marked with the same affectation and eccentricity; the same mixture of folly and inspiration—or perhaps we ought rather to have said possession: for there was a sort of bewilderingness even in the brightest sallies, whether in his intercourse with mankind or with the muse. Before the tragedy of Bertram was produced at Drury-lane Theatre, and received with such distinguished approbation, Mr. Maturin was the humble, unknown, and unnoticed curate of St. Peter's, Dublin; from which he derived a stated income of £70, or at the utmost £100, per annum. In the same unostentatious corner of the prodigal Church Establishment of Ireland he died. Mr. Maturin, however, was at no period entirely dependent upon the emoluments of his curacy. He had published one or two novels; and he besides prepared a few young gentlemen to pass the entrance examinations of Trinity College, who for that purpose resided with him in his house, York-street, Dublin. But, notwithstanding these resources, Mr. Maturin's aspirations surpassed them; and, like men of talent in general, whose purses are mostly disproportionate to their desires, he was constantly beset with difficulties. The curate of St. Peter's was exceedingly vain both of his person and accomplishments; and as his income would not allow him to attract attention by the splendour of his dress and manners, he seldom failed to do so by their singularity. Mr. Maturin was tall, slender, but well-proportioned, and, on the whole, a good figure, which he took care to display in a well-made black coat, tightly buttoned, and some odd light-coloured stocking-web pantaloons, surmounted in winter by a coat of prodigious dimensions, gracefully thrown on, so as not to obscure the symmetry it affected to protect. The Rev. Gentleman sang and danced, and prided himself on performing the movements and evolutions of the quadrille, certainly equal to any other divine of the Established Church, if not to any private lay gentleman of the three kingdoms. It often happened, too, that Mr. Maturin either laboured under an attack of gout, or met with some accident, which compelled the use of a slipper or a bandage, on one foot or one leg, and by an unaccountable congruity of mischances, he was uniformly compelled on these occasions to appear in the public thoroughfares of Dublin, where the melancholy spectacle of a beautiful limb in pain never failed to excite the sighs and sympathies of all the interesting persons who passed, as well as to prompt their curiosity to make audible remarks or inquiries respecting the possessor. The effect upon a person of this temperament of the unexpected success of Bertram, led to some untoward consequences. The profits of the representation, and the copyright of that tragedy, exceeded, perhaps, one thousand pounds, while the praises bestowed upon its author by critics of all classes, convinced Mr. Maturin that he had only to sit down and concoct any number of plays he pleased, each yielding him a pecuniary return, at least equal to the first. Unfortunately the brightest hopes of genius are often the most fallacious, and so it proved in the present instance. A few months produced a second tragedy, which failed, and with it faded away the dreams of prosperity, in which the author of Bertram indulged. Time enabled Mr. Maturin gradually to extricate himself from embarrassments, occasioned by the failure of his hopes;

and having thus had the wings of his ambition somewhat shortened, he in future pursued a safer flight. His eccentricities, however, remained in their former vigour, and in the coteries of Lady Morgan, or the romantic solitudes of Wicklow, the vain oddities of the curate of St. Peter's continued as remarkable as during the height of his tragic triumphs. Of late years his pen was chiefly employed on works of romance, in which he evinced great powers of imagination and fecundity of language, with evident and lamentable carelessness in the application of both. He wrote rather for money than for fame, and drew a considerable revenue from the sale of his productions.

E. JOHNSON, ESQ.

In Gerrard-street, Soho, Oct. 6, aged 72, Edward Johnson, esq. comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office. Throughout the whole of public or private life it would perhaps have been difficult to find a more useful character than the late Mr. Johnson. In selecting the objects of his beneficence, he always exercised so cautious a discrimination, that he scarcely ever conferred a service on one who was not deserving of it; and he never held out a promise that was not realised. His domestic arrangements were at all times marked by a warm-hearted and elegant hospitality, which doubly endeared him to all who had the happiness of his acquaintance. But all these amiable qualities were trifling when compared to the services which he conferred on the public in his situation of comptroller of the Two-penny Post-office, the revenue of which, by his sole exertions and arrangements, increased to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds annually, while a most important accommodation was afforded to the public by the rapid facility which his plans have, during the last thirty years, afforded to general correspondence. Mr. Johnson had been 46 years in the service of the public; and to his indefatigable exertions the inland office is indebted for its present admirable arrangements. During the period in which he was comptroller, not one public complaint was ever brought against the department under his immediate superintendence; and so anxious was he to benefit the revenue and perfect the system of his adoption, that it is known he sacrificed his own interest to the public good, as he had determined never to solicit an increase to his very moderate salary till he had accomplished his "daily hopes, his nightly prayers"—that of raising the proceeds of his department to its present astonishing and unprecedented revenue. His remains were removed, Oct. 12, to the burying-ground at Paddington, followed by a train of friends anxious to pay a last sad tribute to his memory.

MR. WM. WINDHAM SADLER.

Mr. Sadler, who met his death by falling from his balloon near Chester, was named Windham, from his godfather, the celebrated statesman, who once ascended with his father in a balloon; and was the son of a second wife. He had made thirty successful ascents, and was particularly distinguished by his daring intrepidity in being the only individual who, in a balloon, ever crossed the Irish Channel. He ascended from Dublin, and alighted on the coast of Wales. As a chemist and civil engineer, Mr. Sadler possessed talents of no ordinary cast; and he was some years ago employed by the first Gas Company which was established in Liverpool, and contributed to the advancement of that establishment when in its infancy. On leaving that service, Mr. S. from his enterprising spirit and his uniform success in many perilous aerial voyages, was induced to devote himself more closely to the hazardous pursuit of aerostation; gratifying the inhabitants of Liverpool and neighbourhood by his frequent, bold, and well-managed ascents. Of his skill and presence of mind, under circumstances most threatening to human life, thousands have borne testimony, as well as the intrepid adventurers who have been the companions of his excursions. He almost uniformly alighted without sustaining the slightest personal injury, after voyages of astonishing rapidity and altitude; and the same balloon from which he met his death, has, uninjured, borne him aloft in his trips for several years past. He had acquired, indeed, facilities in managing the unwieldy bulk of his floating carriage, which even inspired the otherwise timid to adventure their lives under his pilotage. The fatal catastrophe, therefore, which has terminated his existence, can but be deemed one of those accidents which sometimes defy the foresight of the most skilful and wary. It had been Mr. Sadler's constant practice to address a letter to Mrs. S. on the eve of his departure on any voyage, and to carry the letter with him. He sometimes wrote to her during the period of his ascent. Upon this occasion, a letter was found upon his person, which was immediately despatched to Mrs. Sadler. The body was removed to Liverpool, Mrs. S. accompanying the hearse a considerable part of the way. It passed through Bolton, at the request of the committee who had superintended the preparations for the ascent, and was attended by a large procession. At Wigan similar marks of re-

spect were shown to the corpse. At the funeral, there were present upwards of 4000 individuals, who testified their respect to the memory of their unfortunate townsman by accompanying his remains to the grave. By his death science was deprived of a persevering and devoted professor, whose studies in the properties and appliances of gases, and in other branches of chemistry, promised to supply important facts to the speculative philosopher. Mr. Sadler, some time ago, as a more solid reliance for the benefit of his family than the precarious life of an aeronaut could supply, formed, in Hanover-street, Liverpool, a handsome establishment of warm, medicated, and vapour baths. In private life Mr. Sadler was warm-hearted, gentle, and unassuming; and by his cheerful and agreeable manners he had endeared himself to a large circle of respectable acquaintances, who, on occasions of his ascent, never failed warmly to interest themselves in his behalf. His success as an aeronaut, it is believed, urged him, in hopes of meliorating the condition of his family, to pursue his dangerous expeditions with more frequency than prudence might have suggested; and at a precarious season of equinoctial winds he made his ascent.

LIEUT. WILLIAM BROWN.

At his house in Windsor Castle, Nov. 7, aged 88, Lieut. William Brown, on the retired list of the late Royal Invalids, and one of his Majesty's Poor Knights of Windsor. He was born at Northampton, in September 1736. Early in the seven years' war he received a wound when serving in Germany as a volunteer in the 20th regiment of foot, in consequence of which he suffered amputation of his leg; notwithstanding this privation he was actively employed in America during the whole of the revolutionary war, and was present at the siege of Charlestown, had charge of a post at Bermuda, was in various actions, and was eight times wounded, two of which were very severe. He returned to England after the peace of 1783, with the charge of invalids; the garrison battalion to which he belonged, having been reduced, he was appointed, by his own request, to the invalids at Sheerness; he was subsequently placed on the retired list, and went to reside at Huntley, in Aberdeenshire, where he married; and about ten years since, his Majesty, in addition to his other military allowances, and in consideration of his long and zealous services, was graciously pleased to appoint him one of his Poor Knights of Windsor. Lieut. Brown was a man of extraordinary genius, constantly employing himself in mechanical pursuits, and many of his inventions evinced considerable ingenuity. He expressed a particular desire to be interred as near that part of St. George's Chapel as circumstances would admit, where the remains of his old friend and patron Sir Henry Clinton are deposited, which was accordingly done. He was enthusiastically attached to freemasonry, the highest order of which he attained. He was generally known, and had numerous and respectable friends, to whom it is presumed the foregoing particulars may not prove uninteresting.

EDWARD PEART, ESQ. M. D.

Lately at Butterwick, near Gainsborough, aged 68, Edward Peart, Esq. M. D. formerly a physician at Knightsbridge, who has distinguished himself by his singular opinions on electricity. He published "The Generation of Animal Heat investigated, 1788," 8vo.; "On the Elementary Principles of Nature, 1789," 8vo.; "On Electricity, with occasional Observations on Magnetism, 1791," 8vo.; "On the Properties of Matter, the Principles of Chemistry, on the Nature and Construction of Aeriform Fluids, 1792," 8vo; "On Electric Atmospheres, in which the Absurdity of the Doctrine of Positive and Negative Electricity is proved, 1793," 8vo.; "The Anti-phlogistic Doctrine of Lavoisier, critically examined and demonstratively confuted, 1795," 8vo.; "On the Composition and Properties of Water, 1796," 8vo.; "Physiology, or an attempt to explain the Functions and Laws of the Nervous System, 1798," 8vo.; "Practical Information on St. Anthony's Fire, and on Erythematous Affections in general, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on Inflammation of the Bowels, and Strangulated Rupture, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on the malignant Scarlet Fever, and Sore Throat, 1802," 8vo.; "Practical Information on Rheumatism, Inflammation of the Eyes, and Disorders in general, proceeding from Inflammations of a similar Nature, 1802," 8vo.; "On the Consumption of the Lungs, 1803," 8vo. Many years ago, says the "Gentleman's Magazine," he was engaged in a controversy with Mr. Read, of Knightsbridge, on the subject of electricity. In all his writings he adhered to a philosophy of his own; contriving and modifying with much ingenuity, three simple elementary substances, one solid and two fluid, so as to account for all possible phenomena. There is more ingenuity than solidity in his principles.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Shefford, T. Sandys, esq. to Miss J. Long.

Died.] At Woburn, Mrs. Redman—Mr. R. Everitt, of Westoning, 94—At Cranfield Rectory, Miss Hobson—At Standon, Mrs. Eames—At Westoning, Mr. R. Everitt.

BERKSHIRE.

Died.] At the Bridge Villa, Maidenhead, Mrs. Brocas—At Windsor, Mrs. Fowler—C. Knight, esq. 74—Mrs. M. Egelstone—Mr. George Griesbach, aged 67, late master of the Queen's band at Windsor Castle. Mr. Griesbach also belonged to the band of musicians attached to the Court of Hanover. He was sent from Germany at the age of 22, by his late Majesty's orders, to form a part of the band which the Queen wished to have near her person. His musical knowledge was then extensive; but his late Majesty kindly placed him under the tuition of the celebrated Cramer, to acquire proficiency as a violinist, on which instrument he became a distinguished performer. He was finally appointed master of the Queen's band, and retained this situation till its dissolution after the death of the Queen.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Emberton, near Olney, Mr. T. Foster—At Little Marlow, Sir T. F. Freemantle, bart. to Miss L. E. Nugent—Mr. J. Parsons, of Horton, to Miss A. Wilkinson—P. Box, jun. esq. of Buckingham, to Miss M. Rose—At Great Marlow, T. R. Barker, esq. to Miss E. J. Cocks.

Died.] At Lavendon, Mr. W. Holmes—At Stony Stratford, Mr. T. Day—At Amersham, Mrs. Montague, 92—At Hedgerley Court, Mrs. Morgan.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. S. B. Aldred to Miss M. Cory—I. Hildyard, esq. to Miss J. Townsend—Mr. Theakstone, of Newmarket, to Miss H. Arnull.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mr. Saunders—Miss F. Jennings, 86—Mr. Lambert—Mrs. Busher—Mrs. Sada—Mr. W. Metcalf—Mr. J. Anderson—Mrs. Groves—Mr. J. L. Gregson—At Clenchwarton, Mrs. M. Goddard—At Little Eversden, the Rev. P. Heaton.

CHESHIRE.

The subscription in Stockport towards carrying into effect the projected Canal from Marple, through Macclesfield and Congleton to Lawton, amounts to nearly the whole sum set apart by the Macclesfield Committee to be subscribed for by that town and neighbourhood. By this line of canal, conveyance from Stockport to London will be shortened full thirty-eight miles; the same distance will be saved for the whole of the populous district of Hyde and Ashton-under-Line; a direct and nearer line by almost the same distance will be opened for all goods coming from Yorkshire, down the Huddersfield Canal; and the towns of Macclesfield and Congleton will have a canal conveyance not only with London and all the South of England, but with Stockport, Manchester, and all the North.

Married.] Mr. J. Crowder, of Wicham, to Miss S. Swindells—J. Marsland, esq. to Miss H. Hegginbotham, of Stockport—At Everton, Mr. J. M. Henderson to Miss E. Worrall—At Chester, Mr. Oakes to Miss Bickley—Mr. J. Roberts to Miss C. Williams—At Davenham, J. Broadhurst, esq. to Miss A. Dutton.

Died.] At Chester, Miss M. A. B. Brown—Mrs. Barrett—Mr. Truss—Mr. G. C. Watson—Miss Parry—R. Williams, esq.—Mr Boucher—M. Travis, esq.—At Middlewich, Mr. R. Whillett—At Stockport, Mr. T. Thompson—Mrs. Shuttleworth—At Edgerley House, Mrs. Sykes.

CORNWALL.

On the iron-bound coasts of Cornwall, exposed to the whole sweep of the Atlantic, the late storm was dreadfully severe. They were strewed with wrecks, and the industrious fishermen particularly at Polperro have suffered almost beyond the power of reparation. Subscriptions have been commenced to relieve them, and their brethren in Devon and Dorset, throughout the Western countries.

Married.] At St. Austell, Mr. P. Keam to Miss E. Geach—Mr. J. Burrows to Miss M. Gilbert—At Liskeard, Mr. N. Body to Miss F. Bond—At Gwennap, Dr. Moore to Miss E. Williams—At St. Enoder, J. Banfield, esq. to Miss M. Manuel—At Truro, Capt. Hawkins, R. N. to Mrs. Floyd—At Paul, near Penzance, Mr. C. Goldsmith to Miss M. E. Treguitha.

Died.] At Coomb's Head, Stokeclimsland, Mr. W. Hart, 100—At East Looe, J. Keast, esq.—At Lestwithiel, Mr. W. Phelp—Miss Fortescue—At Padstow, Mr. J. Hawke—At Fowey, J. Kimber, esq.—At Germoe, Capt. T. Carter—At Carclew, Sir W. Lemon, bart. 76.

CUMBERLAND.

The suggested Newcastle and Carlisle Canal will cost 888,000*l.*; length, 61 miles and a half; amount of both rise and fall, 814 feet; number of Locks, 117; length of Locks, 78 feet; width, 18 feet 6 inches; depth of water, 9 feet. Carlisle to Solway Frith (finished) cost upwards of 90,000*l.* viz. between 90,000*l.* and 100,000*l.* including warehouses and vacant ground; length, 11 miles and a half; amount of both rise and fall, 62 feet; number of Locks, 8; length of Locks, 78 feet; width, 18 feet 6 inches; depth of water, 9 feet.

Married.] At Arthuret, S. Irving, esq. to Miss E. Sword—At Carlisle, Mr. J. Manson to Miss A. Coates—Mr. J. Gaddes to Miss I. Richardson—Mr. W. Pearson to Miss J. Stewart—Mr. R. Douglas to Miss S. Harrison—Mr. T. Smith to Mrs. M. Harris—Mr. R. Hogg to Miss A. Willson—At Beaumont, Mr. Gale to Miss M. Blamire—At Barton, near Penrith, Mr. Brown to Miss Lamb—At Whitehaven, Capt. Twentyman to Miss H. Lepper.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. R. Donaldson—Mrs. Jollie—Mr. W. Armstrong—Mrs. M. Laurence—Mrs. E. Catterall—At Stanwix, Mrs. M. Hough—At Brampton, Mr. W. Bell—At Penrith, Mrs. M. Allison—Mrs. M. Halfpenny—At Kinmside, Mr. W. Jackson—At Moresby, J. Harrison, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Repton, R. Gilbert, Knt. S. W. to Miss S. Taylor—At Ashover, Mr. G. White to Mrs. Bassett—Mr. S. Harrison, of Derby, to Miss E. Cheetham.

Died.] At Stretton Hall, Mrs. Cave—At Chesterfield, R. Milnes, esq. 77—At Ikeston, Mr. James—At Derby, Mrs. Roughton—Mrs. M. Chadwick.

DEVONSHIRE.

The late great storm committed more devastation on the coast of this county than has been witnessed in the memory of man. The gale came on and raged during the high water of a spring tide, and forced it six feet above its accustomed level; the damage in the port of Plymouth alone was estimated at nearly 200,000*l.* and on every part of the coast losses have been proportionate.

List of vessels building and ordered to be built at Plymouth Dock-yard:—St. George, 120; London, 110; Hindostan, 80; Cerberus, 46; Circe 46; Proserpine, 46; Statira, 46; Tigris, 46; Daphne, 28; Porcupine, 28; Racehorse, 18; Hyacinth, 18; Rolla, 10, Reindeer, 10; Saracen, 10; Savage, 10;

Scorpion, 10; Sealark, 10; Hope and Mutine gun-brigs; Nightingale cutter; Beelzebub, Devastation, and Volcano, bombs.

The trade of Plymouth is greatly on the increase. The receipts of the Customs and Excise are considerably augmented, and the latter are even more productive than at any former period.

Married.] At Drewsteinton, Mr. J. Stoneman to Miss A. Lake—At Pilton, W. Harris, esq. to Miss S Thome—At Southmolton, W. Nott, esq. to M Huxtelle—Mr. G. Cole to Miss J. Marsh—At Plymouth, Mr. J. Gidley to Miss R. Williams—Mr. Ireland to Miss J. Coll—At Tavistock, Mr. R. P. Trist to Miss Rowe—At Exeter, Lieut. H. Long to Mrs. Wordsworth—At Clovelly, Mr. R. Pengelly to Miss Jones.

Died.] At Alphington, Mr. F. Turner, 79—At Barnstaple, W. Marshall, esq.—At Bow, Mr. Ascott—At Crediton, Mrs. M. Tucker—At Exeter, Mrs. Cosserat—Miss E. Osborne—At Ashburton, Mrs. Caunter—At Plympton, Miss P. Coad—At Torquay, Miss Medland—At Topsham, Amy Pyne, 109—At Modbury, Mr. King—At Heavitree, Mr. Rawlins—At Shelston, Mrs. Lake—At Newton Abbott, Mr. P. Gaye—At Great Torrington, Mr. J. Foley—At Teignmouth, Mrs. Longmead, 89.

DORSETSHIRE.

A meeting of the town and subdivision of Sherborne was lately held in the Town-Hall, to take into consideration the propriety of adopting further measures respecting the removal of the Sessions to Dorchester, from the towns at which they have been immemorially held.

Married.] At Yeovil, Mr. J. Rake to Miss M. A. Brooks—Mr. J. Musten, of South Cadbury, to Mrs. Martin—At Sherborne, Mr. J. Withye to Miss M. Stone—At Blandford, Mr. E. Rae to Miss M. Prime.

Died.] At Spettisbury, near Blandford, Miss C. S. Smith—At Poole, Mrs. Pringle—At Milborne Port, Mrs. Plowman—The Rev. J. Toogood, rector of Kingston Magna—At Berwick Farm, Mrs. Bryant—At Shaftesbury, Mrs. J. Thomas, 90—At Langton, near Blandford, Mr. W. Butt.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. W. Davidson to Miss E. Hogget—Mr. R. Storey to Miss I. Meek—Mr. W. Porter to Miss B. Edgar—Mr. C. Beswick to Miss M. A. Keil—At Sunderland, Mr. F. Brown to Miss E. Longstaff—Mr. W. Along to Miss E. Wealand.

Died.] At Northallerton, Mrs. E. Watson—At Gateshead, Mr. J. Kirkley—At Sunderland, Miss E. B. Hay—Mr. W. Sheriff—At Stockton, Mr. A. Maddison—At Darlington, Mr. J. Robson—At Durham, Mrs. Robinson—C. Ebdon, esq.

ESSEX.

Colchester Philosophical Society.—On Wednesday the 3d ult., the Rev. W. Marsh delivered an Essay on Slavery before this Society.—After an introduction on the natural liberty of mankind, and that control of it which is essential to social order, the Lecturer proceeded to a definition of Slavery, and then considered its origin, its modifications in different nations, and its effects.—Besides the members and subscribers to the institution, a large number of visitors who were admitted by tickets to the Lecture, expressed themselves highly gratified by the unexceptionable and truly philosophical manner in which the subject was discussed.

Married.] At Beaumont, Mr. R. Salmon to Miss Green—Mr. J. Salmon, of Great Oakley Lodge, to Miss Barnard—At Chelmsford, J. Peckover to Miss M. Harris—At Great Oakley, Mr. W. Randall to Miss Rayner—At White Notley Church, the Rev. M. G. Dennis to Mrs. Townsend—At Ardleigh, Mr. W. Abbott, jun. to Miss J. Dunningham—At Lexden, G. H. Errington, esq. to Miss F. Mills—J. King, esq. of Forbe House, Plaistow, to Miss H. Smith.

Died.] At Manningtree, Mrs. Nunn—At Great Dunmow, Mrs. A. Mearns, 92—At Wanstead, Mrs. Restall—At Saffron Walden, W. Archer, esq. 93—At Great Yeldham, Major-gen. Rowley—At Purleigh Rectory, Mrs. Walker.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Gloucester, Mr. W. Warner to Miss Hewlett—E. Mutlow, esq. to Miss M. White—At Hawkesbury Church, Mr. D. Parker to Miss S. Bennet—At Mangotsfield, Mr. E. J. Cooke to Miss S. Hobbs—At Corse, Mr. G. R. Hudson to Miss F. Hulls—At Cirencester, Mr. E. Hoare to Miss Cooke—At Prestbury, Mr. Hays to Miss C. Forley—At Newent, the Rev. W. Beale to Miss J. Bishop.

Died.] At Cheltenham, Capt. P. Hunt, R. N.—Capt. T. Stopford, R. N.—Mrs. Kingston—Miss P. Wood—Mr. Gamble—Mr. B. G. Rogers—At Rodborough, Mr. J. Harmer, 93—At Gloucester, Mrs. Davis—Mr. J. Mayler—Miss Rich, 101—At Bristol, the Rev. H. Bevan.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Thruxton, the Rev. C. Dodson to Miss E. Halton—At Clatford, H. Luard, esq. to Miss J. Richards—At Northwood Church, A. Jones, esq. to Miss S. Thorn—At Carisbrook, I. W., Mr. G. Cook to Miss A. Caplen.

Died.] At Winchester, Mr. J. White—Mrs. Foster—At Stanbridge, Mr. B. Fifield—At Broughton, Mr. W. Headden—Mr. Tayett, of Easton—T. B. Barrow, esq. of Forton Lodge, near Gosport—J. D. Hetchins, esq. of Penton Lodge—At Mill House, Newport, S. Earle, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

At a late meeting of the Corporation of Hereford, the freedom of that city was given *by purchase* to Mr. Pritchard, tailor, and Spring, the pugilist; at the same time the petitions of T. A. Knight, Esq. President of the Horticultural Society, Walter Wilkins, Esq. of Maeslough, M. P. for Radnorshire, and we believe the Father of the House of Commons, and Mr. Benjamin Lloyd, of Hereford, to be admitted to the freedom upon the same conditions, were rejected. This circumstance has given rise to very angry feelings in that city, and has called from Mr. Knight a severe printed letter.

Married.] At Much Dewchurch, Mr. T. Edwards to Miss H. Hodges—Mr. G. H. Pye, of Ledbury to Miss H. Pyr.

Died.] At Hereford, Miss A. Griffith—At Wareham, near Hereford, Mrs. T. Price—At Ledbury, Mr. J. Thackway.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hitchin, Mr. I. Foster to Miss S. Ward—The Rev. R. Smith, of Little Berkhampstead, to Miss J. Chapman—At Buntingford, Mr. J. Vaughan to Miss E. Eldridge.

Died.] At Totteridge Park, Capt. E. Fiott—At Barnet, Mr. T. Booth—At Bushey, Mr. J. F. Carter—At St. Alban's, Mrs. Kent—At Bishops Stortford, W. Woodham, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Buckden, Mr. J. Moreton to Miss Etheridge—At St. Ives, the Rev. Mr. Holland to Miss E. Jennings.

Died.] At St. Ive's, Mr. J. Day—At St. Neot's, Mrs. Peppercorne—At Huntingdon, Mr. J. Allen—Miss C. Blake—Mr. H. Rutters.

KENT.

Nearly 80,000*l.* is subscribed on account of the Stour Navigation and Sandwich Harbour Company; and every thing is in a state of forwardness for bringing the Bill early into Parliament.

Among the improvements about to take place in Gravesend and its environs, is a turnpike road from that town to Tunbridge, connecting it with Sussex, and, by means of the Ferry at Tilbury, with Essex and Norfolk.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Barlow, of St. Mary Bredon, Canterbury, to Miss L. Adeane—At Lee, F. Finlayson, esq. to Miss M. A. Finnell—J. Par-

ker, esq. to Miss M. Smith, of Deal—At Charlton, the Rev. R. Lynam to Miss E. Cotsworth—F. Prentis, esq. of Rochester, to Miss S. Combe—J. Hewitt, esq. of Crofton Hall, to Miss A. Horn.

Died.] At Langley Farm, Miss F. Colville—At Canterbury, the Rev. T. Bennett—At Westerham, Sir N. Duckinfield, bart.—At Paul's Cray, Mr. S. Brooker — At Blackheath, H. Goodwyn, esq. formerly an eminent brewer in Wapping. The prodigies of arithmetical calculation which this gentleman performed after his retirement from business owing to almost continual bad health, will signalize his name.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Rowe, of Liverpool, to Mrs. A. Sefton—At Walton Church, near Liverpool, H. Clay, esq. to Miss E. Leigh—At Liverpool, C. W. Clay, esq. to Miss E. Dawson—The Rev. R. Morrison to Miss E. Armstrong—At Preston, the Rev. T. Raven to Miss S. Horrocks—At Rochdale, J. Rudman, esq. to Miss Hinchcliffe.

Died.] At Kirkham, E. King, esq.—At Liverpool, the Rev. J. Royle—At Overton, T. Parkinson, esq.—At Manchester, the Rev. J. Ashurst—Mr. R. Barnes, of Newton Lodge.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughborough, Mr. Swan to Miss Peck—Mr. J. Bennett to Miss M. Miller—At South Kilworth, Mr. Bosworth to Miss M. Ellsar—At Nether Broughton, Mr. T. Parnam to Miss Pack—At Leicester, Mr. J. Clarke to Miss S. Coltman—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. S. Booth to Miss M. Moss.

Died.] At Kegworth, Mr. T. Orton—At Cold Overton, Mrs. Sharpe—At Lockington Hall, Mrs. Story—At Leicester, T. Hall, esq. Mrs. Payne—At Loughborough, Mr. J. Woodcock.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. J. Nevill to Mrs. S. Ballard—Mr. T. Cash to Mrs. E. Rhoades—Mr. H. Watson to Miss S. Stubley—At Ingham, Mr. G. Fox to Mrs. S. Foster—At Grantham, R. H. Thorpe, esq. to Miss H. Manners—At Spalding, Mr. W. Rowles, jun. to Miss Pawley.

Died.] At Harmston, near Lincoln, Miss A. Hatfield—At Addlethorpe, Miss Davey—At Ingthorpe, Mr. Flintham—At Grantham, Mrs. Stones—At Sixby, the Rev. J. Sharpe At Lound Hall, T. Faulkner, esq. M. D.—At Stamford, W. Hall, esq.—J. Wing, esq. of Thorney Abbey.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] W. Wood, esq. to Miss M. Powell, of Monmouth—Capt. T. Davis, of Chepstow, to Miss C. Parry.

Died.] At Ross, Mrs. Phillips, 79—Lieutenant Simkins, R. N.

NORFOLK.

A Prospectus of a Plan to establish a Museum of Natural History, Antiquities, &c. in Norwich, is in circulation, founded on the resolution of a meeting lately held, of which John Harvey, Esq. was Chairman.—The subjects intended to be illustrated by this collection are, Botany, Zoology, Entomology, Ornithology, Geology, Mineralogy, Conchology; in short, all the branches of Natural History, exotic as well as British; it is also offered as a depository for local Antiquities, Coins, and curious or rare works of Art.

Married.] At Mistley, W. Silke, esq. to Mrs. Harrison—At Lakenham, W. Bragge, esq. to Miss M. Sparrow—F. Holmes, esq. of Gissing, to Miss Diane—At Yarmouth, C. Sayers, esq. to Miss M. A. Steward—At Norwich, A. Taylor, esq. to Miss E. E. Lane—J. Meek, esq. to Mrs. Buller, of Thorpe.

Died.] At North Walsham, W. Forster, esq.—At Ingoldisthorpe, the Rev. W. Davy—At Norwich, Mr. W. Thornton—T. Palmer, esq. of East Dereham—At Erpingham, Lieut. Marsh—At Yarmouth, Capt. M. Batch—Mrs. M. Smith.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Titchmarsh, Mr. C. Knight to Miss E. Ratcliffe—At Weldon, Mr. T. Redshaw to Miss Walter—At Wellingborough, Mr. G. Battams to Miss A. M. Tuck.

Died.] At Ashtead, Lady E. A. Brodrick—At Northampton, Mrs. Spawton—At Harpole, Mr. W. Manning—At the Rectory, Thrapston, Mrs. Maydwell—At Crick, Mr. W. Cooper.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A meeting was held lately at Alnwick, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a Mechanics Institution for the instruction and improvement of the operative classes. A committee was appointed to wait on the Duke of Northumberland to request his patronage, to carry the measures into full effect. His Grace, with his wonted liberality, approved of the institution, and became its patron. The Right Hon. Earl Grey has become its president.

Married.] At Hebburn Hall, I. G. Vernon, esq. Miss Ellison—At Newcastle, Mr. J. Bowness Miss M. Massey—At North Shields, Mr. J. F. Nicolson to Miss Darley.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. M. Crawford—Mr. J. Bowes—Mrs. A. Robson—W. Harle, esq.—At Morpeth, D. Shafto, esq.—At Hexham, G. Logan, esq. of Edrom—At Berwick, Mrs. Renton.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A Literary and Philosophical Society is about to be established at Nottingham, at the head of which are individuals of the first respectability.

Married.] At Sawley, J. Howitt, esq. to Miss C. Lees—At Nottingham, Mr. I. Perkins to Miss E. Scott—G. S. Lynch, esq. to Miss S. I. Hardwick—At Shirland, W. B. Blackwell, esq. to Miss S. B. Bryan.—R. B. Franks, esq. of Winthorpe Hall to Miss C. Curteis.

Died.] At Newark, C. Smart, esq.—At Nottingham, Mrs. H. Austin—Mrs. A. Middleton—Mr. J. Clarke—Mrs. Woodhouse—Mr. A. Band—Mrs. Oldknow—Near Mansfield, C. Stanton, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A Meeting of the Sub-Committee appointed to take Mr. Telford's opinion upon seventeen miles of a proposed new line of road between Oxford and London, to avoid Stoken-church and Dashwood Hills, was held in that city, on the 27th ult., the Earl of Abingdon in the chair. It was resolved that the plan decided upon at the Meeting of the General Committee held at High Wycomb, and since amended by Mr. Telford, should be finally adopted, and the necessary steps taken to prepare an application to Parliament to carry the same into effect.—The above line branches from the present road, near Wheatley Bridge, passing through Thame to High Wycombe.—The highest point of elevation is 337 feet lower than the present road by Stoken-Church, and the surface of the ground over which the new road is intended to be made, is so level, that in few places is the rate of inclination more than one foot in 33, and that only for a very short distance.

Married.] The Rev. A. Grayson to Miss C. Winter, of Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, Mr. C. W. Fidler—Mr. S. Sidebottom, of Brazenose College—At Woodstock, Mrs. E. Viven.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

At a late audit of the Governors of Oakham and Uppingham Schools, the number of exhibitions of the value of 40*l*. per annum was increased to eight at each school.—At the same audit, John Bennet Godwin, from Oakham, and Edward Swann and George R. Welstead, from Uppingham school, were appointed exhibitioners. The value of the exhibitions at the colleges, St. John's, Clare Hall, Emmanuel, and Sidney, Cambridge, (four at each college,) to which scholars from Oakham

and Uppingham schools have a prior claim, has been increased from 13*l*. to 20*l*. per annum.

Married.] E. Harrison, esq. of Tolthorp Hall, to Miss M. Mules.

Died.] At Harringworth, Mrs. Drake—At Uppingham, Mrs. Langley.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Picken, of Wellington, to Miss Britain—At Wellington, Mr. F. Routledge to Miss A. Smith—At Stapleton, Mr. J. Eddowes to Miss S. Oakley—At Wrockwardine, Mr. Davies to Miss H. Taylor—At Wem, Mr. S. Slack to Miss S. Clay—At Woodcote, Mr. J. Newbury to Miss M. Alsop—At Madeley, Mr. Farlington to Miss M. Crumpton.

Died.] At Cricketh, Miss A. Wynn—At Ironbridge, Mrs. Haynes—At Hales Owen, the Rev. R. Robertson—At Drayton in Hales, Mr. D. Proctor—At Kilsall, Mrs. Bishton—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Hotchkiss.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A rail-road between Bath and Bristol is about to be established.

Grand Ship Canal.—The line of this grand undertaking is fixed on, in pursuance of the recent survey. It commences on the South Coast, at Beer, and thence it goes up, nearly parallel to and on the Northern side of the river Axe, passing near Whitford, Kilmington, the towns of Axminster, Coaxdon, and Titherleigh; then it branches off, in a northerly direction, towards the town of Chard, leaving it a little to the West; thence through the late Chard Common, to Heigh Water, and thence through the parish of Donyatt and Broadway, by Forest Mill, (leaving the town of Ilminster about two miles to the East,) onwards through Ashill Forest, to the parish of Bickenhall, by Little Creech, through the parish of West Hatch; thence, somewhat in a northerly direction, making its way along by the sides of the hills, it descends to and crosses the turnpike-road between the Nag's Head Inn and Mattock's Tree Hill (leaving Taunton about four miles to the West

side of Thorn Hill and the Lillsdon Hills, by Lillsdon Green, on to the western side of Knapp High Grounds, then through West Moor, and crossing the River Tone about half a mile below Ham Mills, on to the Taunton and Bridgwater Canal on the western side of Buckland Farm, where it enters the canal, and follows its course through Buckland, Ford Gate, and Huntworth, to its termination at the intended basin, about a mile above Bridgwater; here, taking leave of the said canal, it passes on in a northerly direction towards and through the western side of the town of Bridgwater, thence through the parishes of Wembdon, Chilton Trinity, to Combwitch: then leaving the river about 100 yards to the East, it passes at the foot of the Hill, the seat of —— Evered, esq.; and onwards through the parishes of Otterhampton, Stockland Bristol, and Stoke-courcy, into the Bristol Channel, at Wick Rocks, opposite the point of the Gore sands, being about four miles below the mouth of the river Parret, and ten miles above the port of Watchet.—Its length is stated to be forty-four miles, seven furlongs. At the entrance of the Canal, on the North and South coasts, spacious harbours are to be made, and piers, &c. will be constructed accordingly.

Married.] At Wincanton, E. Prentis, esq. to Miss S. Coombe—At Walcot Church, Bath, Major Hagge to Miss M. Cameron—At Bridgwater, Mr. Budgett to Miss P. Barnard—The Rev. W. Carey, of Chard, to Miss A. Govett—Mr. J. Tyler, of Walcot, to Miss M. Perry—At Bath, Mr. C. Pope to Miss M. Harris—Mr. T. Button to Mrs. A. Rose—Mr. Slocombe to Miss E. Sully, of Bridgwater—Mr. J. Gough, of Bedminster, to Miss L. Cox—At Bath, Col. Maxwell to Miss C. Wade—Mr. R. Biggs to Miss S. Harris.

Died.] At Bath, R. Perfect, esq.—Mrs. Evans—Mrs. Deacon—Sir W. Watson—Mr. J. Plumpton—S. G. Newport, esq.—Capt. R. Duff—H. Shrieber, esq.—Miss S. Sheppard—Mrs. Morgan—At Taunton, Mr. Pile—At Norton Fitzwarren, Mr. J. Curre—At Moutwa Cottage, Taunton, Mrs. Bowditch—At Frome, Miss Clement—At Poundisford Park, F. Stiff, esq.—At Bedminster, Mrs. Cole.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Underhill, of Wednesbury, to Mrs. Woodward, of Bilston—J. Lea, esq. of the Lakes, to Miss A. M. Simcox.

Died.] At Metchley House, J. Freeman, esq.—At Burslem, Mr. Kay—At Heybridge, S. Phillips, esq.—The Rev. L. Wettenhall, of Lawton—At Lichfield, Mrs. Hutchinson, 80.

SUFFOLK.

A Mechanics Institute has been formed at Ipswich, on a plan similar to that of Glasgow, and there is every reason to expect it will meet with success. Rules have been laid down and 150 donations made for this purpose in about six weeks from its first proposal.

Married.] Mr. Kerridge, of Beccles, to Miss Kerridge, of Bramford—At Somerton, W. W. Hewett, M. D. to Miss S. M. Maddy—The Rev. H. March, of Bungay, to Miss C. E. Sewell—At Ubbeston, Mr. W. H. Canham to Miss E. Wright—At Ipswich, Mr. W. S. Sexton to Miss E. Marshall.

Died.] At Burghersh House, P. Meadows, esq.—At Ipswich, Mrs. Orford—At Springfield, Mrs. A. Hartley—At Reydon, Mr. Mills—At Sudbury, Mr. E. Crisp—Mr. R. Godfrey—At Hill Farm, Assington, Mr. B. Norden—At Pentlow Rectory, the Rev. H. T. Bull.

SUSSEX.

During the late heavy gale of wind, the "eyes of all at Brighton," says the *Brighton Gazette*, du[illegible] rds the Ch[illegible] Pi[illegible] It[illegible] mies looked big with hope, its supporters could scarcely conceal their dread. Every succeeding surge rolled furiously against the piles and platforms, and finally fell with undiminished force upon the perpendicular wall of the esplanade, throwing torrents of water athwart the carriage road, bursting finally on the sloping cliff behind it, and then casting a white sheet of foam and spray across the high road above, and even over the roofs of the whole row of houses upon the Marine Parade. In this warfare of the elements, the Chain Pier stood like a rock amid the waters. Some few planks and railings were naturally demolished and scattered; but the clumps of piles, the pr[illegible]cipal ch[illegible] uppe[illegible] bore firmly the shock, and weathered the gale, uninjured.

Married.] At Storrington, D. Maclean, esq. to Miss E. Dennet—At Winchelsea, F. G. Spilsbury, esq. to Miss E. Wright—R. Lyham, esq. to Miss M. A. Dearling, of Oakhurst—At West Dean, J. M. Boswell, esq. to Miss S. Saxby—At Newtimber, H. Butterfield, esq. to Miss C. Wigney—At Preston, T. Isaacson, esq. to Miss J. Smithers.

Died.] At Lamberhurst, F. Stevens, esq.—Sir H. Goring, bart. of Highden—At Brighton, Mr. F. E. Bates—Mr. Hudson—At Chichester, Mrs. Pescott—Mr. S. Paine—At Petworth, G. Sharpe, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The Catholics of the Midland District, which comprises the counties of Stafford, Warwick, Worcester, and Salop, having learned that the designation which they had assumed, as forming a Branch of the General British Catholic Associa[illegible] al, h[illegible] fo[illegible] d the[illegible] elv[illegible] distinct society, to be called the Midland Catholic Association, of which Edward Blount, Esq. of Bellamore, Staffordshire, is chosen chairman.

Married.] At Leamington, the Rev. W. H. Sitwell to Miss S. Wheler—The Rev. J. Pegler to Miss H. Davenport, of Stratford-on-Avon.

Died.] At Leamington, Miss S. Pigot—At Clopton House, J. Clopton, esq. 75.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. T. Cragg to Miss I. Walker—Mr. J. Crosby to Miss Jackson—Mr. J. Musgrove, of Beetham, to Miss M. Stubbs, of Kendal.

Died.] At Dallam Tower, D. Willson, esq.—At Kendal, Mr. J. Irving—Miss M. Shaw—At Cartmel, Mrs. Wainhouse—At Whinfell, Mrs. Waite.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] R. Miles, esq. of Morden House, to Miss S. M. Wilsonn—At Salisbury, J. Kane, M. D. to Miss B. Boynter—At South Cadbury, Mr. J. Masters to Mrs. Martin—At Enford, Mr. H. Sweetapple to Miss J. Moore, of Littlecot, near Devizes.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Williams—Mr. E. Titt—Miss F. Sutton—At Wilsford, Miss S. Hayward—At Amesbury Mill, Mr. G. Truckle—At Chittern-All-Saints, Mrs. Fisher—At Milton, Mrs. Bell—At Evershot, Mr. R. Cox.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Malvern, Mr. H. Dawes to Miss E. Kirby—At Worcester, Mr. N. Howell to Miss A. M. Boulter—At Kempsey, J. Lewis, esq. to Miss C. Homfrey.

Died.] At Hanbury, Mr. J. Yates, 100—At Chacely Lodge, Mrs. Smith—J. Freeman, jun. esq. of Padmore Hall, and Mary Anne his wife.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Elland, the Rev. J. Bellamy to Miss M. Rushforth—The Rev. C. Wyvill to Mrs. Dodsworth, of Cowling Hall—At Leeds, the Rev. A. Ibbotson to Miss J. Rawling—The Rev. A. Clough, of Selby, to Miss S. Forster—At Wath, C. L. Stevens, esq. to Miss M. Newton—At York, Col. Cholmly, of Whitby Abbey, to Miss H. Foulis.

Died.] At Harrowgate, Major-gen. Bishopfirst—At Leeds, Mr. Watson—Mr. B. Hurst—Mrs. Spencer—Mrs. S. Kilierby—Mr. B. Firth—Mr. R. Legg—Mrs. Aldam—Mrs. Richardson—S. Tempest, esq. of Broughton Hall, near Skipton.

WALES.

The site for Sir Thomas Picton's monument is now definitively settled, and a number of labourers are employed in widening the road near it. The spot fixed upon is the summit of a hill called Penllwyn-y-witch, about 100 yards beyond the western extremity of Carmarthen, on the high road, and which commands an extensive prospect in every direction.

The upper arch of the celebrated Devil's Bridge, near Haford, Cardiganshire, lately broke down. The lower arch, and indeed the foundation of this picturesque and extraordinary structure (which is supposed to have been built nearly seven centuries ago by the Monks of Strata Florida Abbey) is still secure. The second arch, which overspans the other, was erected in 1753, at the expense of the county; and in the year 1814, the patriotic Mr. Johnes, of Haford, removed the low parapets of crumbling stone-work, and placed in their stead iron hand rails and ornaments.

Married.] At Llanwinio Church, J. Lewis, esq. to Miss M. Griffiths—At Wrexham, Mr. J. Barlow to Miss S. Hughs—At Baddern, Mr. T. Owen, 76, to Ellen Williams, 22—At Llanyblodwell, the Rev. W. A. Jones to Miss S. A. Steele—At Prestwich, Mr. R. Wolstenhalme to Miss E. Cocker—Mr. D. Jones, of Llandwrog, to Miss Price—H. R. Entwistle, esq. of Llanblethian Cottage, Glamorgan, to Miss M. A. Royds—G. James, esq. to Miss Prust, of Haverfordwest—Capt. J. Owens, of Tenby, to Miss M. Howell.

Died.] Mr. T. Jones, of Bryntirion—J. Price, esq. of Denbigh—R. Owen, esq. of Geinas—At Brynllithrig, near St. Asaph, Mrs. Whitley—Near Aberystwith, Mrs. Hughs—At Wrexham, Mr. D. Edisbury—At Llanylin, J. Jones, esq.—At Nioddfraith, R. Morris, esq.—At Denbigh, P. Parry, esq.—Mr. E. Evans—At Brecon, D. Williams, esq.

SCOTLAND.

The ardour shewn in Edinburgh for Joint Stock speculations has given birth to no less than five new projects in a few days. These are—a Porter Brewery Company, capital 150,000*l*.—a Pawnbroking Company, capital 75,000*l*.—a Distillery for the English market, capital 200,000*l*.—a Glass-making Company, capital 100,000*l*.—a Whale Fishing Company, capital 250,000*l*—and to these may be added a Company, originally projected in Glasgow, for making an iron railway from Paisley and Glasgow to Edinburgh.

There has been a terrible conflagration in Edinburgh, by which three hundred families have been burnt out of their habitations. The loss of property is estimated at 150 to 170,000*l*.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Dr. A. Turnbull to Miss M. Young—H. Craig, esq. to Miss I. Porteous—S. Read, esq. to Miss M. E. Crawford—J. Taylor, esq. to Miss D. J. Hay—The Earl of Glasgow to Miss J. Sinclair—The Rev. J. R. Brown to Miss M. M. Burke—E. Platt, esq. to Miss M. Morrison—J. Eckford, esq. to Miss M. Haldane—At Maybole, W. Train, esq. to Mrs. M. M'Adam—At Auchinleck, the Rev. J. Gray to Miss A. C. M'Ilwraith,—At Aberdeen, Major J. S. Sinclair to Miss E. Buchan—At Elgin, W. D. M'Andrew, esq. to Miss A. Forsyth.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. A. Foggo, 93—At Kingston, East Lothian, W. Lawrie, esq.—At Broomfield, J. Hamilton, esq.—Near North Queen's Ferry, W. Gurley, esq.—At Losset, Capt. Nash R. N.—At Inverleith House, J. Roche, esq.—At Dunse, the Rev. A. Davidson—At Springfield, the Hon. J. L. Cuming—At Cupar, Fife, the Rev. S. Campbell, D. D.

IRELAND.

Population of the Cities and Towns in Ireland, 1821.

Dublin*	—	227,335	Fermoy	—	6,702
Cork	—	100,658	Cove	—	6,508
Limerick	—	59,045	Tipperary	—	6,348
Belfast	—	37,267	Nenagh	—	6,335
Waterford	—	28,679	Thurles	—	6,040
Galway	—	27,775	Cashel*	—	5,974
Kilkenny	—	23,230	Loughrea	—	5,849
Drogheda	—	18,118	Tullamore	—	5,517
Clonmel	—	15,590	Birr	—	5,406
Wexford	—	10,580	Castlebar	—	5,404
Bandon	—	10,179	Roscrea	—	5,239
Newry	—	10,019	Dungarvan	—	5,015
Derry	—	9,313	Coleraine	—	4,851
Sligo	—	9,283	Skibbereen	—	4,843
Dundalk	—	9,256	Rathkeale	—	4,757
Youghal	—	8,969	Lisburn	—	4,684
Armagh*	—	8,493	Tuam*	—	4,571
Carlow	—	8,035	New Ross	—	4,471
Tralee	—	7,547	Dingle	—	4,538
Athlone	—	7,513	Ballina	—	4,442
Carrick on-Suir		7,466	Westport	—	4,326
Kinsale	—	7,068	Strabane	—	4,136
Killarney	—	7,014	Mallow	—	4,114
Ennis	—	6,701	Downpatrick		4,123

* Archbishops.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. C. P. Maguire to Miss C. M. Molloy—T. Rowcroft, jun. esq. to Miss M. Lloyd—P. M'Cabe, esq. to Miss C. Butler—F. W. Edwards, esq. to Miss A. Radcliffe—D. W. French esq. of Milford, Waterford, to Miss J. Medlycott—W. R. Dwyer, esq, of Nenagh to Miss J. H. Allen.

Died.] At Dublin, W. Murray, esq.—At Ballynagara, co. Kerry, G. Raymond, esq.—At Ballyseen, Limerick, J. T. Westropp, esq.—At Cypress Grove, Templeogue, J. Orr, esq.—At Limerick, E. Lacy, esq.—At Ballylintock, S. Cowan, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

FEB. 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

AGAIN, on the conclusion of another financial quarter, we have to congratulate the nation on the continued advance of the revenue, and the increase in consumption of the manufactures of the country. The accounts, as made up to the 5th of January, exhibit an increase more than equal to the amount of the taxes remitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer last year. The customs, though 1,150,000*l.* have been given up in remitted duties, have produced as much as in 1823, except the small sum of 168,000*l.* What Mr. Vansittart could never be brought to believe, is now abundantly apparent, namely, that an increase of duties beyond a certain limit on most articles, will diminish rather than increase the revenue, and *vice versa.* According to the old system, burthen was heaped upon burthen—addition upon addition to the taxation on articles, as money was wanted, instead of judiciously raising the duties on each taxable commodity, to the point from which a farther advance of duty would cause a diminution of consumption. The duties some years ago laid on port wine in Ireland, reduced the consumption to one-half, and left the revenue little benefited, while it is to be fairly inferred, that owing to the circulation of money, caused by the demands for the product of the country during the war, the consumption of port wine would have doubled on the old duties, and the revenue have increased proportionally. With this and many similar instances before him, the late Chancellor of the Exchequer continued obstinately to adhere to the old plan.—Take newspapers as an example: these were taxed fifty per cent. and he still increased the duties. Upon this the revenue, with the additional duties, gained nothing. Instead of considering the great principles of finance, examining what the circulation of newspapers would soon be among 20,000,000 of people, with whom education and the thirst of knowledge were making strides unparalleled in rapidity—instead of judging from the ratio of their past increase, during a news-stirring period, he consulted certain persons called agents to country newspapers, who receive a *per centage,* more or less, in proportion to the value of the advertisements they remit to the country newspapers, and to whom the view of an increase of duty, by enlarging the gross receipts, whence their profits arose, must have been a very pleasant thing, and they naturally reported in favour of such a measure. Of the operation of the stamp duties on the circulation of the papers, or of the actual number circulated, these agents could give no information worthy to be relied upon. Yet this was considered just ground on which to proceed, and the measure has accordingly in part defeated the object. Mr. Robinson proceeds with a due regard to the end of all taxation. He knows there are limits that cannot be exceeded with advantage to the taxed or the revenue—he finds that in finance, as in all other departments of knowledge, there are leading principles which must be kept in view, and that to follow old plans, because, as the phrase is, "they are consecrated by age," without allowing any thing to the light thrown upon every science by new discoveries and the progress of knowledge, is the grossest absurdity. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer has had the satisfaction of seeing all his efforts crowned with success, and he has detailed to the nation, candidly, his plans and views, with confidence in its good sense; they have, as it were, gone on together, and the result need not be repeated. There is yet, however, a vast deal for him to do. The abstract of the revenue is as follows:—

	Yrs. ending Jan. 5, 1824.	1825.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs..	10,406,430	10,239,739	... .	166,691
Excise.....	23,956,467	25 113,2 3	1,156,816	....
Stamps....	6,362,620	6,753,096	390,476	....
Post Office	1 387,000	1,444,000	57,000	....
Taxes	6,188,677	4,922,070	....	1,266,807
Miscellan.	410,340	340,571	. ...	69,769
Repaid by Austria	766,667	1,733 333	966,666	....
	49,478,401	50,546 092	2,570,958	1,503,267
Deduct Decrease........ .			1,503,267	.. ..
Increase on the Year			1,067,691	

	Qrs. ending Jan. 5, 1824.	1825.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	2,853 345	2,814,041	....	38 504
Excise	5,847,132	6,640,563	793 431	....
Stamps	1,556,810	1,636 032	79,222	....
Post Office	361,000	366 000	5000	....
Taxes	1,946,084	1 988,048	41 964	....
Miscellan.	94,017	125,571	31,554	....
Repaid by Austria	766,667	....	....	766,667
	13,425,055	13,571,055	951,171	805,171
Deduct Decrease..........			805,171	
Increase on the Quarter			146,000	

The Excise, the Stamps, the Post-office, the taxes, and the miscellaneous sources of income, are all more or less improving; and the Excise, during the last three months, gives an excess over the corresponding period of last year, of no less than 793,431*l*. The total increase on the last quarter, deducting the decrease on the customs from remitted duties, is 146,000*l*. But to this increase must, in fairness, be added the amount of the Austrian repayment. That was a feature in the last budget peculiar to the year, and formed no part of the regular income of the State. Putting that item out of the question, and the amount, 766,667*l*. being added, as it ought to be, to the increase, it will give a total improvement of 912,667*l*. The revenue of the last year more than equals that of the preceding, in spite of the taxes which have been repealed.

A measure demanded by justice, interest, and humanity, has been determined upon by the Cabinet, and carried into effect without delay—the recognition of the States of Mexico, Colombia, and Buenos Ayres. Colonel Campbell and Mr. Ward have already sailed from this country, duly authorized to conclude treaties of commerce with Colombia and Mexico, and to reside permanently at the respective seats of government. This measure, while it is of the utmost importance to the interests of Great Britain, will shew the States of Europe that she is determined to act in future more consistently with her honour, interest, and resources, than they might have before imagined from her course of politics during the Castlereagh continental system.

Four thousand troops are to be raised immediately for the reinforcement of our army in India; a measure necessary from the want of judgment displayed by those who regulate its affairs, and which would not have been needed if the talents of the Marquis of Hastings had been available there at the present time.

Parliament will meet, and the session will open for despatch of business, on the 3d instant.

The information laid against Mr. O'Connell by the Irish Attorney-General, grounded on a paragraph in a newspaper violently opposed to the Catholic Association, has been ignored by the Grand Jury of Dublin. The words spoken bore no character of sedition, as they are stated in other newspapers, and even in that which Mr. Plunket fixed upon to ground his prosecution, are put hypothetically. The fair meaning of them simply was,—that he hoped Ireland would never be driven to extremities by oppression—that she would be restored to her rights; but that if ever she were driven mad by persecution, such men as Washington or Bolivar would arise to direct her. This is the fair and simple meaning of this horrible sedition, taken fairly with the context. It means only what every Englishman might also say, as regards his country—nay, what every good man must wish, in preference to having a paternal protector like Ferdinand of Spain, and the Holy Alliance on one side, or a Bonaparte on the other. Defeated here in his ill-judged attempt against Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Plunket attacked the Orange apostle, Sir H. Lees, whose *written* address—whose call upon his partisans, goes as far as seditious libel can go. He does not, in addressing his disciples, use a few strong hasty words,—but calmly writes, and sends the following to be published:—

"In the event of the Irish government not being permitted by the infatuated and ignorant Cabal in his Majesty's Cabinet (who have degraded the British empire, and nearly lost Ireland by their temporizing policy) to adopt such immediate measures for the preservation of this country as the pressing exigency of the times requires, I will, at every risk, take the responsibility on myself of protecting this island for my venerated Sovereign; and I will instantly recommend to the Protestants of Ulster to form a great Military Confederation . . . . . . Should this despicable Cabinet system be persevered in two months longer, I will consider it to be my duty, as your acknowledged Protector, to pass in review the entire Protestant force at Ulster early in March, by which period I shall arrange such a *military* organization for the province as shall render it a matter of perfect indifference to me whether Mr. George Canning and the Popish Grenvilles choose to protect us or to join the Priests."

In this, too, Mr. Plunket has been defeated. Was it to be expected that a Dublin Grand Jury would find a bill against such a champion as Sir Harcourt? In the mean while the Catholic Association intends sending a petition to Parliament, and has (not very wisely) instituted a prosecution against the *Courier* newspaper, for some strictures on Maynooth College. If the *Courier* had libelled an individual, that individual might justly pursue it; but that the Catholic Association, seeking at this moment its own freedom in the State, should institute a prosecution for a libel on an Institution, is most ill-judged. A libel on a church, a college, a corporation, a town, or a village, though in their deep hatred of the press many lawyers would encourage it, is an absurdity in these days with

sensible persons, and strikes deeply at the freedom of the press. In all cases, except private libel, the press is the best—nay, the only effectual answer to the press. It is open to both parties, and can remedy its own grievances. All sides are pretty nearly equal in violence. Falsehood is sure to fall to the ground ultimately, which ever side may use it, and truth to appear. In England, people are ashamed of seeing prosecutions for libelling imaginary dignities and associated bodies. Mr. Cobbet is trying to turn his penny by writing up the Catholic faith, and crying down the Protestant. It is strange the Irish cannot see through him, that they do not recollect he has alternately supported and libelled every party here when it suited his interest, and lost the respect of all, whether tory, whig, or radical; each of which he has supported and betrayed. He is now prostituting his talents again for the old end. Where is the principle (opposite or abandoned, as in the case of his plea for not paying Sir F. Burdett,) which he has not applied to his purposes! He is now leaving no stone unturned to insinuate himself into the confidence of the Catholics by an affected regard for their cause—to sacrifice them when he can better serve himself by so doing.

A considerable sum of money, nearly 7000*l.* has been collected for the foreign refugees at present in this country. Exertions, it is feared, must still be made for this honourable purpose in every part of the United Empire. They will not be without reward. We owe our silk manufactures to our reception of the French refugees on the revocation of the edict of Nantz; and those (we hope they are few,) whom charity may not now move, may recollect interest.

Mr. Canning, at a dinner lately given at Bristol to Lord Liverpool and himself, observed, we trust, with truth, speaking of the causes of the national prosperity, "that the whole machine of society had received an accelerating impulse, and that this country was beginning a course of prosperity, which shall exceed all that has gone before, as much as the present exceeds all past expectation." To what, however, is this mainly owing but to a more united state of feeling between the ministers and people—a more liberal and enlightened view of the interests of the country, the abandonment of the old principles of regulating affairs, and the application of the results of modern knowledge to the business of government? Let these be applied in every department of state affairs, and the results will be similar.

Two trials in the Law courts have recently taken place, which have occasioned much conversation. Their details speak little on the score of morals. The first was an action brought by Miss Foote, of Covent Garden Theatre, against a Mr. Hayne, for breach of promise of marriage. The advances took place while the lady was mistress of another man, and had actually lain-in of a second child by the first lover, while the second was negociating for her hand! Hayne, on being undeceived, was still so held by the lady's influence over him as to renew his offers, though he finally broke his renewed promises; and damages to the amount of 3000*l.* were given against him. The father borrowed money of the second lover, and with the mother seems to have laboured hard to manage the affair; while the daughter, provided she hooked a husband, seemed tolerably indifferent whether it was the father of her children, or the rich promise-breaker. The second action was Cox *v.* Kean, the actor, for Crim. Con. and was but a repetition of the matters usual in the actions of one Englishman against another in similar cases—800*l.* damages were given.

THE COLONIES.

By the latest accounts, the Bengal government was very actively engaged in forming a strong army to attack the Burmese capital. This force was assembling in the Sylhet frontier. The details of operations subsequent to those given in page 5, are contained in the Government Gazette of Calcutta, of July 29. It appears that on the 1st of July the Burmese were the assailants; they attacked the right of Sir A. Campbell's position, and penetrated at one time between our picquets, but were shortly afterwards repelled and put to flight with little trouble or loss. On the 8th, the British troops assumed the offensive, making an attack by water under Sir A. Campbell, who carried three stockades after a slight resistance, and destroyed considerable numbers of the enemy. On the same day, a land attack took place under Brigadier-General M'Bean, who had under him a force of above 1200 Europeans, and 300 Native Infantry. "The inundated state of the country (says Sir A. Campbell,) did not admit of any communication with Brigadier-General M'Bean from the shipping; nor did I know the result of the operations of his column until I returned to Rangoon in the evening. Nothing

could be more brilliant and successful! He took by assault seven strong stockades in the most rapid succession, throwing the enemy into the utmost consternation; and he had also the good fortune to fall in with a large body flying from a stockade attacked by the shipping, of whom a great number were killed. The Brigadier-General assures me the ardour of his column was irresistible, and speaks highly of the able aid he received from Brigadier M'Creagh. He also reports most favourably upon the judicious and gallant style in which Majors Sale and Frith, of his Majesty's 13th and 38th regiments, led the troops under their respective commands. Ten stockades were thus taken from the enemy, in one day, and upwards of 800 of his best troops were left dead on the gronnd; 38 pieces of artillery, 40 swivels, and 300 muskets were also captured—a loss of no small importance, where fire-arms are so scarce. Three of the enemy's chiefs, whose names are not yet known, were found among the dead. The chief destruction of the enemy was by the land column."

Killed, Wounded, and Missing, from 16th June to 12th July.—Killed: 1 Captain (C. H. Issack, 2d batt. N.I.), 1 subadar. 1 serjeant, and 6 rank and file.—Wounded: 2 captains (Brevet Captain Knox Barrett, severely, arm amputated, and Captain Johnson, dangerously, both of 13th Light Infantry), 4 serjeants, 3 corporals, 66 rank and file, and 1 lascar.—Missing: 1 rank and file.

Lieut. Fenwick, of the 2d battalion of 1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry, was tried there in July last, charged with murdering a Bheel or robber, by causing him to be hanged. This officer had been detached against a party of depredators, whom he dispersed, taking two of the chiefs prisoners, one of whom he hung twelve hours afterwards. The Lieutenant was found guilty, but recommended to mercy.

Recent accounts from New South Wales join in extolling the flourishing state of that colony. Sir T. Brisbane, the governor, had issued a proclamation, announcing the appointment of a legislative council for the colony and its dependencies, in pursuance of an act of parliament. A very singular instance of cannibalism had been recorded at Van Diemen's Land. A convict named Thos. Pearce was arraigned and condemned to death for murdering Thos. Cox, near King's river. It appeared that this convict had fled with a companion to the woods, that he there had quarrelled with and killed the latter to exist upon. It seemed that this was not the first time the prisoner had been driven to such an alternative, having once before run away, and, by his own confession, had recourse with others who deserted also, to eating a companion; and, finally, he himself had murdered and eaten his only surviving comrade.

The Jamaica newspapers contain accounts of the meeting of the house of assembly in that Island. The Duke of Manchester opened the session on the 2d of November.

The most recent intelligence from the coast of Africa has been received through the Sierra Leone newspapers of the date of the 6th of October. The Ashantee army had arrived at Coomassie, having succeeded in escaping the vengeance of the Ackims, who, from want of ammunition, were incapable of impeding their progress. Fears were entertained that they might get a fresh supply of arms, and again disturb the peace of the coast; but precautionary measures had been adopted. The slave-trade is still carried on to a considerable extent, under the Portuguese and Brazilian flags. The French slave-trade had lately considerably increased in the rivers Bonny and Old Calabar. Several new vessels had arrived, and many laden with full cargoes of human victims had left, under the white flag, and manned by Frenchmen, although the capital embarked was ostensibly Spanish.

FOREIGN STATES.

The French government has been occupied in considering the indemnity to be granted to the emigrants, for which the nation is to be burthened with a debt of 40,000,000 francs. To achieve this and heal the wounds of "the Revolution, as they style it, the rents are to be reduced from five to four per cent. The "wounds of religion" are also healing by the reestablishment, as far as it can be borne, of intolerance and Jesuitism. Some of the *ultras*, in their zeal for the good old times, have brought before the Chambers, on the suggestion of the clergy, the monstrous law of cutting off the hand and head of such as may deride their mummery, or insult openly or covertly the consecrated wafer. If this law passes, it is high time France had a second Revolution for the sake of humanity! Education is now only confided to a bigoted priesthood; talent for instructing youth, and men who for years have devoted themselves to this object, are flung by, for

ignorant monks and wily jesuits. Time will shew how this attempt to retard the best interests of mankind will succeed. The king has announced his approaching coronation. Much discussion has taken place in France on the approaching recognition of American independence by England. Late storms had strewed the coasts with wrecks, while steam vessels were seen entering the harbours as the sailing vessels were going on the rocks.

Spain remains in its former miserable condition. Forced loans have been levied, and private property seized, to meet the wants of the treasury, even for fitting out two or three frigates destined for the West Indies.

The Dutch papers contain a proclamation by George IV. as king of Hanover, of a very tolerant nature. It is explanatory, and asserts all religious sects to be placed on the same footing, as to civil and political rights: there is not to be "a predominant and a *tolerated* church." This is truly noble, and justly adapted to the enlarged and enlightened spirit of the age.

Ferdinand IV. king of Naples and Sicily, of oath-violating memory, is no more. He is succeeded by his son, who is in exile for the honourable part he took in the late revolution.

Mention is made of intrigues being carried on at Lisbon by the Spanish and Russian ambassadors, to counteract the acknowledgment by Portugal of the independence of Brazil, which is sought to be brought about by Great Britain. The full extent of these proceedings is of course unknown to the world.

The Austrian government has prohibited the importation of *all* foreign merchandize and goods into its territories both in France and Italy. Thus the acts of Napoleon in war serve the Holy Alliance as an example in time of peace; but they can do no more than mimic his acts and high-sounding decrees — the genius and the extent of his views can never be theirs, and England has so much the less to fear from them—the distance between his intellect and theirs is, fortunately for England, immeasurable.

There have been dreadful inundations of the river Neva in Russia. Thousands of lives have been lost, and damage to an incalculable amount sustained by them.

Some accounts state that dissensions prevail among the Greeks on land, where they are in a state of repose from their enemies. At sea, on the 13th of November, they defeated the Egyptian fleet near Candia, and reduced it to a miserable condition.

Accounts *via* America reports, that a second battle between Bolivar and the Spaniards had been fought, in which the Liberator was wounded; other accounts state the reverse. No authentic statements have, however, yet been received.

The Columbian government has abolished the temporal power of the Pope in that republic. Buenos Ayres has abolished the slave-trade.

A correspondence between Mr. Canning and the American ministers has been published. It relates to the convention between the two countries for the abolition of the slave-trade, which was not ratified in consequence of some alterations by the American senate, after it had been conditionally ratified in England. Ferdinand of Spain had threatened to revoke the cession of the Floridas, unless the Americans recalled their acknowledgments of the independence of the South American states. This will afford the Yankees a laugh at the Bourbon's expense. General La Fayette, who has been received in America in a way most gratifying to his feelings and honourable to the Americans, is to have from the United States a compensation for his past services in money and a township of land. No man now living has more claim to honour in the cause of consistent virtue than La Fayette; and none will leave behind them so proud a monument for future generations to admire.

The speech of the American President is long and interesting. In adverting to the relations of America with the Foreign Powers, he disavows all share in those systems of policy which engage, combine, or distract the European States. The balance of power in Europe is declared to be a thing indifferent to America. The growth of the new Republics, near neighbours to the United States, and the sympathy between their respective institutions, are dwelt upon with exultation by Mr. Monroe—who reiterates the maxim, that no enemy from Europe ought to be permitted by the United States to molest or disturb the independence of South America with impunity. It is announced as a reasonable expectation, that Portugal will shortly recognize the sovereignty of Brazil. England is spoken of in terms of respect and amity. The abolition of the slave-trade is pronounced to be an object "near the heart" of both nations. A treaty was signed between the two governments, making "piracy" of that horrible traffic; and though some practical difficulties had arisen in the execution of the treaty, it is understood that they are likely to be removed. Some differences relative to the frontier line are

also in the course of adjustment. With regard to France, there are complaints suggested on the subject of her delaying to indemnify America for spoliations committed on the commerce of the latter during the late war with Great Britain. The President has succeeded in arranging with Russia the questions which had been raised by Alexander's claims upon the North East Pacific. The finances of the Republic are described as progressive and prosperous. The whole amount of the public debt is about 80,000,000 dollars, or a little more than one-third of the *annual taxes* paid by the people of the United Kingdom. The Sinking Fund appropriated to its redemption, is 10,000,000 dollars, or *one-eighth* of the debt, whereas the English Sinking Fund is 1-160th of the debt of England. It is gratifying to learn from the Message, that many of the Indian tribes are making steady advances in civilization. No fewer than 82 schools have been established, containing 916 scholars, who are well instructed in several branches of literatrre, agriculture, and the arts. The speech, with the exception of a few lines, concludes as follows:—"From the view above presented, it is manifest that the situation of the United States is in the highest degree prosperous and happy. There is no object which as a people we can desire, which we do not possess, or which is not within our reach. Blessed with governments the happiest which the world ever knew, with no distinct orders in society, or divided interests in any portion of the vast territory over which their dominion extends, we have every motive to cling together which can animate a virtuous and enlightened people. The great object is to preserve those blessings, and to hand them down to our latest posterity. Our experience ought to satisfy us that our progress under the most correct and provident policy will not be exempt from danger. Our institutions form an important epoch in the history of the civilized world. On their preservation, and in their utmost purity, every thing will depend. Extending, as our interests do, to every part of the inhabited globe, and to every sea to which our citizens are carried by their industry and enterprise, to which they are invited by the wants of others and have a right to go, we must either protect them in the enjoyment of their rights, or abandon them in certain events to waste and desolation. Our attitude is highly interesting as relates to other Powers, and particularly to our Southern neighbours. We have duties to perform with respect to all, to which we must be faithful. To every kind of danger we should pay the most vigilant and unceasing attention; remove the cause where it may be practicable, and be prepared to meet it when inevitable. Against foreign danger the policy of the government seems to be already settled. The events of the late war admonished us to make our maritime frontier impregnable, by a well-digested chain of fortifications, and to give efficient protection to our commerce by augmenting our navy to a certain extent, which has been steadily pursued, and which it is incumbent upon us to complete as soon as circumstances will permit. In the event of war, it is on the maritime frontier that we shall be assailed. It is in that quarter, therefore, that we should be prepared to meet the attack. It is there that our whole force will be called into action to prevent the destruction of our towns, and the desolation and pillage of the interior. To give full effect to this policy, great improvements will be indispensable. Access to those works, by every practicable communication, should be made easy, and in every direction.—The intercourse also between every part of our Union should be promoted and facilitated by the exercise of those powers which may comport with a faithful regard to the great principles of our Constitution. With respect to the internal causes, those great principles point out, with equal certainty, the policy to be pursued. Resting on the people, as our governments do, State and National, with well-defined powers, it is of the highest importance that they severally keep within the limits prescribed to them. Fulfilling that sacred duty, it is of equal importance that the movement between them be harmonious, and, in case of any disagreement, should such ever occur, a calm appeal be made to the people, and that their voice be heard and promptly obeyed. But governments being instituted for the common good, we cannot fail to prosper, while those who made them are attentive to the conduct of their representatives, and control their measures. In the pursuit of these great objects, let a generous spirit and national views and feelings be indulged; and let every part recollect, that by cherishing that spirit, and improving the condition of the others in what relates to their welfare, the general interest will not only be promoted, but the local advantages reciprocated by all."

THE DRAMA.

THE CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES.

Gentle reader! do you wish really to enjoy a pantomine? Perchance, like us, you have begun to think there is no food in its idle tricks and empty splendours for the healthy appetites of children, and to wish custom would devise some other entertainment for their holidays. Perchance you have grown weary of spectacles without sense, wit, pathos, or interest, and desired that the motley lovers, knit by the spangled genii in the dance, would not lead on the eternal foolery. Perchance tired, not so much of the gewgaw as of the maudlin cant of its eulogists, who like to exhibit themselves as great babies and vainly ape childhood, you have spoken in unhallowed phrase of the mighty magician Farley, and wished his enchantments in the tomb of the Capulets. If so, come to the pantomime with us, and be cured of your heresies! Do not accept a seat in the dress-circle or the pit, where you will have the best view of the stage, which may confirm your unbelief; but mount to the slips, and take your stand in the snug corner, whence you may survey the two-shilling gallery, and obtain glimpses of the loftier deities. There shall you read the triumphs of pantomime in a nation's eyes, and hear it in their laughter. There shall you see the practical jests, the tricks, the thumps, and the twirls, which you may not regard as very intellectual sports, translated into jocund mirth, which bids the blood of unwashed mechanics run trickling up and down the veins where it has stagnated for months. As the stage should reflect life in grander or gayer colours than its own, so now life in the gallery returns the compliment, and gives a favourable copy of the scene. The oranges, the apples, shadowy reflections on the stage, are real here, and the painted pots of porter are answered by foaming tankards. What a sight of happiness! In all the broad space, crowded with joyous faces, there is nothing sophisticated; nothing that pretends to be other than it is; except the poor pickpocket behind the column, who hardly makes a secret of his calling while George Barnwell keeps him in countenance; and perhaps the dapper apprentice, who sports a bill of the play, and is whispering suspiciously to the blacksmith's ruddy daughter. But there is her father; that huge Vulcan of St. Giles's, in dingy shirt sleeves, convulsed through his immense frame with laughter till the tears stand on his shaggy eyebrows. And what a group is that in the centre, the very heart of the jovial crew! There is a jack-tar, who has been singing out the whole of the tragedy, fairly caught at last, and, holding the pot of porter midway, with open mouth and dancing eye, swallowing the wonders of the scene. On one side is his wife (at least we will hope so), a fair-haired, blue-eyed wench, with one arm round his waist looking up in his face with arch triumph to see him quiet at last, and wrapt in the scene to which she has vainly tried to fix him. On the other side is a thin gaunt veteran, a decent clerk on a small salary, who has often spared a meal to applaud John Kemble or Jack Bannister, gazing with thirsty eyes on the beverage the sailor has forgotten; and see! the good-natured girl reminds her lover of his duty, and he offers the cup to his longing neighbour, who takes it into his possession with a look which Munden might have invented. Here a printer's devil affects humanity, and a tailor becomes conscious of the dignity of man. To the left is one of Mr. Bentley's familiars obviously waxing eloquent;—is the rogue retailing any of our criticisms? If he is, we are better than immortal!

But we must, however unwillingly, direct our attention to that which is passing on the stage. Drury-Lane, never very famous for Pantomime, has not this year produced any conspicuous exception to the general censure; although we do not think with some of the daily critics, that this Christmas piece is nearly the worst Mr. Elliston has produced since he left St. Paul's School. Its title, indeed, "Harlequin and the Talking Bird, or the Singing Trees and Golden Waters," is not promising; for Arabian commencements rarely meet with answerable conclusions; and the public know well that Covent-Garden is the soil in which the only Singing Tree flourishes they would care to hear. There is not even the slightest film of connexion between the various scenes; but the performers come on and go off without even a fantastical purpose: Edinburgh rises out of the clouds, that Master Edmonds may sing a ballad before it in a tartan; and the Lord Mayor and Aldermen make a procession before one of the arches of Westminster Bridge, where the bed of the river should be. But there are two very good things in the Miscellany which favourably distinguish it from many of its predecessors,—a capital change by which the office of the Washing Company falls down and a vast host of laundresses instantly spring up in full operation at their tubs—and a parody on the incantation scene of the eternal

Freischutz, "damned to everlasting fame." The Clown and Pantaloon become the tenants of a haunted house, and thence, beside the kitchen furnace, summon the ghost of the departed cook Samuel—almost the namesake of the Black Huntsman—to their aid. He rises through a pot, and directs his votaries to make Seven Pancakes, six for themselves, the seventh, which he requests may be a large one, for him. To work they go, and, as each fritter is announced, the farcical honours accumulate: the black cat twinkles her fiery eyes, emulous of the romantic owl; the warming-pan trembles, the sauce-pans boil over, the plates chatter "as life were in them;" a skeleton chase of rats is seen in the wainscot; till at last the whole kitchen range is made hot, and a glorious explosion of fireworks fills the house with vapour. When we add to this that Harlequin and his associates, though displaying no peculiar genius, are very nimble-footed and zealous; we have said as much of the Drury-Lane Pantomime as substantial justice requires for a shadow.

The Covent-Garden Pantomime is, of course, much better conceived as a whole, and executed in a more workmanlike manner. It is grounded on an old English story, which has a spice both of romance and fun in it, and is therefore particularly fitted for the purpose. Old and young, on a merry Christmas night, may be glad to hear, how "More of More Hall, with nothing at all," slew the Dragon to whose mighty hunger "houses and churches were but geese and turkies." How, indeed, the suit of spiked armour which made him look "like an Egyptian Porcupig," can be called "nothing at all," we do not exactly understand; neither can we apply this phrase to the glorious potation thus confessed:

"——To make him strong and mighty,
He drank by the tale, six pots of strong ale,
And a quart of aqua vitæ."

The catastrophe, which is somewhat coarsely related in the old ballad, is altered to suit the delicacy of the age, and the whole combat is conducted with great decorum, to the extreme delight of the children; whose joy is at its height when the *tail* of the dragon and the dramatist are cut short together, and the Harlequinade begins. In this portion of the entertainment there is an admirable trick—the change of the York mail filled and laden with passsengers to the White Horse, Fetter-lane, with the same passengers looking out at the window—an excellent foreshortening of a journey. There is also much beautiful scenery admirably managed; especially a moving view of a boat chase, from Blackfriars Bridge to Cumberland Gardens, in which the spectators seem to accompany the procession through the bridges, which look as massive and ponderous as in reality. This, perhaps, is the finest scenic illusion ever presented on the stage; but is, to our tastes, a little spoiled by the introduction of the proposed terrace which hides the Temple Gardens, worth a hundred terraces.. Let Mr. Reaston but see the pantomime, and he will interpose his unquestionable power to stay the completion of the sacrilegious design which it exposes! Besides this unrivalled scene, there is an ingenious representation of Epsom Race-course; the Thames on fire and the fishes in agony; and a tunnel under the bed of the same river, which seems to be vexed and fretted from one end of the piece to the other. There is also the true Pantaloon who has been old ever since we were young; a pretty Columbine; a discreet Harlequin; and for a Clown Grimaldi the Third. While we are yet asking, Are we never again to see the father? the son is growing more and more like him, acquiring ease, flexibility, and humour. We warn him, however, from attempting those feats of mere agility, which are the resource of common clowns. His great father acquired his fame by a graver and wiser course; and we should look on extraordinary nimbleness in him as an omen of the downfal of his house, just as we should see danger to a legitimate dynasty in the personal talent of one of its princes.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Massinger's Fatal Dowry, best known to the town hitherto as the basis of the Fair Penitent, has been revived at this theatre with great applause, and would undoubtedly have had a long and brilliant run, had it not been suddenly stopped by the dangerous illness of Mr. Macready. The original piece eminently possesses the chief characteristics of its author's genius;—violence of contract, daring and often shocking extravagance of incident, smooth and harmonious diction, and unrivalled eloquence. Of all the poets of his time, Massinger was undoubtedly the best orator. No one was skilled like him to array any cause in a specious dress; to gloss and varnish over perfidy and vice; or to embody, in magnificent pictures, the floating dreams of ambition and of honour. Like many prose-orators, he was deficient in the moral sense; delighting to triumph over the deformity of his subject by the splendour of his execution; to hold a dazzling fence with envenomed weapons; and to substitute the

glittering inventions of his own fancy for the sturdy passions and honest infirmities of human nature. In this play, Romaunt, who is by far the most prominent person on the stage, has scarcely any thing to do with the action, and is impelled by mere gratitude and friendship, which are agitated by the poet's art into all the force and agony of passion. The son of a Marshal of France resigning himself to prison to rescue the body of his father from the grasp of creditors—that son afterwards dishonoured by his wife, treating her conduct at first with levity, and murdering her when he discovers the extent of her criminality—are little, compared with the promptings, the sympathy, the reproaches, and the resentments of the friend, who puts all the passion of the real actors and sufferers to shame by the greater intensity of his emotions. So at least it appeared in the acting; for Mr. Macready really seemed to us to play not only for himself but for every body else. All others were cravens or puppets to "sink his rebuke," or move as he should dictate. In one scene only did Charalois, the nominal hero of the play, assert any thing like equality; when he refused to believe that his wife was false;—but this, too, seemed chiefly planned to give scope for the noble anger of his friend. To him Romaunt was another but far higher self—earnest for him against the creditors; watchful for him over the levities of his wife; enraged to madness for him at her infidelity; unmasking and braving the wretched paramour in his stead, and finally hurling defiance on the officers of justice when about to seize him. It was a great part to play, and Mr. Macready played it greatly; may he speedily be able to resume it! Wallack acted with much elegance as Charalois, and Terry threw some natural pathos into the character of the father of the silly woman whose infidelity did not merit a great revenge. In order to justify to the imagination for a moment the infliction of death on a woman for such a fault by the husband, there must have been a correspondent love from which the rage should spring. But to kill a light-hearted French lady of easy virtue, because she deserted a careless youth, who took her as an incumbrance on a fortune, is a murder, not a sacrifice. Such a catastrophe, glossed over by fine speeches about honour and justice, shews the great difference between Massinger and Shakspeare—between a master of rhetoric and a diviner of the human heart. Still, if the presiding spirit of the Fatal Dowry is inferior in kind to that which inspires our greatest tragedies, it is almost equal in degree, and, for a time, makes the wildest fantasies look like substantial truths. The Fair Penitent, more ingeniously arranged for the stage, omits the finest incidents, but raises the guilty pair to importance;—with what advantage to morality it is needless to decide; for it wants the spirit of the original, and therefore is nothing. A little while ago it was revived at Covent Garden, but the masterly acting of Young and Kemble could only procure it indulgence for a single evening.

FINE ARTS.

The Raphael Tapestries.—We are afraid the comparatively little attention which has been excited by the arrival among us of two new cartoons by Raphael, (for the two additional tapestries, to which we alluded a short time since, may almost be regarded in that light,) must be considered as no very favourable evidence of that growth and spread of a taste for the fine arts, which is among the would-be boasts of the nineteenth century in England. But whether that taste be spreading or not, perhaps we cannot do better than place on record a short descriptive notice of the two works in question; for if, as we more than half fear, there exists an undue apathy in regard to these most interesting productions, there should at least be one place where a detailed *description* of them may be found, in case the objects themselves should chance again to escape from us. If, on the other hand, we are mistaken in supposing this apathy, in that case no apology need be offered for describing somewhat minutely what so few of our readers have yet had an opportunity of examining for themselves.

The most powerful in design and execution, as well as the most intellectual in conception, is undoubtedly the Stoning of St. Stephen. The scene takes place in a grand and most appropriate landscape, representing an open plain immediately in front of a dark wood, which occupies the right side of the picture, and which shuts in the scene behind St. Stephen; while the left side, which is occupied in front by the stoners, recedes back into a rich distance, filled and bounded by lofty architectural buildings.

The figure of St. Stephen is by far the most striking one in the scene. He has fallen to the ground on his left knee and arm, which seem scarcely able to support him: while his right knee, bent and tot-

tering under him, and his outstretched right arm, give an admirable air of bodily weakness to the whole figure. His face, though far from the most striking, is unquestionably the finest one in the picture. Without the slightest exaggeration in its various expressions, there is a refined tragic pathos about it which is truly touching, and which is made up of bodily suffering suppressed and almost extinguished by religious faith and its attendant hope of delivery and reward. The head is flung back, so that the face and eyes are directed towards that point of the heavens from which is issuing a vision of beatific glory. Raphael's accomplished taste made him very sparing of introducing any thing absolutely *super*natural into his works. Probably in the one before us, and even in the Conversion of St. Paul, this introduction was scarcely necessary; and we are disposed to attribute them to another taste than his. At all events, in both cases they are (as they ever must be) almost total failures.

The group occupying the left side of the scene, and consisting of six persons, is truly admirable. The one nearest to St. Stephen is a man who is raising himself above the fallen sufferer, and throwing the whole energy of his bodily power into the two arms that are lifting up the huge stone that is to finally crush his victim. This man is so intent on his mere *bodily* purpose, of directing the fatal stone effectually, that there is little mental expression introduced into his face.—The next in the group is an old man, his face full of an impotent rage that tries to express itself in grinning contempt. There is an expression in the eye of this figure which is astonishing, considering the *materiel* of the work. In fact, there are portions of these tapestries which (singular as it may seem) are scarcely inferior to the original works. It is in the general effect chiefly that they are inferior.—Next to the figure of the old man just described, is a youth; his head only is seen; and his expression is that of a vacant and stupid curiosity. He seems to have accompanied the others rather to witness than take part in their murderous employment. The next figure is one which is conceived and executed with wonderful power. It is that of a man exerting his whole bodily force in giving effect to his unbounded rage. He is grasping the stone he is about to fling, as if he would never leave hold of it. You may fancy that, when he projects his hand forward, the stone will remain in it—as we frequently miss doing a thing from an overstrained desire of doing it effectually.—The last person in this group is one whose rage expresses itself in execration and action merely. He is pointing at the sufferer, and hurling curses at him instead of stones—curses, however, that seem to come from his throat, and that are "not loud but deep."—Finally, in the front of this group is a figure stooping down to pick up a stone. It is seen directly in front by the spectator, and seems introduced chiefly with a view to vary the bodily action displayed in the scene. It is a magnificent figure, of Herculean mould, and admirably designed; but the action prevents the face from admitting of any marked expression.

The Conversion of St. Paul is a work, though fine in many respects, yet considerably inferior to the one just described; but it is one that will, perhaps, strike the general spectator more forcibly, on account of the nature of its subject. The scene is an open landscape, with the city of Damascus in the distance; and the whole business is arranged much more artificially than most of the others, but not on that account more forcibly. Unless, indeed, we should say that the art of it is only more apparent, and therefore less effective. There is a regular balancing of objects and of interest throughout; each part acting as a separate picture and as a part of the whole. In the centre, at top, is the Deity attended by cherubs—a total failure. In front of the foreground, on the left, is Saul, stretched on the ground as if just fallen to it, and in no very natural or impressive attitude. There is, however, great grandeur and nobility about the figure. Behind, to make this department balance with its opposing one on the right, is the horse from which Saul has fallen, galloping off in spite of the efforts of two attendants, and glancing up at the supernatural light as he flies.—The right-hand department consists of the remaining attendants of Saul—all of them open-mouthed with fear and wonder, and rushing forward towards their lord. All this gives a stir and motion to the scene, which none of the other cartoons possess. In fact, every part of this scene is in almost violent action—the only relief to it being three or four figures in the half-distance, who are veiling their faces with their hands from the brightness that is pouring down from the opening in the clouds. In the expressions of the faces in this picture there is not much variety; and there is only one among them—and that one the least conspicuous of all—which strikes us as fine. This is the face of a youth, that is seen behind the right-hand group, but forming part of it, and is glancing upwards towards the heavens. The character of still and awe-stricken surprise in this face, is admirable; and

forms a fine contrast to all the hurried action of the rest of the scene.

We mentioned, in our general account of these tapestries, that the two new subjects are luckily among the best preserved of any. They appear to be even in better preservation at their new situation in Bond-street than they did where we first saw them at the Egyptian Hall; and as we do not hear in whose hands they are, or what is likely to become of them, we would earnestly exhort our London readers to lose no time in visiting these inestimable relics. The seven copies from the existing cartoons they may look at or not, as they please: since the originals of these, they are in no danger of losing. But if the two subjects we have just described should be withdrawn from the public eye, those who, having a feeling for these things, might have seen them and did not, will not soon cease to regret their neglect: and there are no regrets so vexatious as those which need not have existed.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

The Peristrephic Panorama at Spring Gardens.—Those of our holiday-making readers who are in search of show and sound, must not remain uninformed of the quantity of each that they may enjoy for one shilling, under the above general title;—of the first no less than "fourteen thousand square feet;" and of the last a whole artillery of "gun, drum, trumpet, blunderbuss, and thunder." It is true, this series of separate pictures (for such they are) and their attendant music, are not of a character to call for any regular notice, as works of art; and it is for this reason we have ventured to include them among our mere exhibitions:, taking it for granted that our critical coadjutor will either pass them over all together, or shew them no mercy. But though they may not be worthy of *his* notice, they are not absolutely beneath ours, or that of our amusement-seeking friends. Not that they are to be received in the light in which the puffing proprietor puts them forth;—namely, as a series of historical scenes dependent upon and illustrative of each other," under the quaint title of "Bonaparte's Casualties." But some of them are not without considerable interest nevertheless; particularly those connected with Saint-Helena. The series commences with the Battle of Trafalgar—three or four of the twelve pictures being devoted to that great fight. These, however, are of little worth; with the exception, perhaps, of that which represents the scene on the quarter-deck of the Victory, when Nelson was wounded. And even that is little else than an enlarged copy of the prints on the same subject. But as to any general idea of a great naval fight being gained from scenes of this kind, it is out of the quest'on. These are followed (as if *that* was the next of Bonaparte's "Casualties,") by the Battle of Genappe, and the taking of the Emperor's carriage, &c. This, for a single point of time, is not badly represented; and the next scene, of the Bellerophon in Plymouth sound, surrounded by boats, &c. filled with spectators, is also worth a look, if it be but to recal to the imagination the most extraordinary scene that has taken place in modern days, of Napoleon Bonaparte gazed upon by a host of sight-seeing English. But two or three of the views which follow this—and indeed the whole of them, as a series of connected scenes that can never again lose a certain interest which accident has connected with them—are not without merit and value, supposing them to be *correct* representations. They consist of five views of various parts of Saint-Helena—namely; the Island itself, from the sea; the residence of the Governor; Fairy-land, as it is called, the residence of Sir W. Doveton; Longwood House, the residence of Napoleon; and another view of the interior of the Island, including the funeral procession of the Emperor. All these, though not to be spoken of as works of art, may be looked at with considerable interest, as clear and perfectly intelligible representations of scenes, about which few indeed of the inhabitants of this realm have not felt a lively curiosity, and still fewer have had any so good means of gratifying that curiosity as is here offered to them.

We must not forget to mention the music which enlivens and varies the effect of this exhibition. Every scene, as it glides forward to the view of the spectator, is accompanied by one or more appropriate airs, executed by a somewhat noisy, it is true, but still a very animated and spirit-stirring military band. And the whole, if we may not recommend it to very fastidious judges, either on account of its design, execution, or collateral arrangements, will please many quite as well as most of its present rivals in public favor—always provided, however, that they do not make a mistake and pay double price for being allowed to reach the same seats by a different entrance.

"*The Beautiful French Giantess.*"—There is no accounting for tastes. For

our own parts, we could dispense with Patagonian people altogether, and are decidedly disposed to think that every man measuring more than six feet in height might, without much injustice, be abolished by Act of Parliament—being allowed, however, the option of converting himself into one of those scarlet pillars (called by courtesy Life Guards-men,) which in time of peace are professedly kept to support the fabric of royalty, like so many living caryatides. But when, as is the case now and then, one of the race of the Titans thinks fit to revisit "the glimpses of the moon," under the form of the softer sex, the matter is any thing but mended: and when, in addition, we are called upon to pay a price for perusing a libel of this kind on our own pigmy persons, the affront is complete. Under these circumstances our readers will not expect us to be critical in regard to the pretensions of the lady who has just made her appearance among us under the above imposing title. We have, in conformity with our self-imposed duty, but sorely against our judgment, ventured to visit her, it is true; but must wait to recover back what little self-complacency we possessed previous to our interview, before we can dare discuss her merits and proportions. Suffice it, in the mean time, that if there must be "giants in the land," we can scarcely hope for a less unamiable specimen than the one we are before—for to use in this case the received critical phrase of "before us," would evidently be a solecism. In short, not to descend—or we should rather say, *as*cend to *minute* particulars (which would indeed be difficult), this singular specimen of the human species is sufficiently stately in its deportment, and seems to be quite gentle and docile, permitting its keeper (we do not use the term in an invidious sense) to explain its various qualities to the company, and holding out its hand and lifting up its foot at the word of command, in the most intelligent manner.

The English are certainly the most curious people in the world, in more senses of the phrase than one. During our interview with the above exhibition (which by the by we beg to hint was quite a "promiscuous" one, as the ladies' maids phrase it) there was an amateur of prize ladies present, who was questioning the French giantess as to her proportionate merits in the matter of measurement, as compared with the Swiss specimen that visited the metropolis last year. "Ah! sare," exclaimed her owner, not a little proud to display his (want of) English—"Ah! sare—for *tall*, dis lady is more big dan dat—but for *tik*—no—for tik, she is more tin. Dis lady, sare," continued he, "has only twenty-four ears*—she is born to Anvers—and she is two ear on the Palais Royal of Paris." What he could mean by introducing this latter item among her merits is more than we ventured to enquire.

We must not forget to mention that, in the same den—we beg pardon—the same room with this (un)natural curiosity, are several very pleasing and pretty miniature models of various remarkable places in Switzerland and elsewhere, executed with much nicety, and giving (for want of better) very distinct notions of the spots they represent.

The Lilliputian Horse.—In the same building with the above, in Saint James's-street, is another exhibition of a very different kind, which should be mentioned, if only on account of the contrast it will afford to those who have a fancy for watching these vagaries of Madam Nature. It is a most curious little Norway horse, which seems made on purpose to act as a lap-dog to the lady up-stairs, or perhaps carry her reticule from room to room. This Count Borowlaski of horses is really a pretty and perfect little creature, full of sprightliness and docility, and performing its little feats of the *manège* with all the airs of an Arabian, and to all appearance entertaining no notion whatever that it is any less than sixteen hands high, instead of six and twenty inches. It is shewn in a little circle, round which it is ridden by a Lilliputian jockey of a stone and a half weight; and the whole forms a pretty pigmy exhibition, under the *sole* direction of Messieurs J. De Reiyter, Ross, and Company! Think of establishing a joint-stock company for the possession of a pony which either of the partners might carry off under his arm! It is almost as good as our neighbours the French, who announce, with the utmost formality, that "the piece in one act, which was performed last night at the Variétés with such distinguished success, is the joint production of Messrs. N. B. and F.

Glass-workers Exhibition, Strand.—The last exhibition we are able to include in this month's notice, is one, sufficiently finikin, to be sure, but still very ingenious and pretty, and on no account to be passed over at this sight-seeing season of the year. The room is filled with all sorts of fillagree work—temples, towers, trees, plants, animals, utensils, &c. and gives one the idea of a fairy city fabricated by some strange magic, and then all at once turned into glittering frost-work. You see fairy ships becalmed beneath fairy

* Meaning probably a translation of the phrase, "*elle n'a que vingt-quatre ans.*"

canopies; fairy carriages carrying feathered beauties to the fairy court; fairy dandies driving their fairy dulcineas in fairy gigs drawn by fairy steeds; fairy horsemen, horses, and hounds, hunting a fairy stag through fairy forests; fairy flowers growing out of fairy vases—in short all is fairy-land: and in the centre of all, before a fiery (and fairy) furnace, sits a great patagonian person (for such the little boy seems to be by comparison) who moulds these pretty toys, to the fancy of the spectator: for you may order almost any thing you please, and see it made before your eyes. This is really a very pretty sight, especially for youth; and the process is simplicity itself; consisting merely of a lamp furnace, with a current of common air passed through it by means of bellows beneath, so as to form a constant blowpipe: the whole of the moulding, &c. being formed by the motion of the operator's hand. We have heard of turning-lathes being used as a resource by those who wish to be idle without seeming so. Surely these little furnaces would answer the desired purpose, whatever it may be, ten times better, and at much less cost. We can hardly conceive of a prettier way of doing nothing.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Dec. 31.—The prize for the Hulsean Dissertation for the year 1824, is adjudged to James Amiraux Jeremie, B.A. Scholar of Trinity College.—Subject, "The Doctrines of our Saviour, as derived from the four Gospels, are in perfect harmony with the Doctrines of St. Paul, as derived from his Epistles."

Friday, Jan. 7.—The following is the subject of the Hulsean Prize Dissertation for the present year:—"In what respects the Law is a Schoolmaster to bring us unto Christ."

Jan. 14.—Sir W. Browne's Gold Medals.—The subjects for the present year are—For the Greek Ode,

Ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσα γῆ τάφος.

Latin Ode.

Academia Cantabrigiensis tot novis ædificiis ornata.

Greek Epigram.

Περισσοὶ πάντες οἱ ἐν μέσῳ λόγοι.

Latin Epigram.

Summum jus, summa injuria.

Porson Prize.—The passage fixed upon for the present year is—

Shakspeare, King John, Act 4. Scene 2,

Beginning with

King John—How oft the sight of means.

And ending with

Hubert ——————an innocent child.

The metre to be Tragicum Iambicum Trimetrum Acatalecticum.

Proceedings of the Royal Society of London. Nov. 25.—The Cronian Lecture was read by Sir Everard Home, Bart., in which he announced his discovery of nerves in the fœtal and maternal placenta.

Another paper was communicated by Sir Everard Home, entitled "Observations on the Changes the Ovum of the Frog undergoes during the formation of the Tadpole."

A paper was communicated by W. Whewell, Esq. F. R. S., on a general method of calculating the Angles made by any Planes of Crystals, and the Laws according to which they are formed.

On the 30th of November, being Saint Andrew's Day, the Anniversary Meeting of the Society was held according to annual custom.

The President announced the following deaths of Fellows of this Society during the last year:—

Carsten Anker, Esq.—James Peter Auriol, Esq.—George Lord Byron—Thomas Chevalier, Esq.—William Falconer, M. D.—Mr. Wilson Lowry—Francis Maseres, Esq.—Sir Thomas Plumer, Knt. —Sir Thomas Reid, Bart.—Rev. Thomas Rennel, D. D.—John Walker, Esq.

The President announced the decision of the Council with respect to the Copleyan medal, which was awarded to the Rev. John Brinkley, D.D., Andrew's Professor of Astronomy in the University of Dublin, and President of the Royal Irish Academy, for his various communications printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society.*

The Society then proceeded to the election of the Council and Officers for the year ensuing.

Dec. 9.—This meeting was chiefly occupied with reading the minutes of proceedings on the anniversary. Three large volumes of astronomical observations made at Paramatta, in New South Wales, were received from Sir Thomas Brisbane, to whom the thanks of the Society were ordered for them.

The Conway Papers.—There are about to be published, in five large volumes, "The Conway Papers, from the Collection of the Marquis of Hertford." The originals are thus mentioned in the late Lord Orford's Letters to George Montague:—"But now for the recoveries—think what I have in part recovered! Only the State

* See New Monthly Magazine, p. 13.

Papers, Private Papers, &c. &c. of the two Lords Conway, Secretaries of State. How you will rejoice, and how you will grieve: they seem to have laid up every scrap of paper they ever had, from the middle of Queen Elizabeth's reign to the middle of Charles the Second's. By the accounts of the family, there were whole rooms full; all which, during the absence of the last, and the minority of the present Lord, were, by the ignorance of the Steward, consigned to the oven, and to the uses of the house. What remained, except one box that was kept till almost rotten in a cupboard, were thrown loose into the lumber-room, where, spread on the pavement, they supported old marbles, and screens, and boxes. From them I have dragged all I could, and have literally, taking all together, brought away a chest near five feet long, three wide, and two deep, brim full. Half are bills, another part rotten, another part gnawed by rats; yet I have already found enough to repay my trouble and curiosity—not enough to satisfy it. I will only tell you, of three letters of the great Strafford, and three long ones of news of Mr. Gorrard, Master of the Charter House; all six written on paper edged with green like modern French paper. There are handwritings of everybody, all their seals perfect, and the ribands with which they tied their letters. The original Proclamation of Charles the First, signed by the Privy Council; a letter to King James from his son-in-law of Bohemia, with his seal; and many, very many, letters of negociation from the Earl of Bristol, in Spain, Sir Dudley Carleton, Lord Chichester, and Sir Thomas Roe—What say you? will here not be food for the press?"

Electrical Phenomena accompanying Combustion.—M. Becquerel found, that on rolling up a sheet of paper, placing it in the electrometer, inflaming it, and touching the flame with a piece of wet wood that the electricity might flow away more rapidly, the paper became positively electrical. If the experiment were inverted, the paper being held in the hand, and the flame made to touch the piece of wet wood placed on the electrometer, it was found that the flame took negative electricity. Hence it may be concluded, that when paper is burnt, the paper becomes positive, and the flame negative.

If alcohol be burnt in a copper capsule, it is found by the condenser that the capsule becomes electrified positively.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxvii. 14.

Hebrew MS.—The Biblical world is at present occupied in the investigation of a Hebrew Roll of great antiquity, found in a vessel captured by the Greeks, which roll has recently been brought to this country. The enormous sum of twelve hundred and fifty pounds is asked for this relic; half that amount is said to have been offered for it by an eminent Hebrew capitalist.

Temperature of the Sun, &c.—M. Dulong communicated a letter from M. Pouillet, in which that philosopher announced, that he was occupied with experiments relative to the measure of very elevated temperatures, such as those on the surface of incandescent bodies, or bodies in ignition, of flames, and particularly of the sun. The instrument used by M. Pouillet to obtain these results is founded on the properties of radiant heat, and principally on this datum; that a body, the bulb of a thermometer for instance, perfectly insulated in the midst of a sphere of ice, but so placed as to receive the rays of the sun through a circular aperture of such a form and position, that all the lines forming tangents to the sun and the ball may pass through it, will be heated precisely in the same manner as if it were supposed that a portion of the surface of the sun, or of a body heated to the same temperature, exactly filled the aperture in the ice. M. Pouillet, among other results, states, that the temperature of the sun thus determined is 1400 degrees (2552° F.) *Jour. de Pharm.*

Remarkable height of the Barometer.—The Barometer at Worcester lately stood at the extraordinary height of 30 inches 96-100ths, a point of elevation exceeding by 6-100ths, any observation made in that neighbourhood, for many years past. This fact is the more remarkable as there was not that dryness in the air which usually accompanies this state of the mercury.

The Detection of Arsenic as a Poison.—Dr. Robert Christison has performed a most acceptable service to the profession, by publishing, in a late Edinburgh Medical Journal, the result of an elaborate course of experiments, establishing simple and unerring *tests*, by which one quarter of a grain of arsenic dissolved in 8,000 parts of either broth, tea, or coffee, with cream and sugar, porter, port-wine, &c., and taken into the stomach, and there mixed with the animal fluids, may be detected. A stream of sulphurated hydrogen gas thrown up through the suspected matter, previously diluted and prepared according to directions which he gives, and with which, doubtless, every medical man will acquaint himself, is the agent by which this effective separation of the arsenic is performed; the precipitated matter is then dried, black flux added, and

as much of the mixture inserted into a glass tube, closed at its lower end but open at top, about three inches long and one-fourth to one-eighth inch diameter, as will fill it not more than half an inch from the closed end, which then is to be heated by the alcohol lamp: when soon the arsenic, if any be present, will be seen lining the upper part of the tube, with a metalic steel-like film or crust; the characters of which crust are so minutely described, and so evident, that henceforward, it is to be hoped, the difficulties of medical evidence will be removed, guilt more certainly punished, and suspicions removed from the innocent.

On the presence of Titanium in Mica.—M. Vauquelin has repeated the experiments of M. Peschier, of Geneva, on the existence of titanium in mica; and has found that metal in all the varieties of mica examined, though, where most abundant, it never amounted to one per cent. M. Vauquelin's process was as follows: the mica divided into very thin plates, and cut by scissors, was heated for half an hour with two parts of caustic potash; the mixture was diffused through 100 parts of water, (generally yielding a green solution from the presence of manganese,) and muriatic acid was added until in slight excess, which caused solution of the whole, if the fusion with potash had been well performed. The solution was slowly evaporated, especially towards the last, and a powder obtained, either white or coloured, according as iron was absent or present. This powder, thrown on a filter, was washed first with cold and then with hot water. If the silica remaining was coloured, it was acted upon by cold muriatic acid, diluted with ten of water, until white; thus freed from iron, it was afterwards boiled in strong muriatic acid, and the solution diluted, filtered, and evaporated; when almost all the acid was driven off, the liquid was again diluted, and tested by infusion of galls. If titanium were present, a reddish yellow precipitate took place after some hours, of tannate of titanum. M. Vauquelin also examined the washings, but the operation, &c., if well performed, always gave titanum with the silica, if any were contained in the mineral.—*Ann. de. Chim.*

African Expedition.—Government has resolved upon another expedition to Africa, to explore the course of the Niger. Captain Laing, who was at Sierra Leone under Sir C. M'Carthy, is to be at the head of it, with a handsome salary. It is understood that he is to have two secretaries and sixteen men. His black servant is to receive from Government 50*l.* per annum whilst on the expedition, 500*l.* in cash on his return, and 100*l.* per annum for life. This very liberal arrangement emanates from Government. Captain Laing being considered the most fit man to conduct such an undertaking was applied to, but declined making his own terms, leaving it entirely to his employers. He also leaves his reward, in case of his safe return, to their consideration.

Royal Academy.—Sir Anthony Carlile, the anatomical lecturer of the Royal Academy for eighteen years, has retired from that station to devote himself entirely to his medical practice.

African Survey.—The Western Coast of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to St. Felipe de Benguela was surveyed by Captain Chapman, in his Majesty's ship Espiegle, in January, February, and March last. The Espiegle ran along the coast about the Orange River, which was found to be generally low, and the interior sandy and dry, and apparently uninhabited: the coast thence from Angra Pequina to Elizabeth Bay was found rocky, and without the least sign of vegetation and water. The only animals seen were wolves, although the tracks of many others were seen on the sands, particularly of the lion and buffalo: on all parts of the coast near the anchorage were found the bones of whales, which were in abundance. On the 17th Jan. the vessel made Spencer Bay, which is spacious, and sheltered from all winds, except the North; from which it is only partially protected. The coast is a sandy beach, with no sign of water or vegetation; lions, deer, and wolves in abundance; whales were also seen in large numbers, and sharks of a monstrous size: the interior is high sand-hills, but not the least trace of inhabitants. They then proceeded to Fish Bay, along a coast possessing no interest, but what is derived from the discovery on their return of a river about 13 miles North of Walvisch Bay: this river not being placed in any chart, Capt. C. took upon himself to name it Somerset River. They also discovered another river in lat. 17. 10. S. which was named Nourse River. —From thence the coast and interior are all sand, and a heavy surf breaking on the shore. On reaching Fish Bay the vessel hauled close round Tiger's Island. The bay is spacious, and the coast particularly high. They then visited Port Alexander, and saw eight natives on the eastern shore, who appeared perfectly miserable, as they were the outcasts of some tribe. Port Alexander is a most excellent anchorage, and ships may ride safe. Little Fish Bay, lat. 15. 8. S. is extensive, with deep water. On the southern shore

is a deep valley, with very large trees, and much vegetation, and the mouth of a river. The natives entered into familiar communication, and trafficked cattle and vegetables for clothing. Deer, zebras, and the tracks of large animals, were seen along the coast. St. Mary's Bay, in lat. 13. 27. S. is described as being a good entrance; and Elephant's Bay, in lat. 13. 13. S. appears to have been so called from the number of elephants seen, and from an attack made on a herd by a landing party. In lat. 14. 15. S. long. 13. 2. E. is the mouth of Victoria River, where communication was had with the natives, who proved to be deceitful, with not the least idea of any language but their own, although so near Benguela; there was but little cultivation in the interior. The concluding observations are, that the coast, generally, is perfectly safe; the climate generally good; and from the appearance of valleys along the coast, no want of fresh water in the rainy season.

Preservation of Red Cabbage Colour.—Digest the leaves of the cabbage in warm alcohol; distil off the alcohol from the coloured solution obtained, and evaporate the remainder by a gentle heat until reduced to a syrup. This will keep in closely-stopped phials for years. When required for use, a little of it should be added to so much water as will give a test liquor of proper depth of colour. Test papers may be prepared from the alcoholic solution.—*Amer. Jour. of Science.*

Dudley Encrinites.—A very rare and magnificent variety of the stone lily, or Lily Encrinus, as depicted in Parkinson's Organic Remains, has recently been discovered in the lime formation, at Dudley, which far surpasses any other fossil of this kind hitherto known, and is now in the collection of Mr. Payton of that place. The stone on which this beautiful fossil is embedded, measures thirty-eight inches in length, eighteen inches in breadth, and averages about one inch in thickness. The vertebral column, twenty-three inches long, is composed of upwards of two hundred rings, about three-eighths of an inch in diameter, regularly united, and gradually diminishing as they approach towards the pelvis, the surface of which being removed, has left the plates composing the interior of it quite perfect. From the upper part of the pelvis rise the tentaculæ or claspers of the animal, sixteen of which may be traced, each one composed of innumerable circular rings, with flat joints, and from these a still finer and more feathery appendage is seen, which, from its elegant plume-like form, has caused it to be distinguished by the name of the "Plumose Encrinus." The pelvis and tentaculæ together, measure eight inches in length; making a total, from the base to the crown, of thirty-one inches. Other stems are visible on the same stone, the whole surface of which, not occupied by the fossils, exhibits a very interesting variety of stellated and striated madrepores, numerous corallines, parts of the cap encrinite, and many elegantly formed shells.

Preservation of Seeds.—The late Dr. Roxburgh, when in India, appears to have been in the habit of putting up the various seeds, which, among other things, he wished to send home to this country, in an envelope of gum-arabic: they were coated with a thick mucilage of gum, which hardened around them: and he was informed by Sir John Pringle, the President of the Royal Society, that the seeds had been received in a better state of preservation, particularly the mimosas, than he had ever seen the same kinds arrive from countries equally distant.—*Tech. Rep.* vi. 299.

Ancient Barrows.—Two gentlemen, Messrs. Miles and Atkinson, surveying the county of Dorset, have lately opened several of the barrows on Deverill Down, near the turnpike road between Milbourne St. Andrew and Whitchurch. In one very low and small tumulus, they found a perfect human skeleton, more than six feet in length; the thigh bone measured more than eighteen inches in length. In another barrow they found a great number of flints, exactly like those recently taken out of a chalk-pit, white on the outside and quite black within: these stones were nicely packed in the form of a cone, over the urns that were inclosed in this barrow. In all the others that were opened urns were found. One very large, high, and circular barrow claims the particular attention of the antiquary; there are twenty-seven stones now all exposed to view, their weight supposed to be from two tons each to half a ton; on the East side stands an upright stone, about five feet in height, surrounded by nine others, forming part of a circle; under each of these stones in a chamber or hole in the natural chalk, was deposited an urn of extremely rude but curious workmanship: no urn was found under the upright stone, which was supposed to have been the altar, from the circumstance of there being found, at the hole, the bones and teeth of an animal, supposed to have been those of the victim sacrificed. The stones appear to be of a whitish-coloured sand, cemented by a natural crystallization. Twenty-five urns were discovered in this barrow, besides two very small ones, which are called drinking cups: they will contain

but little more than half a pint; the urns were all of British or unbaked pottery, varying in size from six inches to twenty in height, and from three to eleven inches in diameter, some of them thimble-shaped, and others bilge-shaped. Sir Richard Hoare has seen this barrow, which he says is wonderfully interesting to the skilful antiquary, as, in opening two hundred barrows which Sir Richard has done, he never met with one like it.

Languages.—Languages, to the number of three thousand and sixty-four, are in use in different quarters, states, and districts of the earth, as appears from a learned work of M. Adelung, wherein are arranged and classed the vocabularies, more or less perfect, of 937 Asiatic, 587 European, 276 African, and 1,264 American languages and dialects! If all languages originated amongst the constructors of the Tower of Babel, as some contend, what a confusion indeed must have attended and succeeded the conclusion of that work!

Gutta Serena.—The Rev. Jacob Stanley, a Methodist minister, states, in a late number of the Methodist Magazine, that an *amaurosis*, or *gutta serena*, with which he had been afflicted, amounting to almost total blindness, was entirely removed by a succession of blisters applied to the spine, from the shoulders downwards.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

In a late sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, M. Becquerel announced that he had determined by experiment the intensity of the electro-dynamic power in any point of a metallic wire joined to the two extremities of a pile. The result of his researches was, that this intensity was uniform throughout the length of the wire. M. Benoiston de Chateauneuf, in reply to a letter which had been addressed to him, announced that he still continued his researches on the influence of vaccination in Paris and all France. MM. Chaptal and Thénard read a memoir of some pyrites found in 1824 in the sand of Grenelle, and on the discolouring power of many mineral substances by M. Payen. M. Majendie read a memoir on his subsequent experiments on the fifth pair of nerves. M. Aug. de Ladevèze sent a memoir entitled "A succinct abridgement of the developement of the human mind, or the results of the art of thinking, presented in a table of concentrate instruction, according to a new method made to facilitate and consolidate the culture of the mind." MM. Payen and Chevalier read a note on the quantity of free phosphoric acid that can be easily appreciated by turnsole. MM. Brongniart and others made a favourable report relative to some memoirs of M. de Bonnard, and ordered them to be printed among the memoirs of learned foreigners. M. Cordier made a verbal report on M. Beudant's Elementary Treatise on Mineralogy. M. Dupin read a memoir, which had for its object to prove the advantages of machinery for workmen. M. Beudant was elected into the Academy in the section of mineralogy, in place of M. Sage. M. Héricart de Thury was elected a free associate in the room of the Duke de Brancas Lauraguais. A memoir of M. Lauth was reported "On the Lymphatic Vessels of Birds." A verbal account was given of a work of M. Marivault on the situation of French agriculture, and on the means of ameliorating it. M. Huzard the younger addressed the Academy on the *genus hirudo*. M. J. J. Meunier announced by letter that he was in possession of the ancient art of painting and staining glass in every colour. M. G. St. Hilaire presented an anatomical work to the Society. M. Latreille communicated an analytical table of the natural families of animals composing the branch of Molluscas of M. Cuvier. A memoir of M. Schulten, of Abo (Finland), was read, "On the shock of solid bodies not free." M. Vauquelin read a memoir, entitled "An Examination of a green matter which forms on the mineral water of Vichy, sent by M. D'Arcet, who discovered it in the fountain of that hospital." M. Arago communicated some experiments relative to the oscillations of the magnetic needle.

In a wood ring 145 oscillations (45°, 10° at departure.)
brass, 33 ditto, 45
ring of other kind, 66 45

M. Arago states that he observed that rings of red copper, which ordinarily surround the magnetic needles in declination compasses, exercise on them a very singular action, which rapidly diminishes the amplitude of the oscillations without sensibly altering their duration. Thus, when a horizontal needle suspended in a wood-ring by an untwisted thread, was turned 45° from its natural position, and then left to itself, it made 145 oscillations, before the amplitudes were reduced to 10°. In a ring of brass the amplitudes of motion lessened so rapidly, that the same needle placed at 45° from its natural position, oscillated no further than on one of 10° after the 33d oscillation. In another brass ring less heavy, the number of oscillations, between 45° and 10° of amplitude,

was 66. The rapidity of the oscillations appeared to be the same in a wood as in brass rings. M. Pelletier was elected to fill the chair of natural history in the school of Pharmacy. Dr. Lasserre presented a memoir on the Operation for the Stone, and M. Bonastre an analysis of the Balsaam of Canada. Dr. Lasserre continued the reading of his memoir on the Operation for the Stone. He gave a description of his Lithotome, and hoped he had discovered a medicine which possessed the virtue of preventing urinous concretions. M. Laurencet read a paper on the Structure of the Brain; M. L. Villermat, one on the "Mortality in France among the rich and indigent classes."

M. Droz has been nominated member of the French Academy in the room of M. Lacretelle. M. Droz had nineteen voices in his favour, M. De La Morteni sixteen, and M. Pongerville nine.

M. Milbert, who has been seven years in the United States, has sent to Paris an immense number of subjects for the Museum of Natural History, collected in that continent. Among them are 200 Mammifera, of which 45 are alive; 400 species of birds, 100 of which were wanting in the Museum; 150 species of reptiles, 200 of fish, 500 shells, of which 30 are new species, and about 400 insects, &c. besides botanical and mineralogical subjects.

That fine building, the Exchange in Paris, is at last disembarrassed of the scaffoldings and enclosures that surrounded it, and thrown open. Report speaks very highly of it as a national edifice, though it does not possess the character of the purpose for which it is designed, if compared with other buildings for the same object in the other cities of France. The good people of Paris answer this by observing, that it is a building for the universe, and not for any particular district or people—its frequenters are people of every nation, and therefore it should be adapted to the taste of all.

From 1814 to 1822 the Revenue of the French Post-office has increased from 20,890,000f. to 26,560,000f. being the postage of about 60,000,000 of letters. Counting the packets and letters that pass free, there may be reckoned 110,000,000, not including 25,000 newspapers sent daily from Paris and those in the departments. The product of the Paris service alone is 4,310,000 per annum. About 30,000 paid letters and 10,000 free leave Paris daily, and about 30,000 arrive, of which 18,000 pay. The Two-penny post of Paris sends about 15,000 letters daily.

A M. Montgery has published a treatise on the means of rendering Paris a sea-port. This is not a new idea. A similar proposition for making Paris a port capable of receiving large vessels, conceived and matured by a number of respectable individuals, engineers and merchants, formerly obtained the approbation of the Institute. The obstacles which the Seine opposes to navigation are, great windings, shoals on which in summer-time there is not more than three feet water, bridges whose arches are too confined, the want of tracking paths near the mouth of the river, and the imperfect state of those paths elsewhere. The invention of steam-boats will remove some of these difficulties; and M. Montgery proposes, with a view to remedy others, that the river shall be every where deepened to twelve feet; which will allow laden vessels, of from two to three hundred tons, to go up to the capital. It has been suggested that the same operation might be advantageously performed on the Loire, and on the Rhone; by which means Lyons and Orleans would also be converted into sea-ports.

M. Pons.—M. Pons, famous for his discoveries of comets, Astronomer at the Royal Observatory of Marlta, in the Duchy of Lucca, is no longer Director of that establishment. A rather strange reform in the system of public instruction in that country, suppressing some Professorships in the Lyceum, has included, it is not known how, a place which is absolutely distinct from them. This measure seems the more singular, because M. Pons, who enjoyed an honourable situation in the Royal Observatory at Marseilles, left it only after repeated invitations, and almost against his will, in compliance with the urgent intreaties of the late Queen Maria Louisa, Duchess of Lucca. A decree was at that time issued, promising M. Pons, if he would come to Lucca, full indemnity for the loss of his place, and of his country, and a provision for his family. Such is the conduct of Austria towards men of science!

The King of France has just bought the fine collection of Antiquities belonging to Mr. Edward Durand, one of the largest and best chosen in Europe. It contained nearly 7000 articles, Egyptian, Greek, Etruscan, Roman, and of the Middle Ages. Among these were no less than 1250 of the Italo-Grecian vases, commonly called Etruscan; near 1800 bronzes; besides many lamps, terra cottas, ancient glass, jewels of gold, enamel, mummies, rolls of Papyrus covered with hieroglyphic writing, &c. &c. making 2500 articles of this class. M. Durand is said to have acted very liberally in the

negotiation for the sale of this collection, which he was anxious to see devoted to the public service.

French Exhibition.—Of the 2180 articles in the catalogue, there are 1761 paintings, 165 works in sculpture, 140 engravings; 97 lithographic works, and 17 architectural designs or plates. Among this number there are doubtless many which are the free production of the artists by whom they have been created; but the number bespoke (and they are the most important) is equally considerable, and conveys a just idea of the protection afforded to the arts in France.—The pictures, statues, bas-reliefs, and historical busts executed by order of various public authorities and institutions, amount to 128; viz. 43 for the administration of the King's Household, 30 for the administration of the Interior, 34 for the City of Paris, 9 for Monseigneur the Duke of Orleans, and 12 for the Society of the Friends of the Arts.—According to the marks in the catalogue alone, 182 of the exhibited pictures belong to various individuals, who either bespoke them or bought them in the painting-rooms; and if to these are added the portraits, which are always the most productive works to the artist, we shall have a tolerable idea of the vast number of pictures executed in the course of two years.

Yellow Fever.—M. Andouard, one of the physicians of the military hospitals at Paris, has just published a very interesting memoir, under the title of "Considerations on the Origin and Causes of the Yellow Fever, from Observations on that Disorder at Barcelona in 1821, and at Port du Passage in 1823." In this treatise he proposes the following question, which is equally important to the science of medicine, and to morality and humanity, namely—Is not the Slave Trade one of the principal causes of the Yellow Fever? Striking experiments, and a strict examination of numerous and authentic facts, have induced the author to decide in the affirmative. The Committee of the Royal Academy of the Sciences has declared that this question was new and important, and expressed a wish that Dr. Andouard's treatise should be published.

ITALY.

Letter from Mr. Taylor to Mr. Charles Nodier, at Paris. Pompeii, Nov. 16, 1824.—Herculaneum and Pompeii form such important objects in the history of ancient times, that, in order to study them as they deserve, we must live, we must reside upon the spot. In order to follow up a very curious search in which I am engaged, I have taken up my residence in the house of Diomed; it stands at the gate of the city, near the road of the tombs, and is so conveniently situated for my object, that I have preferred it to the palaces near the Forum. Next door to the house I lodge in, is the house in which Sallust resided. Much has been written on the subject of Pompeii, and many erroneous statements have been made respecting it. The first cause of this may be found in the plan adopted by the former government of Naples, who refused the liberty of residing there for any time or of taking sketches, in order to reserve for artists employed by themselves the advantage of publishing the fruit of their labours and inquiries—an absurd system, always attended with the greatest disadvantages. For instance, an individual named Martorelli was occupied for two years in writing an enormous Memoir, in order to prove that the ancients were unacquainted with the use of glass for windows; and fifteen days after the publication of his folio, a house was discovered, all the windows of which were paned with glass. The accident that occurred to this poor antiquary, will doubtless be often renewed, for the greater part of our modern archæologists have the fault of studying exclusively in books, in order to obtain some knowledge of the monuments of past ages. More than this must be done; we must search the earth itself on which the people lived whom we are desirous to know; and it is by comparing the monuments on the spot where they stand, that the mind becomes armed against all those false theories and prejudices by which the learned world is inundated.

But to cease digression, as I am under the porticoes of the Academy at Pompei, and at the foot of the tribune, let me speak of the Romans. The searches are carried on with perseverance, and with much order and care. A new quarter of the town and magnificent hot baths have just been discovered. In one of the rooms of those baths my attention has been particularly attracted by three seats made of bronze, of a form entirely unknown, and in the highest state of preservation. On one of them was placed the skeleton of a female, whose arms and neck were covered with jewels. In addition to gold bracelets, the form of which was already known, I have taken off the neck of the skeleton a necklace, the workmanship of which is absolutely miraculous. I assure you that our most skilful jewellers could make nothing more elegant, or of a better taste. It has all the beautiful workmanship of the Moorish

jewels which I examined at Granada, and the same designs which are to be found in the dresses of the Moorish women, and on the Jewesses of Tetuan on the coast of Africa. The bracelets form a single ring, and are so perfectly resembling each other, that one would suppose them manufactured by the same artist. The principal hall of the baths is covered with beautiful ornaments, and the cornice is supported by an infinite number of small figures in alto-relievo of a very original character. It is difficult to describe the charm that one feels in touching these objects on the very spot where they have stood for ages, and before the illusion is entirely destroyed. One of the windows was covered with magnificent glass, which has just been deposited in the Museum of Naples. All the jewels have been taken to the king. They will be shewn to the public in a few days. The number of works on Pompéi is very considerable, and an entire Academy is still busy in writing upon the subject. The French have also had the glory of carrying on researches in the midst of the old lava of Vesuvius. The Academy of Herculaneum has published some volumes; Piranesi has published a short memoir; Dancora has given the fruit of his researches in a work which displays the greatest erudition; the English, in the time of Hamilton, and above all our Abbé de Saint-Non, have published some drawings and very curious relations; but the most complete work in every respect that has been published on the subject of Pompéi, is that of the Count de Clarac, who was himself present at the excavations made in 1813.

Fiochetti.—A young Roman sculptor of this name, and who seems to possess great originality of style, has lately produced a work, "Venus leaving the shell," which is highly eulogized by amateurs.

DENMARK.

Ancient Chronicles of the North.—There exists, in manuscript, in the Royal Library, and in several other Collections in Copenhagen, a great number of *Sagas*, or Chronicles, written in the Icelandic language, the publication of which is the more desirable, as they would throw a powerful light on the ancient history of the North, and as there is reason to fear that they will perish by decay if they are not soon withdrawn from the dust of the libraries. These considerations have induced three learned Icelanders to associate themselves, in the task of publishing these precious relics of antiquity, with M. Rafn, who has just edited a tract called "The Chronicle of the Warriors of Jomsbourg." The intended publication will be in three different languages—in the original Icelandic, accompanied by two translations, the one in Danish, the other in Latin. "The Chronicle of the Warriors of Jomsbourg," which was copied from a manuscript of the 12th century, collated with two others of the 14th century, has been published only in Danish, as a specimen, in order to give the public an idea of the utility as well as of the nature of the projected work, which is to be commenced in 1825. The editors have affixed to this tract a Prospectus in Latin, for the information of foreigners, who, being ignorant both of the Icelandic and the Danish languages, may nevertheless be desirous of acquiring a collection of such highly interesting historical memorials.

An Ecclesiastical History of Denmark and Norway, vol. 1. by Dr. Frederic Münter, Bishop of the Island of Zealand. This author has already published several highly esteemed essays on subjects connected with this new work, which is divided into two parts; the first devoted to Denmark, the second to Norway. The author has followed a nearly similar plan, with respect to both countries. The following are the contents of the part respecting Denmark:—Book 1st. On the Paganism of Scandinavia: Chap. 1st. The Religion of the North, before Odin; Chap. 2d. The Religion of Odin, which the author thinks was derived from the ancient Persian and Hindoo doctrines; Chap. 3. The Manners of Scandinavia when under Paganism.—Book 2d. The Introduction of Christianity into Denmark by St. Auschaire, a monk of Corbie in Picardy, who died in the year 86: Chap. 1st. Attempts to establish Christianity in Denmark before the time of St. Auschaire; Chap. 2d. The Preaching of St. Auschaire; Chap. 3d. The Labours of Auschaire's Successors, from the death of King Gormond to the commencement of the tenth century; Chap. 4th. Battles between the Partisans of Christianity and those of Paganism, under the Kings Harald, and King Suenon II.; Chap. 5th. Christianity prevails under Canute the Great, in the eleventh century. This volume contains a collection of Historical Documents. The second, third, and fourth volumes will complete the details of the establishment of Protestantism, and of the state of things which has been the result.

GERMANY.

Secret History of Prussia.—When M. Hardenberg retired from public life, he amused himself by the compilation of Memoirs which comprehended the events that occurred from the year 1801 to the

peace of Tilsit. It is said that in these Memoirs the Chancellor treated very freely of many things, and especially of what took place while he was at the head of foreign affairs. Before his death he sent the MS. to M. Schœll, one of the Counsellors of State, who enjoyed his confidence. The King has, however, placed his seal upon it; and this interesting paper is to be deposited in the archives of the state, and not opened before the year 1850. M. Schœll has been engaged in writing a Secret History of Prussia, which, the King has directed, is to go as far back as the death of Frederic II., and which, when completed, is to remain in manuscript in the Office of Foreign Affairs, for the information of future ministers.

Vienna. — A History of Vienna, by Baron de Hormayhr, the imperial historian, and others, is publishing in numbers; of which the 2d number of the 1st vol.; the 1st, 2d, and 3d numbers of the 2d vol.; and the 1st and 2d numbers of the 3d vol. have lately appeared. In the 2d number of the 1st vol. Baron de Kormayhr conducts the History of Vienna to the reign of Constantine; availing himself of the Itinerary of Jerusalem, of that of Antonine, and of the Theodosian table, as well as of the Notitia Imperii. He shows that in the place in which Vienna now stands, there was a Roman town called Vindobona; and that the Castra-Fabiana or Faviana, were nothing more than this same town. Marcus Aurelius died at Vindobona. Gallienus ceded it to the Marcomans, in order to obtain Pipa Salonica, the daughter of one of their kings. Aurelian retook it. The 3d number contains a narrative of the Fall of the Western Empire, and of the power of Odoacer, at Rome and in Italy. The 2d number of the 2d vol. reaches from Theodoric, king of the Ostrogoths, to the establishment of the Duchy of Austria. Charlemagne is there represented as the restorer of Vienna, and the founder of St. Peter. The 3d number finishes with Frederick II.; and, of course, the History of the Duchy of Austria, constantly involving that of Vienna, occupies the principal place in it. The two numbers which begin the 3d vol. are about Rudolph, surnamed Der Stifter, (the founder) and Ottocar, king of Bohemia. The 3d number of the 3d vol. conducts the reader to Frederic III.

Geometry.—Dr. Olbers, the celebrated astronomer, has just published at Bremen the result of the operations which have been undertaken to include that city in the chain of triangles already determined by order of the Danish and Hanoverian Governments. Bremen is thus connected with Göttingen, Hamburg, and Altona.

This great astronomer and geometrician has triumphed with extraordinary ability over all the obstacles arising from the nature of the ground between the Elbe and Weser, which is almost every where flat, and intersected by extensive forests. Colonel Epailly, a French engineer of great merit, was compelled by these difficulties, which he thought insurmountable, to renounce his intention of making an astronomical line between Bremen and Hamburg.

GREECE.

Athens. — Pausanias, in his "Attics," chap. xxvi. mentions a well in the citadel in the Temple of Erectheus, cut in the rock, said to contain salt-water, and to yield the sound of waves when the South wind blows. This well, after remaining closed up and unknown for perhaps a thousand years, was discovered in 1823, as we find from a letter in a French Journal. Want of provisions, and, still more, want of water, had compelled the Turks to surrender. The Greeks, after they got the fortress into their hands, foresaw that similar privations might operate against themselves, and having observed, while engaged in the siege, some water filtering through the soil at the foot of the rock, they dug down from above towards the spot whence it seemed to proceed, and soon came to a subterraneous stair of 150 steps, cut in the rock, conducting to a small square chamber, in which was a well yielding a copious supply of fine water.

EMPIRE OF HAYTI.

Statistics.—The population of Hayti in 1824 was as follows, being a general census of the different arrondissements and districts of the republic.

Arrondissements.	No. of Inhabitants.	Arrondissements.	No. of Inhabitants.
Port-au-Prince . .	89,164	Limbe	33,475
Caphaitien . .	38,566	Grande Riviere	35 372
Cayer	63,536	Marmelade .	32,852
Santo Domingo	20,076	Saint Yague	10,419
Jeremie . . .	37,652	Borgne . .	29,162
Aquin	58,587	Samana . .	2,209
Gonaiver . .	33,512	Neybe . .	2,581
Ciburon . . .	37,927	Azua . . .	3,500
Port de Paix .	26,058	Saint Jean . .	2,745
Saint Marc . .	37,628	Lamattr . .	1,026
Porte Plate . .	10,622	Arcahaie . .	4,805
Jacmel . . .	99,108	Croix des Bouquets	13,833
Nipper . . .	44,178	Grands Bois . .	6,199
Fort Libertie .	21,530	La Vega . .	6,178
Leogane . . .	53,662	Le Crou . .	3,932
Monte Christ .	2,112		
Mole	17,150	Total .	935,335
Mirebalais . . .	53,649		

The regular army amounted to 45,520 men, and the national guards to 113,328. The number of inhabitants in all the island was not, before the Revolution, 660,000.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Account of the cultivation of the Water-Cress, as practised by Mr. Bradberry, at West Hyde, near Rickmansworth.—Mr. Bradberry first began to cultivate the water-cress in February 1808, near Gravesend; for this purpose, he procured young plants, and placed them, with a small proportion of the wet earth in which they grew, in shallow running water; the plants soon formed large tufts, and rapidly spread over the water; and he gathered the cress regularly for the London markets. He conceives that there are three sorts of this vegetable; the first he calls the *green leaved*, the second the *small brown leaved*, and the third the *large brown leaved*. The three sorts he considers to be the same in taste, although the large brown leaved sort is from its appearance preferred in the market; and also, perhaps, from their being a lesser proportion of stalk to the leaf. They are varieties of the same species *(nasturtium officinale)*, but they are not noticed as such in the *Hortus Kewensis*, or in any other botanical work; their difference does not appear to arise from the variation of the quality or quantity of the water in which the plants are found, for the three may be seen growing together, though Mr. Bradberry states that some are more fitted than others for particular waters. The *green leaved* is easiest of cultivation, and the *small brown leaved* is the hardiest; the *large brown leaved* is the only sort he cultivates; it is the only one which can be well grown in situations where shallow water is not to be obtained. It was soon perceived that the plants grew better, and had a superior flavour, when disposed in rows parallel with the course of the stream, than when left in irregular patches. When in rows, the plants are more regularly exposed to the influence of the current, and the water is not so much impeded in its course, because there are regular open channels between the rows. The cress is also more easily gathered from the rows, and more readily freed from weeds and the different matters which pass down the stream, and become entangled with the plants. Mr. Bradberry began last to plant, at a considerable expense, beds of the cress at West Hyde. It was found necessary to vary the spaces between the rows according to the depth of the water. When it is deep, the rows are five, six, and even seven feet apart; whilst in shallow waters, about eighteen inches space between the rows is considered as sufficient. The plants are found to thrive best in shallow water; that is, when the depth is about an inch and a half, which increases when the plants begin to grow, and thereby check the current, to about three inches. In deep water the roots are easily drawn out of the soil, which makes it difficult to gather the vegetable freed from the roots: if, therefore, a sufficient space covered with shallow water could be obtained, the deep water would not in any case be used. The shoots are cut for market, not broken off, which is the usual mode of gathering the wild cress, and which latter practice is found to be very injurious to the plants in the beds. After frequent cutting, the heads are found to grow small. The most expensive part of the cultivation is the necessity of clearing out and re-planting the beds twice a year; as the mud quickly collects about the roots, and the duck-weed and other plants become intermixed with, and choke up the cress. It is almost impossible to pick it in a fit state for market after the plantation has been made five or six months. The mode of re-planting is to remove all the rows of plants, beginning at the stream-head, and then clear the bed of the stream from mud and rubbish, which, however, it should be remarked, make excellent garden manure. From the mass of plants thus taken out, the youngest, and those with most roots, are selected; these are placed on the gravel in rows at the requisite distances, with a stone on each plant, to keep it in its place. The cress will not grow freely in a muddy bottom, nor will they taste well when there is mud about the roots, which should be carefully removed, and replaced by gravel or chalk. It is absolutely necessary to have a constant current, as when there is any obstruction to the stream or flow of water, the plants cease to thrive. The times of renewing the beds are in May and June, and from September to November. The planting is done in succession, so that the crops may come regularly into cutting. Those planted in May are fit to cut in August, and those planted in November are ready to gather in the spring. After the plants have been cut about three times, they begin to stock, and then the oftener they are cut the better: in summer it is necessary to keep them very closely cut; and in water of a proper depth, and with a good soil, each bed supplies a gathering once a week. In winter the water should be rather deeper than in summer (four or five inches); to obtain this, the plants are left with more head, that the water may thus be impeded. Mr. Bradberry has about five acres planted. He sends the cress in

hampers, each containing eight dozen bunches, to the London markets every day throughout the year, except Sundays. The water in Mr. Bradberry's cress plantations is produced from springs which rise in the swampy meadows bordering on the river Colne, and which have their sources not far distant from the spot he cultivates; it is essential that the plantations should be made in fresh or newly risen spring-water, as the plants not only thrive better in it, but, in consequence of its being rarely frozen, they generally continue in vegetation, and in good state for gathering, through the whole winter season. The large space under cultivation at West Hyde has been gained by cutting away the banks of the streams, and thus widening the courses which were originally narrow; in the beds of water thus artificially formed, a uniform depth is preserved, and the whole bottom is covered with clear gravel. This cultivation of the water-cress has insured a constant and regular supply to the metropolis, and the gatherings are received much fresher and more regularly packed than those obtained from plants in the wild state. It should be added, that since the cultivated water-cress has been sent to market, the wholesale price is reduced one half.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

Carrots. — Vegetable Chimney Ornaments.—In winter an elegant chimney ornament may be formed by cutting the head or thick end of a carrot, containing the bud, and placing it in a shallow vessel with water. Young and delicate leaves unfold themselves, forming a radiated tuft of a very handsome appearance, and heightened by contrast with the season of the year.

USEFUL ARTS.

New Plan of Paving.—A Mr. Deykes has proposed a new plan of paving, which he developes, in a small tract he has published, in the following manner:—"The ground being sunk fifteen or sixteen inches below the footpath or flag-pavement, should be levelled and rolled hard, rising towards the middle of the street in a very small degree. Upon this ground, thus prepared, should then be laid planks two inches thick, well saturated (in order to their preservation) by previous soaking in coal tar, which is a very cheap commodity; a few auger-holes of about an inch diameter should be bored in them. These being laid side by side upon the ground, either in the direction in which the street extends, or across it (as may be considered most convenient in reference to the operations of the commissioners of the sewers, and the water and gas-light companies), will form a compact flooring, upon which clean finely-sifted gravel must be strewed two inches thick (to obviate inequalities and unevenness in the stones, and to prevent their indenting, crushing, or perforating the planks); the stones should then be placed side by side upon the gravel, according to the present method, taking care that the lines of division intersect each other, and that the stones are of an equal depth. Gravel should afterwards be strewed over the surface lightly, in order to fill in between the stones. Any given space being thus laid and bounded, so as not to admit of any lateral movement or changes of position of the stones, wooden wedges should be inserted into interstices, and lightly struck down, but only in a small degree until the whole are inserted; after which, in regular progression, all the wedges should be struck in about half way, which may be done without much labour; and when all are so done, then finally again, in regular progression, they should be struck in the whole way, with whatever force may be requisite, level and even with the stones, which, thus conjoined, will form a pavement of a pleasing, even surface, of a firm, immoveable, and almost impenetrable nature, superior to any ever yet formed. A pavement thus constructed would not for a series of years become dilapidated; and, as before observed, although expensive in the first instance, would amply repay a large expenditure by the saving of the succeeding years. The planking would last twenty, thirty, or many more years, according to the quality or properties of the timber, upon the nature of which I am incompetent to offer an opinion; a proper kind may be chosen, and also for the wedges, many thousand of which may be daily made by a few men. Two sizes only will be required, one for the ends of the stones, and another for the sides; the depth will be uniform, according to the depth of the stones. The earth being covered by planks, and therefore not subject to any diluent action, will maintain its natural consistency, and cannot waste by being forced upwards to the surface in the manner I have endeavoured to explain such process takes place under the present imperfect system. The two-fold effect of this will be, that the pavement will not

lose its foundation by the sinking of the earth, and therefore it will maintain its surface; and also (as truly as the effect follows the cause) the streets will be perfectly free from mud and dirt. Having shown that the planking will prevent the gravitating motion, and the good effect of such prevention, I proceed to the consideration of the wedges as applicable to the prevention of the lateral motion and the effects to be expected therefrom. In order to bring into effective operation the insertion of the wedges, it is absolutely necessary that fixed boundaries should be formed. The curb-stones of the foot pavement will form such boundaries on each side of the street, and curb-stones or other restraining fabric, may be imbedded across the streets at distances varying according to its width, and governed by other circumstances, and forming either a regular or an irregular polygon or quadrangle; these boundaries will form the resisting or restraining power, without which the wedges would be useless and inoperative; but, being formed, the wedges may then be driven in as before directed, and the whole superficies will, as the wedges operate, gradually and progressively become compact and solid; and will, I have no doubt, maintain its surface unimpaired for many years."

Rest for the Use of Painters. By William Brockedon, Esq. — The painter's-rest is intended as a substitute for the common maul-stick, the inconvenience of which has been often felt by painters; sometimes from its increasing the pressure, to the fatigue of the hand, which also supports the pallet, often, in spite of the padding with which the end is armed, doing injury to the picture, if not quite dry. These disadvantages are obviated by the machine which I have the honour of submitting to the consideration of the Society. It consists of a frame, with feet of unequal length, the longest being always placed under the easel, that the pressure of the hand may not turn it over towards the picture. In the outer frame a sliding frame is made to raise, and be fixed by a ratchet: if the height required exceed the extent of the ratchet, the swing frame will again extend the elevation, owing to its pivots being placed out of the centre. The machine is capable of any adjustment, from a low sitting elevation to a very high standing one, and is firm enough to steady the hand perfectly.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

Louis Lambert, of No. 10, Rue-de-la-Gout, Paris, now residing at 29, Cannon-street, London, for improvements in the material and manufacture of paper. November 23, 1824.

John Osbaldeston, of Shire Brow, Blackburn, for an improved method of making healds to be made in the weaving of cotton, silk, woollen, and other cloths. November 29, 1824.

S. Wilson, of Streatham, for a new manufacture of stuffs, with transparent and coloured figures, which he calls Diaphane Stuffs. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. November 25, 1824.

W. S. Burnett, of New London-street, London, for improvements in ships' tackle. November 25, 1824.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, Middlesex, for a method of making or manufacturing an article which may be in many instances substituted for leather, and be applied to various other useful purposes. November 29, 1824.

W. Furnival, of Anderton, Cheshire, for improvements in the manufacture of salt. December 4, 1824.

W. W. Young, of Glamorganshire, for improvements in manufacturing salt; part of which improvements are applicable to other useful purposes. December 4, 1824.

J. H. Suwerkrop, of Vine-street, Minories, for an apparatus or machine, which he denominates a Thermophore, or a portable mineral or river water-bath and linen-warmer; and also for other apparatus or machines connected therewith for filtering and heating water. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. December 4, 1824.

G. Wycherley, of Whitchurch, Shropshire, for new and improved methods of making and constructing saddles and side-saddles. December 4, 1824.

R. Dickinson, of Park-street, Southwark, for an improved air-chamber, for various purposes. December 7, 1824.

J. Thompson, of Pembroke-place, Pimlico, for an improved mode of making refined, or what is commonly called cast-steel. December 9, 1824.

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The History and Antiquities of Wells Cathedral, with 24 Engravings. 2*l*. 10s. and 4*l*. 4s.

There are some branches of literature and art in which we are pre-eminent over our neighbours; and those works which contain accounts of our island scenery, customs, and antiquities, may be reckoned among this number. The beauty of the embellishments, and the interesting records of past history, in which the human mind will ever find pleasure, are exhibited to the public and imperishably preserved here with an elegance and precision of detail never before combined. The history of Wells Cathedral is a specimen of this sort. The records and description are accurately given, and the embellishments are so well executed, principally by MM. Le Keux, that it may be doubted if any further progress than is shewn in some of the specimens can be attained by the graver. The twenty-first engraving, being a view under the central tower, is one of the most charming architectural plates ever published. It is only to be regretted that these Cathedral Antiquities, if it be consistent with accuracy, should be so slow in completion. Exeter and Peterborough are, it is true, promised in 1825; but, as being records of those interesting works of our forefathers, from which time every day steals some new portion, we could wish not a moment were lost in fixing them for ever. Wells Cathedral is among (in our taste) the best of the numerous works which Mr. Britton has published, in every respect.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

A Short Extract from the Life of General Mina, published by himself. In English and Spanish. 8vo.

The many and important services performed by General Mina to the cause of freedom, and his singular political integrity, have rendered him one of the most extraordinary men of his age. In the late lamentable struggles in which the Spaniards have been engaged, we unfortunately find so many instances of treachery and corruption, that the narrative of Mina's honourable and unstained life is read with a singular pleasure. The present brief memoir contains only the short heads of the various events of Mina's career, the detailed history of them being as yet only in progress. It is, however, of a very interesting nature; and the object to which its proceeds are understood to be appropriated, (the relief of the Spanish refugees,) confers upon it an additional interest. Not deterred by the difficulty of detailing his own exploits, General Mina has narrated his history in a simple and candid manner, unmoved alike by any false delicacy and by any unseemly desire of display. His escape amid a warfare which was carried on *to the knife*, is truly wonderful. How narrowly he sometimes avoided destruction may be learned from the following extract.

"I never suffered a surprise. Once, on the 23d April, 1812, at break of day, having been sold by the Partizan Malcarado, who had previously made his arrangements with General Panetier, and had withdrawn the advanced guard from before Robres, I saw myself surrounded in the town by 1000 infantry and 200 cavalry, and was attacked by five hussars at the very door of the house where I lodged: I defended myself from these latter with the bar of the door, the only weapon I had at hand, while my attendant, Louis Gaston, was saddling my horse; and mounting immediately, with his assistance, I sallied forth, charged them, followed them up the street, cut off an arm of one of them at one blow, immediately collected some of my men, charged the enemy several times, rescued many of my soldiers and officers who had been made prisoners, and continued the contest for more than three quarters of an hour, in order that the remainder might escape. This Louis Gaston I always retain about my person as a friend. The next day I caused Malcarado and his attendant to be shot; while three Alcaldes and a Parish Priest, likewise concerned in the plot, were hanging."

Memoirs of Canova. 8vo. 15s.

Memoires, Souvenirs, et Anecdotes. By the Comte de Segur, Ambassador from France to the Courts of Russia and Prussia. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Elements of the Anatomy of the Human Body in its Sound State, &c. By Alexander Monro, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 18s.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

A brief Narrative of an unsuccessful Attempt to reach Repulse Bay through Sir Thomas Rowe's "Welcome," in his

Majesty's Ship Griper, in the year 1824, by Capt. G. F. Lyon, R. N., with a Chart and Engravings. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The details of this narrative, though scanty, are of a very interesting nature, from the perils encountered by Capt. Lyon and his crew during their unfortunate voyage. The weather to which they were exposed was absolutely appalling; but the calm and resolute courage with which they met all dangers can never be sufficiently admired. After touching at Southampton Island, where they were visited by a party of the natives, of whom Capt. Lyon has given a pleasing and entertaining description, an extraordinary change took place in the deviation of the needle, which was the means of involving the Griper in the most imminent danger. She suddenly came into seven fathoms water, and was only by great exertions preserved from running on a destructive shore. In this situation, and fearing the falling of the tide, Capt. Lyon prepared for the event, by ordering the boats to be made ready; but the scene which ensued is told by him in so impressive a manner that we should wrong our readers by not inserting it.

"The officers drew lots for their respective boats, and the ship's company were stationed to them. * * * In making these preparations for taking to the boats, it was evident to all, that the long boat was the only one which had the slightest chance of living under the lee of the ship, should she be wrecked; but every officer and man drew his lot with the greatest composure, although two of our boats would have been swamped the instant they were lowered. Yet such was the noble feeling of those around me, that it was evident, that had I ordered the boats in question to be manned, their crews would have entered them without a murmur. In the afternoon, on the weather clearing a little, we discovered a low beach all around astern of us, on which the surf was running to an awful height, and it appeared evident that no human powers could save us. At three P. M. the tide had fallen to twenty-two feet, (only six more than we drew,) and the ship having been lifted by a tremendous sea, struck with great violence the whole length of her keel. This, we naturally conceived, was the forerunner of her total wreck, and we stood in readiness to take to the boats, and endeavour to hang under her lee. She continued to strike with sufficient force to have burst any less fortified vessel, at intervals of a few minutes, whenever an unusually heavy sea passed us. And, as the water was so shallow, these might almost be called breakers rather than waves, for each, in passing, burst with great force over our gangways; and, as every sea 'topped,' our decks were continually, and frequently deeply, flooded. All hands took a little refreshment, for some had scarcely been below for twenty-four hours, and I had not been in bed for three nights. Although few or none of us had any idea that we should survive the gale, we did not think that our comforts should be entirely neglected; and an order was therefore given to the men to put on their best and warmest clothing, to enable them to support life as long as possible. Every man, therefore, brought his bag on deck and dressed himself; and, in the fine athletic forms that stood exposed before me, I did not see one muscle quiver, nor the slightest sign of alarm. The officers each secured some useful instrument about them for the purposes of observation, although it was acknowledged by all that not the slightest hope remained. And now that every thing in our power had been done, I called all hands aft, and to a merciful God offered prayers for our preservation. I thanked every one for their excellent conduct, and cautioned them, as we should in all probability soon appear before our Maker, to enter his presence, as then, resigned to their fate. We then all sat down in groups; and, sheltered from the wash of the sea by whatever we could find, many of us endeavoured to obtain a little sleep. Never, perhaps, was witnessed a finer scene than on the deck of my little ship, when all hope of life had left us. Noble as the character of the British sailor is always allowed to be in cases of danger, yet I did not believe it to be possible that among forty-one persons, not one repining word should have been uttered. The officers sat about wherever they could find shelter from the sea, and the men lay down conversing with each other with the most perfect calmness. Each was at peace with his neighbour and all the world; and I am firmly persuaded that the resignation which was then shown to the will of the Almighty was the means of obtaining his mercy. At about 6 P. M. the rudder, which had already received some very heavy blows, rose and broke up the after-locker; and this was the last severe shock which the ship received. We found by the well that she made no water, and by dark she struck no more."

After having passed through a great part of Sir Thomas Rowe's "Welcome," the Griper again encountered a most terrific storm; and, in consequence of the loss of anchors, &c. which rendered a further prosecution of the voyage most dangerous, it was determined to return to England. In adopting this resolution, Capt. Lyon tells us that he felt most painfully the situation in which he was placed; but this regret must, we are confident, be much softened by the warm sympathy and admiration which every one on reading the details of this hazardous voyage will naturally express.

Illustrations of Lying, in all its branches. By Amelia Opie. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

To say the truth, (which, after reading these volumes, we feel ourselves imperatively compelled to do,) Mrs. Opie's intentions are better than her logic. She has preached a crusade against *lying*, which she defines to be *an intention to deceive*, without being exactly aware of the consequences to which her doctrine leads her, so that she sometimes makes her heroes and heroines actually themselves guilty of this constructive lying. Thus the amiable Mr. Burford, setting off on a pedestrian journey, "took care to conceal from his wife how much his distress of mind had weakened his frame;" that is to say, he deceived his wife—he virtually told his wife a lie, inducing her to believe that he was fit for his journey, whereas he was totally unfit: and yet this gross departure from veracity is noticed with no reprobation by the fair writer. So in the tale of "The Turban," we find the good Lady Delaval guilty of these constructive falsehoods to

an alarming degree, though Mrs. Opie passes them by unnoticed. For the sake of curing a young friend of "the lie of flattery," her ladyship pretends to be pleased with her remarks; and thus is guilty, virtually, of as complete a falsehood as if she had told the young lady that her attentions and flatteries were agreeable to her, when, in fact, she despised them both. This *doing evil that good may come of it*, is strange morality of Mrs. Opie's. It is more remarkable that she should indulge in such latitudinarian principles, when she is in other places so strict as to comment in severe terms upon the heinous answer of "Not at home."

The tales, which illustrate Mrs. Opie's theory, appear to be written for young people, and are not altogether what we might have expected from the author of "The Father and Daughter."

Revelations of the Dead Alive. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The volume which bears this mysterious title is the production of a gentleman who, as he veraciously informs us, "was dead one hundred and ninety-eight days and a quarter, and for every day saw a year of time; so that when he came to life again, he had observed what was and is to be in the lapse of one hundred and ninety-eight years and a quarter; a year for each day." The result of this prospective vision is contained in the present "Revelations." It is not, however, to times future that the visionary has directed his principal attention; the men and things of his own day seem to interest him much more than those of the twenty-first century; and he is quite as eager to bestow information upon his new friends of the sixth generation as to receive it from them; in fact, his vision is merely an ingenious peg upon which to hang a variety of desultory observations *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*, critical, dramatic, ethical, and satirical. The fancy is a happy one, and gives a sprightliness and relish to the writer's remarks.

The Cabinet of Foreign Voyages and Travels; or Annual Selections from the most recent and interesting Journals of eminent Continental Travellers that have not before appeared in an English dress. 12mo.

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These two little volumes are agreeable additions to our stock of literary annuals. The first of these is of a more substantial and useful character than the generality of its rivals, while at the same time it competes with them in point of interest and amusement. The idea of presenting an annual sketch, even slight as it must necessarily be, of the discoveries which enterprising foreigners are making, is a happy one, and well deserving of public encouragement. We would, however, recommend a more particular reference to, and account of, the volumes from which the articles are gleaned, which would at once render the collection more useful and more authentic.

The "Hommage aux Dames" is an elegant little volume of prose and verse, "inscribed," says the gallant editor, "to that sex which forms the best as well as the fairest part of the creation." The names of the contributors are not given; but we are told that "the compositions are from the pen of authors upon whom the public approbation has already been conferred." Amongst the rest we have two or three original little poems said to be from the pen of Lord Byron. Whether they have before appeared in a fugitive shape, we do not know; but we have extracted one.

To a Lady.

And wilt thou weep when I am low?
  Sweet lady! speak those words again;
Yet if they grieve thee, say not so,
  I would not give that bosom pain.

My heart is sad, my hopes are gone,
  My blood runs coldly through my breast,
And when I perish, thou alone
  Wilt sigh above my place of rest.

And yet methinks a gleam of peace,
  Doth through my cloud of anguish shine:
And for awhile my sorrows cease,
  To know thy heart hath felt for mine.

Oh, lady! blessed be that tear,
  It falls for one who cannot weep,
Such precious drops are doubly dear
  To those whose eye no tear may steep.

Sweet lady! once my heart was warm
  With every feeling soft as thine,
But beauty's self hath ceased to charm
  A wretch created to repine.

Yet, wilt thou weep when I am low?
  Sweet lady! speak those words again;
Yet, if they grieve thee, say not so,
  I would not give that bosom pain.

Winter Evening Pastimes; or, the Merry-Maker's Companion: containing a complete collection of Evening Sports, including Twelfth-Night Ceremonies, with copious directions for crying Forfeits, and promoting harmless mirth and innocent amusement. The whole selected, altered, and composed by Rachel Revel, Spinster. 12mo. 4s. 6d.

This is really one of the most singular productions with which it has been our fortune, since our youthful days, to meet; and however well disposed we might have been at that period to applaud the labours of Miss Rachel Revel, we cannot now suffer them to pass without due animadversion. After describing a variety of ingenious games for the amusement of her young friends, Miss Rachel proceeds to treat of "forfeits," after a fashion absolutely terrifying. She does indeed "lend her countenance to a little inoffensive kissing," and to more than a little. We have "kiss the nun," and "kiss if you can," and "kiss the person you love best without disclosing the secret," and "fishing for a kiss," and "kissing goes by favour," and "kissing by the ell," and a great many other similar enormities, of which take the following specimen.

"A lady and gentleman, going into the middle of the room, join their hands and elevate their arms so as to form an arch. The lady is at liberty to call for a gentleman, and her partner then nominates a lady: this couple, who request leave to enter the bower, are told to advance; however, while they are passing, the arms of the first couple being lowered, they are caught, and, to regain their liberty, must forfeit a kiss to the

first pair; they then form, with their arms, a second arch, and have the privilege of calling up a new couple; these have to pass two tolls, and pay two kisses each:—thus, in succession, six or eight couple may be called up; the toll being taken at every arch, the effect is very agreeable. White handkerchiefs may be held up to form the arch, by which means the passengers may be more easily secured."

The Life of John Buncle, Esq. By Thomas Amory, Gent. A new Edition. 3 vols. 8vo. 30s.

The romance of John Buncle, and that no less extraordinary work, the "Memoirs of several Ladies of Great Britain," are well known to those who are acquainted with the theological literature of the Dissenters. At a period when the doctrines of Unitarianism were little diffused, the author of these works zealously exerted himself in the promulgation of them; and, in furtherance of his great object, produced two of the most singular and amusing books in the language. The strange mixture of profound learning and subtle reasoning with romantic incident, which distinguishes these novels, has conferred upon them a very peculiar character. Till the time of Mrs. Hannah More they were our only specimens of the theological romance. Of the two works John Buncle is decidedly the most amusing, and we are happy to notice the present very neat republication of so curious a production.

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There is a good deal of cleverness in these tales; some flippancy, a little bad English, and a fair portion of amusement. The writer is skilful enough in the management of his story, and sufficiently happy in the delineation of low character; but beyond this his genius does not appear to extend. We must, however, mention with especial commendation a very good ghost-story in the first volume, which is told with considerable skill. It is a real, *bona fide* unexplained, unexplainable ghost-story, like Mr. Southey's in his Life of Wesley, and not one of Mrs. Ratcliffe's mysteries, cleared up at last, to the great dissatisfaction of the reader. Upon the whole, though by no means first-rate in any of their qualities, there is much amusement in these volumes.

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Mr. Hogg some years ago published a small volume of poetry, in which he imitated, with great success, the style of many of the more popular poets of the day, and particularly of Sir Walter Scott. In the volume before us he appears to have been making the same attempt on a more extended scale. Queen Hynde, which is a long poem, chiefly in the octosyllabic verse, is, in style, a close imitation of Sir Walter Scott's poetical romances, though it does not rival them in point of interest. "The Queen's Wake" was, according to our apprehension, a much more acceptable performance than the poem before us, in which we have nothing equal to "Kilmeny." It is difficult to select any extracts from a narrative poem like the present. Our readers must be content with the following singular Hymn to Odin.

Veil up thy heaven
From morning till even,
With darkness thy throne surrounding,
Whenever thy wrath
At the foes of our faith,
Thou shewest in gloom confounding.

Roll up the thunder,
Thy right hand under,
And the snow and the hail up treasure;
And gather behind
The tempest of wind;—
All weapons of thy displeasure.
Dreadfully pouring,
Rending, and roaring,
Send them with vengeance loaden,
That all below
May tremble to know
There 's none so mighty as Odin!
There 's none so mighty as Odin!
There 's none so mighty as Odin!
That all below
May tremble and know
There 's none so mighty as Odin! &c.

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The result contemplated by the publication of this work is indeed a very important and uncommon one; the author, an old *ultra* nobleman, aims not at literary fame, or filthy lucre—his object is nothing less than the recovery of an empire. If his statement be implicitly believed and his claims admitted, the diplomatists of Europe will be saved many anxious nights and intriguing days, and the Holy Alliance and other European powers be prevented from going to loggerheads respecting the future destinies of Greece. The Marquis de l'Ange Comnene, after favouring the world with the history of his family, by which it appears he is the lineal descendant of the Greek Emperors, very generously offers himself to the Greeks as their lawful sovereign. If there be any remnant of justice or good faith in the Greek character, there is little doubt that when the Turks shall have been driven from Greece or kneaded into its blood-wet soil, when all the unseemly tumult and danger of the struggle shall be over, and the road to Athens as well paved and free from obstacles as the road to St. Cloud—there is little doubt, we repeat, but that Prince Mavrocordato, at the head of a deputation, will arrive some fine morning at the Marquis de l'Ange Comnene's chateau, and lay at his legitimate and imperial feet their hard-won liberties. What a day of triumph for the Fauxbourg St. Germain! Why its very dowagers will become smitten with a spirit of distant enterprise—they are, in fact, already beginning to express some very anti-Turkish sentiments; but *nous verrons*.

Le Suicide, par M. L. Gallois. (The Suicide. By M. L. Gallois.)

This book is the production of a writer who has incurred the heavy displeasure of the Jesuits. Some of the causes of suicide mentioned in this story, are of a political nature, and will be found new to readers in England, where more liberal institutions render the recurrence impossible.

Romans et Nouvelles de David Bertolotti, traduits de l'Italien. 1 vol. (The Romances and Novels of David Bertolotti, translated from the Italian.)

M. Bertolotti is a clever man, and the editor of the most spirited journal (if spirited any production can be under the torporific sway of Austria) in Lombardy, entitled *Il Racoglíatore*. But for the terrible Austrian censorship, which will not allow the truth to be told of any monarch, not even Attila or Mithridates, M. B. who has both talent and good feeling, might have given his countrymen some good imitations of Sir Walter Scott. But his being obliged to cancel the truth, has deprived his romances of their historical interest. M. B. has placed the scene of some of his stories upon the delicious banks of the

lake of Como, the fresh and picturesque sites of which he has sketched with considerable skill. His style, however, has not escaped animadversion from the pedants of Florence, who, being guiltless of ideas, attach wonderful importance to words, and have criticized the style of M. B. with all the eunuch-rage of persons who, incapable of producing any intellectual offspring themselves, feel annoyed that their neighbours should dare to think and write. Their district patriotism (that bane of Italy) is wounded at perceiving that of all the districts of Italy, Lombardy is the one, notwithstanding the atrocious Austrian censorship, foremost in the march of intellect. Pellico and *Manzoni* are the only living tragic authors whose productions are frequently represented on the Italian stage. Ermes, Visconti, and Gioja, have written philosophical works, that enjoy a well-merited reputation in Europe. Thomas Grossi is a satirical poet of the most sterling merit. Unfortunately the literati of Lombardy have the continual fear of their Austrian gaolers before their eyes;' and in fact poor Pellico, the author of *Francesca da Rimini*, has been long breathing his inspirations amidst the damp and noisome vapours of an Austrian dungeon.

Archives de la Normandie. Par M. Du Bois. 1 vol. 8vo. (Archives of Normandy, &c.)

M. Du Bois has discovered some very curious old chronicles, containing remarkable and interesting anecdotes indicative of the manners, in many instances frightfully ferocious, of the middle ages, extracts from which he has given in the present number. Normandy having been the cradle of many noble English families, the work will be found interesting to English readers.

Histoire de Napoleon et de la Grande Armée pendant la Campagne de 1812. Par M. le General Comte de Segur. 2 vols. 8vo. (History of Napoleon and the Grand Army during the Campaign of 1812. By the Count de Segur.)

At length we have a fitting history of the famous campaign of Moscow, for hitherto, it may be said, we had nothing worthy of this name upon a subject so interesting not only to France, but to all Europe. The history of the retreat from Moscow, by M. Eugene Labaume, is little better than a species of romantic declamation, and which, moreover, has the appearance of being written to please the Bourbons. There is a military history of the same event written by an officer of the royal guard, which was published about a year ago. But the author, having the fear of a reduction to half-pay before his eyes, thought it prudent to sprinkle his narration pretty thickly with unjust and harsh animadversion on Napoleon. The Emperor Alexander, who, like most of the other governors of Europe who have entered into a conspiracy against mental illumination and the progress of civilization, has an instinctive hatred of all those who write, will not feel this sentiment in a moderate degree towards the Count de Segur; for this young and gallant general has not only told the truth, but the whole truth. It is impossible to help shuddering, even at this distance of time, at the account given by M. de Segur of the disastrous retreat from Moscow to Smolensk, and particularly from the latter place to Wilna. And yet the narrative, dreadful as it is, falls far short of the reality, which was marked with horrors that could not be presented to the public eye. Besides having taken part in this campaign, General Segur, as the son of Count Segur, grand master of the ceremonies to Napoleon, and formerly ambassador to St. Petersburgh, was enabled to come at much curious information relative to this celebrated campaign, which has been hitherto kept from the knowledge of the public.

Manuscrit de 1813. Par M. le Baron Fain, l'un des Secretaires de Cabinet de Napoleon. 2 vols. 8vo. (The MS. of 1813. By Baron Fain, one of the Secretaries of the Cabinet of Napoleon.)

This second historical work, though interesting and valuable, is less impartial than the one just mentioned. The Count de Segur writes with the calmness and conscience of a philosopher; Baron Fain with somewhat of the enthusiasm, or fanaticism, if you will, of a Bonapartist. The facts he exhibits are true; it is only the colours under which he presents them, that appear to be tinctured with the hues of an indiscriminating admiration. Napoleon exercised a most seductive power over those who were more immediately attached to his person, many of whom learned from him to despise the patience of the French people, the better classes of whom, it must be said, almost justified this feeling, for they shewed themselves but too anxious to be sold. Contempt for the nation, admiration and love for the despot, united to an exaggerated sympathy for an army which reckoned but too many amongst its ranks, who like the reckless Dalgetty, the soldier of fortune so inimitably painted by Sir Walter Scott, were always ready to fight for him who promised them plunder, and what is called glory, without ever troubling their heads as to the justice of the cause. Such are the articles of the political *credo* called *Bonapartism*, with being a disciple of which we reproach Baron Fain. We confess, for our own parts, we should prefer the yoke of the Jesuits to that of the army. Their influence, resting upon a more absurd foundation, would necessarily be of shorter duration; besides it would revolt, instead of seducing, the rising generation in France. However, notwithstanding the occasional absence of impartiality in Baron Fain's work, a very interesting and acceptable volume for the English reader might be made out of his two tomes.

Les Femmes, Roman dialogué par Carmontelle, publié par M. Picard, de l'Academie Française, auteur de Gilblas de la Revolution, &c. (The Women: a Romance in Dialogue, by Carmontelle, published by M. Picard, &c.)

Carmontelle, a very sprightly and agreeable writer, much in vogue towards the close of the last century, had a peculiar talent for depicting with a light but faithful pencil the fleeting manners of the day. His pictures have nothing of sombre energy or philosophical profundity. They are mirrors representing only the gay follies and polished gallantries of French society. It must be recollected that before the Revolution, a *Bour-*

geois never was admitted into what was called *par excellence* "society," unless he had been gifted by Heaven with some extraordinary talent. The women sketched by Carmontelle in this romance, are contemporaries of the Duchess de Grammont, the haughty sister of the all-powerful Duke de Choiseul, as well as of the seductive Countess de Barry, the joyous and giddy mistress of the old debauchée Louis XV. They are in fact those women, a genuine history of whose lives may be found in the truth-telling memoirs of Madame d'Epinay. In a word, such as they are, we should not recommend a perusal of the novel here announced, to those persons who are easily scandalized. Nor is this the fault of Carmontelle; for any work which purposes to give a true picture of the manners of the higher classes of the French before the Revolution, must, if conscientiously written, produce the same effect. To judge of the French at that period by those of the present day, would be most erroneous. For, strange as it may appear to the compatriots of Burke and the readers of the *Times* as it was edited during the war, it was Bonaparte that reformed the manners of the upper classes in France, whom he forced to adopt not only a regularity of conduct in public, but even a strict propriety in the private relations of life. This despot, in founding a new court, dreaded above all things the effect of ridicule, which in France is mortal to all it touches, and which would eventually have been called into action had his new-made nobility aped the follies and vices of the old noblesse. He was anxious to avoid being incessantly annoyed in the midst of his important occupations by the frivolities and scandal of a licentious court. He therefore, with his *will of fire*, required that regularity and decency should be the order of the day. As one of the means to accomplish this, he married his generals to the daughters of rich provincial proprietors or wealthy Parisian merchants and manufacturers. With Louis XVIII. returned the manners of the old court. We have had the reign of Madame Princetot, followed by the still more powerful and lasting sway of Madame de Cayla. This lady showed the extent of her influence by making one of her former favourites (M. Peyronnet) a minister of state. In a word, the manners of the age of Madame Pompadour are quickly reviving, but only amongst the higher classes. The wealthy *Bourgeois* still preserve the bias towards good, given them by Napoleon. For this reason it is only amongst women of *haut ton*, ladies of the court, that the *Femmes* of M. Carmontelle have any chance of success. The rich middling classes find more to their taste the *Gilblas de la Revolution* and the *Exalte*, romances neither very seductive in their style nor dangerous in their tendency, by M. Picard, the editor of this work of Carmontelle. It would appear as if the history of society in France since the departure of the Emigrés in 1790, were altogether unknown in England. The editors of the Anti-Gallican, of the Quarterly Review, and other declamatory Journals, will probably foam with indignation, when they learn that Napoleon was the reformer of manners not only in France, but even at Milan, Naples, and every other part of Italy subjected to the influence of his genius. With the Bourbons have re-appeared the Jesuits, the confessors, and the court mistresses.

Dictionnaire General des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes publiés en Français et en Latin. Par M. Barbier. 3 vols. 8vo. (A Dictionary of the Anonymous and Pseudonymous Works published in French and Latin, &c. By M. Barbier.)

This is one of the most curious and useful works, in its way, that has appeared for many years in France. M. Barbier shews himself a worthy rival of M. Beuchot. He has not only brought his mind, but his conscience to the task. This is a species of merit becoming every day more rare in France, since Messrs. Jouy, Etienne, and their followers, have discovered the secret of manufacturing in fifteen days two volumes, which shall be paid by the bookseller a hundred louis. M. Barbier has all the patient perseverance, the scrupulous sincerity, together with somewhat of the heaviness of a learned German. But, unlike the latter, his style is clear, and he never loses himself and bewilders his reader amidst the obscure vagaries of the Kantian philosophy. The dictionary of M. Barbier throws considerable light upon many of the obscurest points of literary history. The author, whose merit was appreciated by Napoleon, who appointed him librarian to the council of state, has been lately dismissed from his situation through the influence of the Jesuits, because they discovered that, before the Revolution, he had been a priest.

Salon de 1824 : Recueil des principales productions des Artistes vivans exposés au Salon de Louvre depuis le 25 Août 1824 jusqu'au 15 Janvier 1825, gravés au trait per Landon. 2 vols. (The Salon of 1824 ; being an account of the principal productions of living Artists, exhibited at the Louvre from August 1824 to January 1825.)

This is a very useful publication for foreign artists and amateurs; for, although these line engravings want firmness of touch, and the heads particularly are most negligently rendered, yet they offer the only means, to those who have not seen the present exhibition of pictures, of understanding the innumerable criticisms in the French journals upon the modern paintings now covering the walls of the Louvre. The observations with which M. Landon has accompanied these engravings should not be looked into—they are altogether unworthy of notice—for he praises the works of those alone who happen to be his friends, and evinces not only injustice but rancour against the young artists who have this year eclipsed the glory of Messrs. Guerin, Gerard, Giradet, David, &c. These young artists, whose productions have secured the public admiration, and who were almost unheard of before the opening of the exhibition, may now hear their names pronounced in every drawing-room in Paris, from that of the haughty Duchess of the Fauxbourg St. Germain, to that of the rich banker's wife of the Chaussée d'Antin. The names of these artists are Sigalon, Schnetz, Scheffer, De la Aria, Rouillard, &c.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mr. FOSBROKE has just completed his Encyclopedia of Antiquities, or Elements of Archæology, classical and mediæval, in 24 Numbers, forming 2 vols. 4to.—33 additional Plates, in farther illustration of the Work, are also published.

Mr. THOMAS ROSCOE'S new work, entitled "The Italian Novelists," will be ready in a few days. This interesting work is selected from the most approved Authors in that Language; from the earliest period down to the close of the Eighteenth Century; arranged in an Historical and Chronological Series. It is translated from the Original Italian, and is accompanied with Notes, Critical and Biographical. The whole forming four closely printed volumes in small 8vo.

The Remains and Memoir of the late Rev. CHARLES WOLFE, A.B. Curate of Donoughmore, author of the Poem on the "Burial of Sir John Moore," will, we are informed, be printed from the author's own manuscripts, under the care of the Rev. J. A. Rupell, M. A. Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. They will contain the author's poetical pieces, &c. and a selection from his Sermons.

Two volumes of the Poetical Works of Mr. HENRY NEELE are in the press; and a third volume preparing.

Mr. ARROWSMITH intends to publish, early in the ensuing year (prefaced by a portrait of his late father,) a set of "Outlines of the World," illustrated in 45 Maps of its various countries.

The Memoirs of Pierre du Terrail, the Chevalier de Bayard, the Knight sans peur et sans reproche, 2 vols. post 8vo. will shortly be ready.

Captain A. GORDON LAING has in the press, Travels through Timannee, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries, to the Sources of Rokella and Niger, in 1822, with a map and plates. 8vo.

In the ensuing spring will be published the sixth volume in 4to. of Dr. Lingard's History of England, which will contain the reigns of James I. and Charles I.

The Rev. J. MORISON, author of Lectures on the Reciprocal Obligations of Life, is preparing for publication a History of the Cameronians, and hopes to receive assistance from the friends and admirers of Scottish literature in this most difficult undertaking.

Dr. P. M. LATHAM has in the press An Account of the Disease lately prevalent at the General Penitentiary. 8vo.

Shortly will be published, by the command of, and dedicated by permission to His most gracious Majesty, Views and Illustrations of His Majesty's Palace at Brighton, by JOHN NASH, Esq. Private Architect to the King, &c. &c. &c.

The Sydney Papers; consisting of an unpublished Journal of the Earl of Leicester, and original Letters of Algernon Sydney, edited by R. W. BLENCOWE, M.A., are preparing for publication.

Travels in Greece, with Critical and Archæological Researches; and Maps and Engravings of Ancient Monuments recently discovered, by Dr. P O. BRONDSTED, Agent of H. M. the King of Denmark, at the Court of Rome, in 8 Parts. royal 4to. are announced for publication.

Signs before Death, and Authenticated Apparitions, in one hundred Narratives, with a fine Engraving after Hogarth, will be published on the 4th inst.

A valuable and scientific work, translated from the original of Dr. Cappadoce of Amsterdam, a converted Jew, wil shortly appear, which combats, with great vigour, the generally-received doctrine of Vaccination.

Dr. UWINS is about to publish A Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, in 1 vol. 12mo.

The Plays of Shirley, now first collected and chronologically arranged, with Notes and a Critical Essay, by WILLIAM GIFFORD, in 6 vols. are nearly ready.

Mrs. TAYLOR, of Ongar, will shortly publish The Itinerary of a Traveller in the Wilderness; addressed to those who are performing the same Journey.

The Lovers of the Arts will soon be gratified by the appearance of a Translation of the History of the Life and Works of Raphael, from the French of M. Quatremere de Quincy, accompanied by copious additions in the form of notes, and preceded by a History of the progress of Painting in Italy, from the time of Cimabue until the era of Raphael.

In the Press.—Observations on some of the dialects in the West of England, particularly Somersetshire, with a Glossary of Words now in use there, and Poems and other pieces exemplifying the dialect, by JAMES JENNINGS, Honorary Secretary to the Metropolitan Literary Institution.

Songs of the Greeks, translated into English Verse from the Romaic text, edited in 2 vols. by M. Fauriel, with additions. By CHARLES BRINSLEY SHERIDAN.

The Present State of the Mines in Mexico, Chile, Peru, and Brazil, represented from practical knowledge, and further illustrated by extracts from popular Writers, with notes and general remarks on the operation of Mining.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Dec. 1 to Dec. 31, 1824.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1824.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Dec. 1	42	34	29,20	29,45	Dec. 17	32	42	29,90	29,95
2	30	48	29,53	29,24	18	33	48	30,05	stat.
3	32	40	29,35	29,62	19	44	54	30,00	29,95
4	29	41	29,48	29,30	20	49	38	29,38	29,60
5	40	31	29,43	29,86	21	32	51	29,40	29,28
6	26	43	29,77	29,49	22	49	41	28,84	29,05
7	27	40	29,40	29,60	23	31	36	29,65	29,90
8	33	45	29,74	29,70	24	29	47	29,37	29,70
9	33	44	29,67	29,54	25	36	54	29,40	stat.
10	29	35	29,78	30,00	26	45	37	29,70	30,00
11	25	46	30,00	30,05	27	33	54	29,87	29,76
12	34	48	30,10	30,30	28	52	42	29,76	stat.
13	41	49	30,30	30,35	29	39	30	29,90	30,12
14	39	47	30,35	30,25	30	28	51	30,06	30,17
15	42	50	30,00	29,80	31	41	52	30,10	30,10
16	30	44	29,80	29,86					

GENERAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1824.

Month.	BAROMETER.			THERMOMETER.			PLUVIAMETER.	WINDS.							
	Highest	Lowest	Mean.	Hi.	Low.	Mean.	Inches.	N.	S.	E.	W.	N. E.	S. E.	N W.	S.W.
JAN.	30,40	28,77	29,9307	54	21	37,79	1,25	2	1	0	1	2	0	7	18
FEB.	30,39	28,79	29,733	54	25	39,33	1,9	0	0	4	0	5	6	2	12
MAR.	30,18	28,88	29,7485	59	26	41,18	1,8	3	1	0	2	5	4	6	10
APRIL	30,35	29,09	29,8222	70	26	46,73	1,725	4	2	1	2	8	4	3	6
MAY	30,48	29,46	29,8806	75	28,5	51,87	4,0025	5	1	6	3	5	1	6	4
JUNE	30,26	29,20	29,8314	77	34	57,16	4,35	0	1	2	0	13	3	4	7
JULY	30,38	29,50	29,9507	82	45	64,49	1,975	3	0	2	1	4	1	4	16
AUG.	30,28	29,55	29,8635	79	41	61,36	1,275	0	2	1	3	7	1	4	13
SEPT.	30,17	29,39	29,8185	84	28	58,67	3,675	5	0	2	1	1	5	10	6
OCT.	30,06	28,88	29,5781	66	25	49,77	3,0125	1	2	5	1	1	4	3	14
NOV.	30,10	28,50	29,5758	59	24	46,16	3,675	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	23
DEC.	30,35	28,84	29,7472	54	25	40,90	4,15	2	0	0	1	2	2	5	19
Year	30,48	28,50	29, 79	84	21	49,62	32,74*	25	12	23	15	54	33	56	148

* The average of seven years—1817 to 1823—was only 22,76375;—nearly 10 inches less than the fall in the past year 1824. The highest was in 1821, *viz.* 29,49875, and the lowest in 1818, *viz.* 19,445.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

A FEW weeks' interval of a less humid atmosphere, accompanied with blowing weather at the commencement of the present year, has materially altered the state of the lands, and afforded the husbandman an opportunity of performing some necessary operations in the fields. The plough has been actively at work—fallows have received a second turning, and the strong lands are already prepared for the reception of beans, which will, ere long, be deposited in the earth; nevertheless, the want of frost, to pulverize the soil, will probably be the means of increasing the quantum of labour in the due preparation of the seed-bed.

The Wheats are somewhat improved since our last, owing to the same efficient cause before reverted to; but still there is a manifest want of plant in some of the fields, and that to no inconsiderable extent; add to which, the large breadth of land that still remains unseeded, and which (for the greater part) will now be sown with some other grain: — from these several causes, it is only reasonable to

infer, that the whole quantity of wheat which the next harvest may be expected to produce, will be somewhat short of the customary return.

The extraordinary mildness of the season has been the means of producing plenty where a scarcity was to be apprehended; and cattle food, which, but for the same favourable circumstances, would certainly have been deficient at the Spring of the year, is now likely to prove equal to the consumption: hay is, therefore, at this time even cheaper than the price of corn and artificial cattle food would seem to warrant. This too has had the effect of enhancing the value of store cattle and lean stock in general; but as the price of meat is proportionably high, the grazier will probably find a satisfactory account at the conclusion of the year; indeed, so far as profit is concerned, if we may draw an inference from outward appearances, it is but reasonable to conclude, that the farmer is at this time in a thriving condition. However, we beg to qualify this assertion by stating, that, as our information is not derived from appearances only, but from a personal and practical acquaintance with the subject, it behoves us to add, that, however the situation of the agriculturist may be altered for the better, his profits *now* are by no means greater than what is necessary to afford a moderate and equable remuneration for his capital employed, coupled with his own time and individual exertions. The farmer, unlike speculating men, who seldom betray their feelings under reverses, can ill disguise the emotions of his heart—his face is truly the index of his mind, and if he once more appear with a smiling countenance, it may be presumed, not that he is getting rich, but that he feels himself at ease, because he no longer dreads the summons of his landlord to the annual visitation.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Dec. 11th, 67*s* 4*d*—18th, 65*s* 11*d*—25th, 64*s* 9*d*—Jan. 1st, 63*s* 6*d*. 8th, 65*s* 3*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	3*s*	4*d*	to	4*s*	8*d*
Mutton -	3	4	to	4	8
Veal -	5	0	to	6	0
Pork -	3	8	to	5	4
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields Potatoes, 3*l* 15*s* to 5*l* 0*s* pr. ton.

Yorkshire Kidneys, 4*l* 10*s* to 5*l* do

Ware - -	0	0	to	0	0
Middlings - -	0	0	to	0	0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield.*—Old Hay, 90s to 100s—Inf. 60s to 84s—Clover, 95s to 105s—Inf. 80s to 90s—Straw, 40s to 46s. *St. James's.*—Hay, 60s to 105s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 70s to 110s—Straw, 34s 6d to 48s. *Whitechapel.*—Clover, 90s to 120s—Hay, 65s to 105s—Straw, 40s to 44s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 26th ult. 232½ 232; Three per Cent. Consols, 93⅞ 94⅛; Three per Cent. Reduced, 94⅛ ⅝; New Four per Cent. 105⅞ 6⅛; Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 101⅛; Long Annuities, 23 3/16 ⅛; India Bonds, 99 100 pm.; 2d Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 63 64 pm.; small, 62 65; 1½ ditto, 1000*l*. 65 62 pm.; small, 65 63; Consols for the Account, 94⅛ 3⅞.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 27th January, 1825.

The inquiry for Colonial-produce has in some measure revived since the beginning of this year, and prices of most of the principal articles have become firmer, notwithstanding the demand from abroad can at this period be but very unimportant. However, on the whole, our market for goods has still been much deprived of that degree of public attention, which would at this time of the year have fallen to its share, had not the numerous new schemes, offered of late to the public, absorbed almost every spark of speculative spirit. The relative value of these various new enterprises had obtained in this market a more or less extravagant height, which however are again on the decline.

Coffee has been rather brisker this month, particularly the Colony sorts, on account of their scarcity. This article is likewise more demanded in most of the Continental ports; and it is generally presumed, that it will improve a little till the fresh arrivals in next summer, which will stand in low. Dutch sorts have advanced 4s. to 5s.; Jamaica, 2s. to 4s. The last prices paid are: good middling Dutch, 96s. to 99s.; fine middling, 100s. to 102s.; Jamaica good to fine ordinary, 58s. to 66s.; St. Domingo, 59s. to 61s.

Sugar, B. P. has of late met a ready sale, and is from 1s. to 2s. dearer. Yellow Havannah much requested, but scarce at the improved price of 30s. White much sought for, and expected considerably higher

in spring, when the shipments to Russia can recommence. The present quotation is, 38s. to 42s. Refined Sugars are just now flat.

COTTON has undergone an improvement in prices of from 1d. to 1½d. per lb. since Christmas, in consequence of a considerable decrease in our stock, which would be felt still more, had not the mills at Glasgow, &c. been for some time unemployed. As yet the spinners have been very reluctant to submit to the improvement caused by speculation; and in consequence, the market has within a few days fallen a little; however, it is a general impression, that Cotton will rate high this year, owing to the present deficiency of stock, whilst the consumption, which is already 11,700 bales a-week in this country, is still increasing. Our quotations are now; Pernambuco, 12¼d. to 12¾d.; Egyptian, 10¾d. to 12¼d.; Bengal, 5¾d. to 6¼d.; Surate, 6d. to 7½.; Georgia, 9d. to 12d.

INDIGO.—At the East India Company's sale of the 24th inst. of 4423 chests, prices improved from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per lb. upon the last October sale, as there is almost a certainty of a very small March sale. Fine blue obtained 16s.; good and middling violet, 13s. to 13s. 6d. Of Spanish Indigo, 366 serons were sold this forenoon, at from 8s. 1d. to 13s.

SALTPETRE.—A speculative demand has appeared for this article, chiefly in consequence of a rise in the freight from India, and 23s. to 24s. has been realised for East India.

DYEWOODS are likewise more noticed; and as there appears a deficiency in the imports from Jamaica, buyers have turned their attention to Campeachy logwood, which has risen from 9*l.* to 10*l.* per ton.

RICE has not varied since our last: the demand remains good.

TALLOW AND WHALE OIL steady at former quotations.

SPIRITS.—In the middle of this month the demand for rum became very active, but prices have since declined 1d. per gallon for strong Jamaicas.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM DEC. 18, 1824, TO JAN. 18, 1825, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ARCANGELO, C. Gloucester-terrace, Bethnal-green, feather-merchant (Lane and Bennet, Lawrence Pountney
[illegible] n-row, Walworth, baker (Robinson, Half-moon-street
Ball, N. I. Mevagissey, St. Stevens in Branwell, dealer (Burnley, St Austell
Barnard, S. Camberwell, jeweller (Richardson, Wallbrook
Barrow, H. Thavies-inn, jeweller (Coates, Temple
Bayley, J. Ipswich, ship builder (Brame, Ipswich
Bick, J. Derby, tea dealer (Filson and Preston, Coleman-
Bennallack, J F. Truro, scrivener (Sherwood and Son, Canterbury-square
Benson, G Bowling green place, Kensington, builder (Norton, Old Broad-street
Biden, J. Cheapside, button merchant (Sherwin, Great James street
Bloot, J. L. Bridge Wharf, Hackney, coal merchant (Harmer, Wine Office-court
Boulton, T. W. Spencer-street, coach-proprietor (Poole and Co. Gray's-inn
Bowen, P. Bungay, linen draper (Tanner, Basinghall-street
Bramwell, G. Stockport, chemist (Paulden
Brandon, W. sen. Camberwell, hoop-bender (Arundell and Miller, Bridge street
Brotherton, J. Liverpool, tailor (Dawson
Britten, D. jun. Basinghall-street, calenderer (Pullen and Son, Cripplegate
Bryan, A. Richmond, haberdasher (Tanner, New Basinghall street
Bursle[illegible], P. [illegible]la, P Abchurch lane, wine merchants (Smyth, Red Lion square
Byrom, R. and J. and J. Saddleworth, woollen manufacturers (Ackers, Manchester
Cachard, G. Henrietta street, watch and clock-maker (Allingham, Hatton Garden
Campbell, J. P. Spitalfields, grocer (Bousfield, Chatham-place
Check, M. Newgate street, hosier (Robinson, Wallbrook
Clark, T. Paradise-street, Rotherhithe, lighterman (Bromley, Copthall-court
Coates, W. Kidderminster, draper (Gates and Hardwick, Cateaton-street
Cooke, T. W. Stratford, brewer (Marson and Son, Newington Butts
Cooke, T. and J. Cheltenham, upholsterers (Pruet
Cooper, R Noble-street, coal-merchant (Mahony, Chancery Chambers
Creed, J. Bedford court, woollen draper (Tanner, New Basinghall street
Crick, W. and Golding, J Southwark, bakers (Smith and Weir, Coopers' hall
Dawson, W Hull, bookseller (England and Shackles
Dickinson, J. Dersbury, draper (Atkinson, Manchester
Dixon, F. Tottenham court Road, feather bed manufacturer (Hutchinson, Crown-court
Dolbel, I. Old Broad street, merchant (Jones, Threadneedle street
Durham, J Catherine-street, cabinet-maker (Peachy, Salisbury square
Dyson, R. Liverpool, merchant (Crump
Erwood, W. and Crofts, R. Turner's square, Ho[illegible] paper stainers (Gray, Tyson-place
Everitt, J Weymouth mews, horse-dealer (Gray, [illegible] place
Fletcher, S. Laurence-lane, woollen-factor (Knight and Fyson, Basinghall street
Frampton, W Wych-street, victualler (Mahony, Chancery Chambers
Fyffe, H. M Holborn, grocer (Barber, Chancery-lane
Fyffe, E. C. New Cavendish street, grocer (Robinson and Hyne, Charterhouse-square
Gerrish, J. sen and J. jun. Frome Selwood, clothier (Miller
Giles, J. and Dennis, G. Bow-street, fishmongers (Dodd Northumberland-street, Strand
Giles, H. London-road, Surrey, butcher (Chester, Melina-place
Good, W. sen. and W. jun. Hythe, near Southampton ship-builders (Eicke, Old Broad street
Greetham, R. J Liverpool, ship chandler (Williams
Gregory, S Manchester, calico printer (Fox and Coates
Gritton, P. R. Doncaster, dealer in fancy articles (Hawkes, Birmingham
Guth, J. jun. Shad Thames, corn factor (Piercy, Three Crown square
Hall, J. High-street, Newington Butts, tea-dealer (Thwaites, Victoria place, Lambeth
Hammond, I. Manchester, victualler (Bradshaw
Handy, S. Goswell street, brass-founder (Spencer, Bartlett's-buildings
Hopkins, W. D Dunster court, Mincing lane (Noy and Hardstone, Great Tower street

Hughes, W. Tewkesbury, glass dealer (Meredith, Birmingham
Humphreys, J. Vauxhall bridge-road, carpenter (Shuter, Millbank-street
Jay, G. and Ward, T. Burlington-gardens, artificial florists (Gunning, Clement's Inn
Jones, W. Bermondsey-street, corn-chandler (Tadhunter, Southwark
Jones, J. Hillingdon, linen-draper (Hurst, Milk-street
Lamb, G. Jerusalem Coffee house, merchant (Birkett and Co. Cloak lane
Larkin, J. Cannon-street-road, shopkeeper (Horsley, Nassau-place
Latten, J. Woolwich, baker (Nokes and Colquhoun
Lauder, J. Strand, hardwareman (Bromley, Copthall-court
Lawson, J. B and P. Nottingham, hosier (Leeson, Notts
Lecointe, J. R. St. Helen's-place, merchant (Eicke, Old Broad-street
Leonard, G. V. Taunton, linen draper (Ball, Bristol
Lee, J. Bocking, innkeeper (Dark and Michael, Red Lion-square
Little, A. Bradford, grocer (Riley, Bradford
Mackenzie, H. Walsal, draper (Smith
Miller, W P. Dorset street, carver and gilder (Ford, Great Queen-street
Morton, R. Westbury, corn factor (Bevan and Brittan, Bristol
Niven, J. Peterborough, draper (Hadfield, Manchester
Palmer, J. Commercial road, Lambeth, tailor (Cook and Hunter, Clement's Inn
Perry, J. Houndsditch, linen-draper (Clarke and Co. Cheapside
Phillipson, W. Martin's-lane, drysalter (Oliverson and Denby, Frederick's place
Platt, J. Saddleworth, woollen-manufacturer (Whitehead, Oldham
Portch, W Bradford, clothier (Corbett, Hart-street
Prodgers, G. and E. and J. Ludlow, bankers (Adams and Anderson
Prodgers, E. Ludlow, banker (Lloyd
Riston, E. Preston, money-scrivener (Hopkins, Preston
Rolfe, C. St. Martha on the-Hill, Guildford, paper-maker (Walker and Co. Basinghall-street
Rogers, W. Upton, Essex, victualler (Evett and Rixon, Haydon-square
Ryall, T. R. Sutton Veny, dealer (Seymour, Mere
Sargeant, W. Fleet-market, spirit-merchant (Rodgers Bucklersbury
Shawcross, J. Manchester, innholder (Whitehead
Sims, S. Southampton, tanner (Roe, Temple Chambers
Slade, J. Mevagissey, mercer (Coode and Sons, St. Austell
Smith, P. Mevagissey, grocer (Coode and Sons, St Austell
Smith, T. Uttoxeter, tanner (Johnson and Wire, Ashborne
Sugden, J. Huddersfield, cloth-merchant (Whitehead and Robinson
Taylor, W. Hog-lane Wharf, Woolwich, coal merchant (Harris, Norfolk street
Thompson, J. Commercial Docks, Rotherhithe (Baddeley, Lemon street, Goodman's Fields
Trueman, T. Waterloo terrace, printseller (Price, St. John's Square, Clerkenwell
Unsworth, R. H. Pedlar's Acre, coal merchant (Wigley, Clement's Inn
Weelands, J. Durham, draper (Hines
Whyte, M and J. Great Eastcheap, perfumers (Springell, Chancery lane
Willett, F. Holborn Bridge, druggist (Carter, Lord Mayor's Court office
Williams, W. W. Norwich, pawnbroker (Brightwell
Woods, G. B. Walton, chemist (Young and Gilbert, Mark lane
Woolcott, H. No. 3, Wharf, Paddington, stonemason (Shuter, Millbank street
Yates, T. Warburton, J. and Yates, J. Bolton le Moors, cotton spinners (Mather

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. Stewart, oil and colourman, Edinburgh
B. Rowe, coal master, Shewalton
T W. Hart, draper and merchant, Greenock
J. Taylor, bleacher, High Arthurley
J. Clyne, merchant, Leith
J Greeg, jun. writer in Ayr, printer, &c.
S Robertson, spirit merchant, Leith
F. Macgill, merchant, &c Glasgow
D. Kennedy, merchant, Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOTT, S. New Court, St. Swithin's lane, Jan. 29
Banton, W. Northwich, Feb 14
Barnard, J. G. Skinner street, Snow Hill, Feb. 5
Batyer, W. Henley on Thames, Jan. 29
Beale, W. and Wrathall, J. H. Southwark, Feb. 1
Beaufoy, J. Meriden, Feb. 2
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, Jan. 11
Benson, J. R. Artillery place, Jan. 18
Berry, W. Alphington, Jan. 25
Bowness, J. Liverpool, Jan. 24
Brammell, G. Sheffield, Jan. 29
Browne, J. and Gregson, J. Grosvenor square, Feb. 12
Buller, B. Stratford on Avon, Jan. 14
Burbery, J Coventry, Feb. 1
Burford, E. Clapton. Jan. 18
Calcott, J. Shoreditch, Jan. 22
Campion, R. Horsleydown lane, Feb. 5
Carlisle, J. and Co. Bolton le Moors, Feb. 8
Caulfield, P. Pembroke
Clarke, R. H. St. Mary at Hill, Jan. 8
Cogger, T. Haymarket, Jan. 29
Cooke, J. Barnstaple, Jan. 17
Crooke, W. Burnley, Feb. 1
Crooke, H. Burnley, Feb 3
Davison, J. St. Martin's Circus, March 12
Davies, J. Hereford, Feb. 3
Devie, B. T. Lechdale, Feb. 10
Dickinson, R. Hexham, Feb. 7
Dicker, J. Crockernwell, Jan. 22
Dixon, H. Lavater, J. C. and Casey, J K. Liverpool, Feb. 2
Duff, G. Gloucester, Jan. 28
Earl, J. jun. and Lee, T. jun. Birmingham, Jan. 24
Enock, J. Birmingham, Feb. 2
Finch, R. & J. Ensham, Jan. 25
Flower, T. and Mainwaring, J. Chichester rents, Jan. 25
Garrod, S. Paddington street, Jan 8
Gibbons, T. Hollywell street, Feb. 5
Goldie, J. Lawrence Pountney hill, Feb. 19
Goodwin, R. Lamb's Conduit street, Jan. 18
Grange, J. Piccadilly, Jan. 22
Gravenor, W. Bristol, Feb. 11
Greaves, J. Sheffield, Jan. 26
Grove, G. and Wilkinson, H. Liverpool, Jan. 25
Hall, W. and Hinde, A. Wood street, Jan. 25
Hall, J. Stockport, Feb. 2
Hall, C. G. and H. B. Pimlico, Feb. 5
Hamer, S. B Furnival's Inn, Jan. 11
Haskew, J. Cockhill, Jan. 15
Hemerick, J. W. Liverpool, Feb. 2
Hendrick, J. Liverpool, Feb. 3
Hobson, R. Maidstone, Jan. 15
Hole, H. Norwich, Feb. 12
Holgate, G. and T. Burnley, Feb. 4. 5
Hopps, T. jun. York, Jan. 27
Hume, W. Leek, Feb 7
Kent, F. Bicester, Jan. 22
Kershaw, J. and W. Halifax, Jan 22
Kerslake, W Exeter, Feb. 11
King, W. Cavendish. Jan. 15
Leigh, T. Manchester, Feb. 7
Leigh, J. Stringstone, Jan. 25
Lloyd, G. Cumberland street, Feb. 5
Lucas, H. Liverpool, Jan. 11
M'Rae, J. Liverpool, Jan. 27
M'Carthy, D. Shadwell, Jan. 18
Manser, T. Caroline street, cooper, Feb. 5
Marsh, W. Stracey, J. H. Graham, G. E. and Fauntleroy, H. Berners street, Jan. 22
Ditto, ditto, excepting Fauntleroy, Jan. 22
Marshall, P. Scarborough, Feb. 4
Mathews, J. Coventry, Feb. 1
Mayor, C. Somerset street, Jan 29
Mercer, G. Basinghall street, Jan. 11
Moore, J. sen. Burnley, Feb. 2
Morgan, J. Commercial Road East, Jan. 18
Narraway, J. Bristol, Feb. 11
Newbold, W. Bouverie street, Jan. 29
Newhouse, R. Huddersfield, Jan. 24
Otley, G. New Bond street, Jan. 25
Parke, J. Liverpool, Jan. 13. 28
Parkes, J. Oldbury, Feb. 2
Peirce, T. and Williams, D. Merthyr-tidville, Feb. 2
Pickard, W. Knaresborough, Feb. 4
Pigram, J. and Russell, T Maidstone Jan. 29
Pinck, J. Chichester, Jan. 29
Pine, T. and Davis, E. Maidstone, Jan. 15
Prince, T. Chester, Feb. 22
Rogers, S. Malta, Jan. 26
Rood, J. Portsmouth, Jan. 18
Salter, J. and Foster, J. S. Kingston, Jan. 29
Sherwin, J. and Drane, J. Crutched friars, Jan 15
Shoobridge, G Cheapside, Jan. 29
Shorthose, J. Hanley, Feb. 3
Skidmore, J. Sheffield, Jan. 12
Smith, T. and B. and D. Old Trinity House, Jan. 8
Stephenson, C. V. Liverpool, Jan. 13
Thomas, R. Rochdale, Jan. 27
Thompson, J. Norwich, Jan. 28
Timbrell, A. Southampton row, Jan. 22
Toussaint, C. Castle street, London, Jan. 15
Townsend, R. and S. Nottingham, Jan. 30
Trim, A. Debenham, Feb. 4
Troughton, B. Coventry, Feb. 1
Troup, D. Minories, Feb. 8
Tutner, C. Horton Kilby, Feb. 1
Twitty, W. Manchester, Feb. 12
Warneford, F. Wakefield, Feb. 12
Webber, J. Bath, Feb. 7
Welsford, W. Tower hill, Jan 15
Whalley, T. Liverpool, Jan 24
Whiddon, J. Exeter, Jan 15
Whitehouse, T. West Bromwich, Jan. 26
Wightwick, J. W. Greenhammerton, Feb. 10
Williams, E. Fenchurch street, Jan. 11
Wilson, M. Newcastle on Tyne, Feb. 9
Woollis, J Woolwich, Jan 22
Yeoman, B Keyford Frome, Jan 15

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Meeting on the subject of Tithes.—Last month a meeting of deputies from all the parishes affected by the claim of 2s. 9d. in the pound, was held at Guildhall, for the purpose of reporting to the Tithe Committee of the Corporation the sentiments of the inhabitants of their several parishes as to the proposed united application to Parliament for the repeal of the Act of the 37th Henry VIII. and the settlement of all disputes with the Clergy. Amongst others present, there were deputies from the parishes of St. Botolph Aldgate, St. Olave Hart-street, St. Giles Cripplegate, St. Gregory by St. Paul, Allhallows Barking, Allhallows the Less, St. Helen's Bishopsgate, St. Alphage, and St. Botolph Bishopsgate. There were nearly one hundred deputies present.

Mr. Hurcombe took the chair as Chairman of the Tithe Committee, and addressed the Meeting in a forcible speech, in which he urged the necessity and the justice of acting with the utmost liberality. He expressed his hopes, that the reports to be presented from the several deputies would be replete with promises of union; for if they were united, as they had justice on their side, there could be little doubt of their ultimate success.—The first Report was given in by Mr. Noden, from St. Olave Hart-street. It represented the inhabitants as highly favourable to the proposed united application to Parliament. The Report detailed the overtures which had been made to Dr. Owen, the Rector, for an accommodation and an amicable adjustment of their disputes.—The meeting ultimately adopted the following resolutions:—

"That a joint Committee be now formed of the Churchwardens of the several parishes of the City of London upon which claims are made, under the Statute and Decree of 37 Hen. VIII. together with such other inhabitants as may from time to time be thereto appointed, to cooperate in any measure which the Tithe Committee of the Corporation may think proper to adopt, in making the intended application to Parliament for relief against such claims.

"That the Tithe Committee be requested to report to the Court of Common Council this proposed measure."

A meeting of Catholics was held at St. Patrick's School, Dean-street, Soho, last month, at which about 400 attended, for forwarding the purposes of the Catholic Association, and rent was individually collected from the auditory. It appears that a regular organization of the Catholics of the Metropolis is to be made, for which purpose London and Westminster are to be divided into four districts.

A General Bill of all the Christenings and Burials within the City of London and Bills of Mortality, from Dec. 17, 1823, to Dec. 14, 1824.—Christened in the 97 parishes within the walls, 909; buried, 1,127. Christened in the 17 parishes without the walls, 5,176; buried, 3,917. Christened in the 24 out-parishes in Middlesex and Surrey, 15,132; buried, 10,667. Christened in the 10 parishes in the city and liberties of Westminster, 4,641; buried, 4,526.—Christened, Males, 12,978; Females, 12,780—in all, 25,758.—Buried, Males, 10,565; Females, 9,672—in all, 20,237. Whereof have died, under two years of age, 6476; between two and five, 2103; five and ten, 793; ten and twenty, 764; twenty and thirty, 1296; thirty and forty, 1444; forty and fifty, 1809; fifty and sixty, 1742; sixty and seventy, 1715; seventy and eighty, 1411; eighty and ninety, 593; ninety and a hundred, 84; a hundred and three, 1; a hundred and seven, 1. Decrease in burials this year, 350.—Thus we may gather that in London of 20,237 born, 9377 die under ten years of age; and 10,141, or 45 more than half the total number that die there annually, are under twenty years of age! From twenty to fifty 4549 die, and from fifty upwards 5547. So that considerably more than one-fourth live to fifty and above, and the number who die from twenty to fifty, and fifty to eighty, are pretty nearly equal. Out of the 10,096 that survive twenty years, 679 live beyond eighty, but of these only two above an hundred.—In Norwich, of 976 persons who died last year, 457 died under twenty, leaving 519, being 62 in favour of the living. Between twenty and fifty, 174 died; and between fifty and eighty, 281. None died above a hundred, but 62 between eighty and a hundred. Thus in some instances the proportions are pretty much the same; but it is observable, that of any ten years interval, from twenty to eighty, the excess of deaths in London is between forty and fifty, while in Norwich it is between seventy and eighty, and even those between sixty and seventy are far before any preceding ten years in number. Norwich is, if this be a test, far the most salubrious city. In 1821, of nine hundred and seventy-six deaths in Norwich, there were, under ten years, 417; between ten

and twenty, 40; twenty and thirty, 55; thirty and forty, 61; forty and fifty, 58; fifty and sixty, 59; sixty and seventy, 94; seventy and eighty, 128; eighty and ninety, 56; ninety and a hundred, 8.

The immense columns designed by Mr. Smirke for the interior of the King's Library at the British Museum, are of the red Peterhead granite, and the shafts 21 feet 6 inches long, in one piece. It is intended to have them highly polished; they are superior to any brought from Egypt and deposited at the Museum, and are interesting in a national point of view.

Annual State of Newgate—1824.

	Males.	Females	Total.
In custody on 1st Jan. 1824	216..	78..	294
Committed to 31st Dec. inclusive, under 21 years of age	847..	138	*2166
Above that age	858.	323	
			2460

Of whom have been executed	11
Died	1
Removed to the Hulks, Gosport	75
Ditto Portsmouth	99
Ditto Sheerness	206
Ditto Chatham	92
Ditto Woolwich	143
Ditto Penitentiary, Milbank	47
Ditto Refuge for the Destitute	22
Ditto House of Correction, Middlesex	443
Ditto Ditto, London	140
Ditto by Habeas Corpus for trial at the Assizes	9
Discharged, having received his Majesty's pardon	19
Ditto having been acquitted at the Sessions	486
Ditto bills of indictment not being found	208
Ditto not having been prosecuted	19
Ditto having been imprisoned as sentenced	46
Ditto having been whipped	30
Ditto having been fined one shilling	97
Ditto upon bail and other causes	31
	2224
Remained in custody 1st Jan. 1825, Males 155, Females 81	236
Total	2460

Statement of the Number of Persons Convicted in the year 1824.

Murder	1
Burglary	31
Maliciously Shooting at	4
Housebreaking	9
Highway Robbery	10
Cutting and Maiming	1
Arson	1
Returning from Transportation	1
Horse Stealing	5
Cattle Stealing	1
Forgery	3
Uttering Forged Notes	2
Uttering Counterfeit Coin, having before been convicted as a common utterer	1
Stealing a Letter, being a Postman	1
Personating another to obtain Prize Money	2
Stealing in a Dwelling-house the value of 40s. and upwards	76
Bigamy	2
Manslaughter	3
Receiving Stolen Goods	11
Embezzlement	4
Uttering Counterfeit Coin	2
Assaulting with intent to Rob	2
Receiving Money under pretence of helping to recover Stolen Property	1
Larcenies of various descriptions	1214
Misdemeanours	31
	1419

Of whom there were sentenced—

To Death	149
To Transportation for Life	62
To Ditto for Fourteen Years	30
To Ditto for Seven Years	417
To Imprisonment in Newgate and in the Houses of Correction, for Three Years	
To Ditto for Two Years	2
To Ditto for Eighteen Months	2
To Ditto for One Year	92
To Ditto for Nine Months	4
To Ditto for Six Months	129
To Ditto for Five Months	1
To Ditto for Four Months	2
To Ditto for Three Months	145
To Ditto for Two Months	88
To Ditto for Six Weeks	23
To Ditto for One Month and under	135
Fined One Shilling and Discharged	97
Whipped and Discharged	30
Received His Majesty's free Pardon	4
Those whose Judgment remains Respited	3
	1419

Acquitted	486	
Ditto on the ground of Insanity, and remain	2	
Discharged, Bills of Indictment not being found	208	
Ditto, not having been prosecuted	19	715
		2134

* Of which number 381 had been in Newgate.—Committals decreased this year, 14.

Eleven of whom have been Executed for the following offences :

Murder	1
Maliciously Shooting at	2
Uttering Forged Bank Notes	1
Burglary	3
Forgery	2
Stealing in a Dwelling House	1
Highway Robbery	1
	—
JNO. WONTNER, Keeper.	11

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Viscount Morpeth to be Lord Lieutenant of the East-Riding of York.—J. H. Mackenzie, esq. to be a Lord Justiciary in Scotland.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Commanders to be Post Captains.—William Simpson, Robert Heriot Barclay, Alex. Dundas Young Arbuthnot.

Lieutenants to be Commanders.—Michael Quin, Andrew Drew, William Stephens Arthur, John M'Causland, Leonard Charles Rooke, Michael Seymour, Philip Justice.

Assistant Surgeon to be Surgeon.—G. Imlay.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. W. Hardwicke, M.A. to hold by dispensation the Vicarage of Lenton, *alias* Lavington, Lincolnshire, with the Rectory of Outwell—The Rev. E. Bullen, to the Rectory of Gunby, near Spilsby—The Rev. F. Holmes, B.A. appointed a Professor in the Bishop's College at Calcutta.—The Rev. W. Clark, M.A. presented to the Vicarage of Wymeswould, Leicestershire.—The Rev. H. R. Somers Smith, B.A. to the Rectory of Little Bentley, in Essex.—The Rev. T. Godfrey, to the Rectory of Newbourn.—The Rev. G. Haggitt, M.A. to the valuable Vicarage of Soham, Cambridgeshire.—The Rev. M. Irving, vicar of Sturminster Marshall, to be chaplain in ordinary to his Majesty.

Married.]—Lieut.-Col. Ogilvie, to Janet Rebecca, eldest daughter of J. A. Ogilvie, Esq. of Tanhurst.—Thomas Adlington, Esq. of Upper Tooting, Surrey, to Mary, the only daughter of the late Peter Smith, Esq.—Matthew Stritch, sen. Esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland-place, to Mary, relict of the late John Arnold, Esq.—Mr. Edwards, of Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, to Miss Creed—R. J. Longbottom, Esq. of Wood-hall, to Frances, daughter of William Nurse, Esq. of Pinner—Mr. J. Carr, at Uxbridge, to Charlotte Anne, second daughter of Mr. Heron.—At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, Mr. W. Tarn, of Milk-street, Cheapside, to Flora, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Colonel Wyndham.—N. Basevi, esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square, to Louisa Eliza Orange, only daughter of the late Major Orange.—At Enfield, Captain John Pasley, to Margaret, only daughter of John Durham, esq.—At. St. Mary Lambeth, the Rev. R. H. Fowler, to Frances Elizabeth, only child of Thomas Bish, esq.—At Marylebone Church, Captain C. Hesse, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Chambre, esq.—At Ealing, by the Rev. Dr. Nicholas, Henry Frisby, of Coram-street, esq. to Sophia, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Nicholas.—At St. Matthew's, Friday-street, Mr. H. Trinder, of Quebec, to Miss Jenner.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, S. Mitchell, esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Sarah, second daughter of B. Barnard, esq.—At St. Margaret's Westminster, Captain P. Campbell, C. B. to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Wauchope, esq.—At St. Mary's, Islington, Mr. W. Jecks, of Doctors' Commons, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Berry, esq.—At St. Clement Danes, Mr. R. Rowson, jun. of Grappen Hall, Cheshire, to Anne, daughter of the late Jas. Allen, esq.—At St. Pancras Church, the Rev. Wm. Blunt, to Miss F. Thomas.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Lieut. Henry Lawless, R.N. to Miss Catherine Gask.

Died.]—At Upper Clapton, Mrs. Pearson.—At his residence, Marshgate, Richmond, Marianna, wife of Sir J. E. Harington, bart.—At her house in Arundel-street, aged 71, Mrs. Young.—W. M. Sellon, esq. of Harlsden-green, Middlesex.—Frances, fifth daughter of Michael Samson, esq. of Dorset-place, Clapham.—At Watford, Mrs. Pettingall, wife of Mr. Wm. Pettingall, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square.—Charles Collyer Booker, eldest son of C. Booker, esq.—H. Sheppard, esq. of Hampton.—At his house at Lambeth, W. R. Haworth, esq.—At Bruce Grove, Tottenham, Mrs. Minnitt. At Frognal, Hampstead, Mrs. Catherine Carey.—In New Ormond-street, Robert Fleetwood, esq.—Mrs. E. Blackmore, of Wandsworth.—At Richmond, Surrey, Mr. S. Smith.—Richard Harrison, esq. M.D. in Argyll-street.—In Regent-street, Anne, widow of Mr. Borton—At Tottenham, Mrs. Anne Lewis.—In Kingsland-road, Richard Hunt, esq.—At Chislehurst, the Right Hon. Lady Bayning.—At Richmond, Adam Bell, esq.—John Sivewright, esq. of Tavistock-square.—The Hon. Edward Bouverie.—At Penton-place, Pentonville, E. Smith, esq.—At Richmond, Harriett Mary, eldest daughter of Colonel C. Smith.—At his house in Mecklenburgh-square, John

Willis, esq.—At his house in Finsbury-square, J. H. Hecker, esq. — In Fitzroy-street, Mrs. Smirke, wife of Robert Smirke, esq. R. A. — In Aldermanbury, Anna, wife of Dr. B. Babington. — At Hackney, Eleanora, only daughter of Mr. S. Curtis.—At Hampstead, Henry, fourth son of E. H. Nevinson, esq.—At his house in Mecklenburgh square, Mr Robert Broughton. — At his house in Upper Gower-street, George Dance, Esq. R.A. and F.A.S.—At Twickenham, Mary, wife of Thomas Dickason, esq.—At his house in Bentinck-street, George Rankiug, esq. —Mr. J. Howey, of Berkeley-street, Lambeth. — In Clifford-street, Charles Hanbery, esq.—Mr. John Cox, of Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.—Mrs. E. Stride, wife of Mr. John Stride, of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THOMAS LEVERTON, ESQ.

Lately, in Bedford-square, aged 80, Thomas Leverton, esq. in the Commission of the Peace for Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex, and city of Westminster, who, after bequeathing above 50,000*l.* to his relatives and friends, has left near 12,000*l.* in charity or valuable donations; particularly the last below inserted, which he trusted would be followed up on a larger scale by some more wealthy individuals, as the situation of persons reduced by misfortune in higher or middling life, particularly women, always excited his sympathy, and to many such he was, during his life-time, a liberal benefactor to the amount of several hundred pounds per annum. First, 100*l.* towards building a new church in St. Giles's parish, of which he was the father! sixty years an house-keeper, and nearly its oldest magistrate.—100*l.* to the Alms-women of St. Giles's in the Fields.—100*l.* to the London Hospital. — 100*l.* to the Middlesex Hospital. — 100*l.* to the Jubilee Houses at Greenwich for reduced widows.—100*l.* to the Penitentiary House at Pentonville. —50*l.* to the Theatrical Fund of Covent Garden.—30*l.* to poor Housekeepers at Waltham Abbey and Mitcham; and after the decease of his widow, he has left to Trustees named, 6,000*l.* three per cents. consols, to his native parish of Waltham Abbey Holy Cross, Essex, for the purpose of founding two Charity-schools, one for boys, the other for girls, of twenty each, and clothing them. Also, 12*l.* per annum to old men and women there; and other minor donations. To the parish of St. Giles's in the Fields, Middlesex, he has left in trust to the Minister and Select Vestry for ever, the sum of 5,000*l.* three per cent. consols, the interest of which is to be applied to the use of six deserving females, widows in preference; or on any emergency, unmarried daughters, not in the alms-houses, who have lived in houses of not less than 40*l.* per annum three years in the parish, and who are greatly reduced, 25*l.* per annum each. This is meant chiefly for decayed gentlewomen; and if any person can hereafter claim kin to himself or wife, in need of aid, such person always to have a preference in whatever parish she may reside.

MRS. ELIZABETH COBBOLD.

In October last, at Holywells, Ipswich, Elizabeth, wife of John Cobbold, gent. a woman of great talent and genius; she excelled in poetry, painting, botany, &c. Her judicious and active exertions in aid of the charitable institutions of that town were duly appreciated, and will be long remembered. It is intended to publish, by subscription, a volume of her fugitive poems, with a biographical memoir prefixed, the profits arising from which will be appropriated to "the Infant Charity," of which institution she was the original foundress, and in the concerns of which she ever took a most active and decided part. She was the author of the following works, viz. "Six Narrative Poems," London, 1787, 4to.; "The Sword," 2 vols. 12mo.; and an "Ode on the Victory of Waterloo," 1815, 8vo.; and, privately printed for distribution amongst her friends, "Cliff Valentine," Ipswich, 1814, 4to. and 12mo.

JOHN HOLLIS, ESQ.

At High Wycombe, Bucks, Nov. 26, aged 81, John Hollis, esq. He was the last descendant in the male line of an opulent dissenting family, well known in other counties, as well as in Buckinghamshire, for their zealous attachment to the cause of civil and religious liberty, and for their liberal support of it. The Hollis family left Yorkshire about the middle of the seventeenth century, and established in the Minories, London, a trade in what is called hardware, by which they acquired very considerable property. Of this family was the celebrated republican Thomas Hollis, who left his fortune to his friend Thomas Brand. The late Mr. Hollis was himself distinguished by his ingenuous love of truth and eager and anxious search after it, by his zeal in the cause of freedom, and by his kindness and beneficence.

Those who knew him well, the poor in his neighbourhood, and many persons in various situations who received his benefactions without knowing their benefactor, will long expect in vain, if they should expect, that his place in society will be supplied to them.

M. AIGNAN.

Lately, at Paris, M. Aignan. He was rather an elegant than a profound scholar: he cultivated the Muses with success, and his tragedy of "Brunehaut" gave hopes of a fine tragic writer. He had long employed the midnight hour in a new translation of Homer. The genius of the French language is not masculine enough to render the bold imagery of the first of poets; but what the French language could do, M. Aignan displayed with a rare felicity. Those who have been present at the recital of fragments of his translation, and were, in common with all around, struck with admiration at the richness of expression, the delicacy of touch, and the fidelity of colouring, which animated his pictures, forgot the Cesura, and the masculine and feminine rhymes, those shackles, those curses of French versification; such was the charm of his elocution and the antique majesty of his descriptions. We are aware that the public accused him of having only given a new varnish to the translation of De Rochfort. When we refer to Dr. Donne's Satires, versified by Pope, we put our readers in possession of M. Aignan's obligations to De Rochfort; but, so far from being a plagiarist, M. A. publicly acknowledged his obligations. M. Aignan was selected by Napoleon to write the description of his coronation, to accompany the magnificent plates engraved of that event. It was never published; and M. A. proposed to sell it in MS. with proof impressions of the plates, to foreigners; but the price, 400*l*., was so far beyond the intrinsic value of the thing, that he never could obtain an offer. During late years he employed himself in translations from various languages, and edited a work in some respects similar to the Retrospective Review. Three volumes have appeared under the title "Bibliothèque Etrangère," consisting of translations from the English, Latin, Italian, Spanish, and German, of rare tracts and curious documents which were lost to the public, from being buried in the immense collections of a national library. One of the most curious, and at the present moment, most interesting documents that he has reviewed, is an account, from the Italian, of the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, by Catapulfi, who dwells with delight on the horrors of that horrible night. He developes the cunning and treachery of Charles IX. and Catherine de Medicis, and they form a theme of praise under his pen: he knows not how sufficiently to extol the barbarities committed; the good man only regrets that the heretics were not totally exterminated.

HON. MRS. DORMER.

Died, on the 25th of December last, at Gran, on the left bank of the Danube, near Buda, in Lower Hungary, the relict of General the Hon. John Dormer, second son of John, seventh Baron Dormer, of Westge, in the county of Buckingham, by Mary, daughter of Sir Cecil Bishopp, of Parham, in the county of Sussex, Bart. The General was born at Peterley House, on the 18th Feb. 1730, and at an early period of life received the Royal permission to enter the Hungarian service, under Maria Theresa, (the disabilities of the members of the Church of Rome, to which community the Dormers were adherents, preventing the attainment of high rank in the army at home.) In the advance of life the General married the subject of this Memoir, a lady of noble birth, in the Austrian dominions, by whom he had ten children. Joseph, the youngest, a colonel in Hungary, alone survives, and will succeed to the ancient Barony of Dormer, of the creation of 30th June, 1615, with the entailed estates in Warwickshire and Bucks, on failure of male issue by the present peer, should he outlive him.

M. POYET.

Lately at Paris, M. Poyet, member of the Academy of Fine Arts; he had reached the advanced age of 82, possessing all his moral and physical faculties in an astonishing degree; gay, lively, affable and active as a young man of thirty, he was the delight of all societies in which he appeared. Endowed with rare talents for architecture, he gained, while yet a boy, the grand prize offered by the Academy, and was sent as one of the king's pensioners to Rome. On his return, his brilliant talents were duly appreciated. He was appointed architect of the city of Paris, &c. &c. It is to M. Poyet that France is indebted for the magnificent parade and portal, of the Corinthian order, of the Chamber of Deputies, facing the bridge Louis XVI, and the Garde Meuble. The elegance, lightness, and classic taste it displays, has long been the admiration of artists of all countries. The indefatigable activity of M. Poyet made him a man of projects. If any great event took place, in an instant Poyet had an architectural monument in petto to perpetuate

its memory. He wished to celebrate the restoration of the Bourbons by an immense column erected on the top of Montmartre. The base was to contain a theatre, coffeehouses, &c., and the shaft, small rooms for refreshments, all round the geometrical staircase, even up to the capital, which was to be surmounted by a telegraph or a pharos, as it might please government. It was to be erected by subscription; but the projector's money was alone forthcoming. He then, finding the "grand nation" did not like to climb, projected an establishment in the Champs Elysées capable of containing 5000 persons; but this met with a similar fate. His last grand project was a new system of bridge building. He addressed circulars to all the departments of government, to all the prefects, and indeed to all the courts of Europe. His plan was, he said, more elegant, and would cost only one fourth of the expense of stone.

JOSHUA DIXON, ESQ. M. D.

Last month at Whitehaven, Joshua Dixon, Esq. M D. at the age of 80. The Doctor a few hours before his decease wrote two letters to his son and daughter, requesting a visit from the latter, and certain of his grand-children, whom he had not seen, to be brought to him. These letters were sent to the Post-office at half-past eight. He was then well. But in a short time he was seized with sudden illness—and, in spite of medical skill, was a corpse before midnight.—Language can scarcely do justice to the numerous merits of this universally-respected gentleman. All who knew him, and many who never saw him, know that his long life has been one continued scene of usefulness and benevolence seldom paralleled. The town of Whitehaven is indebted to him for many improvements necessary to its health and comfort. That excellent institution, the Dispensary, was the fruit of his exertions; and from its establishment in 1783, up to the day of his death, he acted gratuitously as physician and chief manager. The unfortunate, the poor, the sick, all were ever welcome to counsel, pecuniary assistance, and medical skill. There was not a mercenary feeling in his heart. He acquired but to bestow—he lived but to aid his fellow-creatures. From morning till night he unremittingly pursued the heavenly work of charity. Often, latterly, when age had enfeebled his bodily frame (always weak and diminutive) he had been seen climbing to the abodes of misery literally on his hands and knees!

MR. GREEN.

Lately at Ipswich, Thomas Green, Esq. after an illness of short continuance, in the 57th year of his age. Educated for the Bar, but induced by the easiness of his circumstances to withdraw himself from its toils, Mr. Green had acquired a professional habit of research which gave weight to his opinions, especially those which had reference to constitutional law. Removed from hopes and fears which may have sometimes influenced the conduct of other men, his political creed was firm and consistent: it sprung from a profound knowledge of events which had led to the establishment of the liberties of his country, both civil and religious, and was upheld by an ardent admiration of the principles on which those liberties are founded. To this spirit of research, and steadfast devotion of mind to the ennobling sentiments which the love of freedom inspires, Mr. Green had united literary attainments of the highest order, and an intimate acquaintance with the Fine Arts, in the knowledge and relish of which he had not many superiors. A polite and refined deportment, which instinctively, as it were, combined the gentleman with the scholar, and, above all, a kind and friendly disposition, endearing him to those who knew him best, and giving fervency to his charitable feelings towards all mankind, were the qualities which most of his neighbours could appreciate, and therefore few mistake.

DR. WILLIAM KERR.

Lately at Northampton, William Kerr, M. D. in the 87th year of his age, universally respected by an extensive circle of friends. In the early part of his life he was surgeon in the Oxford Blue regiment, which he resigned, and settled in the profession at Northampton at the age of 26. In the year 1763 he was elected surgeon to the Northampton County Infirmary, which was established in 1743, under the superintendence of the late Dr. Stonehouse. From the general benefit which continued to be derived by the afflicted, it was resolved by the governors in 1790, that a voluntary subscription should be immediately opened, to provide a more eligible situation, which also received the most ardent support of the clergy, with the benevolence of their parishioners throughout the county. When a suitable site of seven acres of land was obtained, on the east of Saint Giles's Church, and an edifice erected for the accommodation of ninety-six in-patients, and an unlimited number of out-patients, admitted from all counties, the whole arrangements were confided to the direction of Dr. Kerr, Mr. Charles Smith, and able architects. On the completion of the Infirmary in 1793, Dr. Kerr having afforded much general satisfaction to the governors by his un-

paralleled attention to the institution, so much respectful deference was shewn to him that no professional gentlemen were introduced by the governors but those who had his sanction and approval. This continued to be adhered to from the admission of the patients in the new establishment to 1824. In this year, when he had entered into his fiftieth year at the institution, the governors requested Dr. Kerr to sit for his portrait, which was painted by Mr. Phillips, R.A. and afterwards engraved by Sayer.

SIR W. LEMON, BART.

At his seat, at Carclew, Sir William Lemon, bart one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Cornwall. The memory of this venerable and excellent man will long be dear to those to whom his worth was known. As a public character he was the firm and consistent defender of the liberties of the people; and, in the relations of private life, beloved by all who knew him. Sir William Lemon was born October 6, 1748; first served in Parliament, in 1769; was created a baronet, May 1771, and was returned for the county of Cornwall, after a severe contest, at the general election, in the same year, since which time he uninterruptedly represented the county till his death. Though he was, for some time, in a rather declining state of health, his dissolution was not apprehended to be near; he dined with his family, and rode out in his carriage, the day before he died. Sir William is succeeded in his title and estates by his only son, now Sir Charles Lemon, bart.

M. LE VAILLANT.

M. Le Vaillant was born at Samaraibo, in Dutch Guyana. His taste for natural history manifested itself from early infancy. His voyages to the Cape of Good Hope, and his travels in the interior of Africa and America, added greatly to the stock of knowledge in natural history, and proved his indefatigable zeal in the interests of science: to him naturalists owe the discovery of many species heretofore unknown, or imperfectly described. The Garden of Plants, and the Cabinet of Natural History, at Paris, were enriched with his collections, including the giraffa or camelopardelis, eighteen feet high, a great variety of parrots, and birds of Paradise. He left in literature his "Two Voyages to the Cape of Good Hope," and "The Natural History of African and American Birds, Birds of Paradise, and Parrots." He died at Sazanne at an advanced age.

WEWITZER THE ACTOR.

At obscure lodgings in Wild-passage, Drury-lane, under circumstances of peculiar distress, Wewitzer the actor. He died indebted to his landlady 14*l.* the payment of which she never urged during his illness; but after death, hearing that he had relations, she determined on having her money, or at least the value of it. A handsome coffin was provided, in which the remains of the unfortunate actor were deposited, and every arrangement made for the funeral, when the landlady made her demand, and a man was placed in possession. Information was forwarded to one of his relations, and ultimately the body was taken from the coffin and conveyed in a shell to interment. He was a native of London, where he was brought up as a jeweller, which business he exchanged, at an early period, for the honours of an actor's life. Having got some experience in his new professional course, he at length made his *début* at Covent-Garden Theatre, as Ralph, in the Opera of "The Maid of the Mill," which character he sustained for the benefit of his sister, who, about the year 1785, was held in some estimation both as an actress and singer. It may be observed, as something of a singularity, that his Christian name happened to be the same as that allotted to his character in the piece. Wewitzer's exertions were crowned with success, and indicated so much promise of utility in his profession, that he was engaged by the house, where he soon distinguished himself in the representation of Jews and Frenchmen. He next repaired to Dublin for a short time, under the management of Ryder, and on his return he resumed his situation at Covent Garden; here he remained till, unfortunately, he was induced to undertake the management of the Royalty Theatre; but, on the failure of that concern, he became a member of the Drury-lane Company, with which he continued to perform till the close of his theatrical career. He played at the Haymarket Theatre for several seasons; and he is also said to have been the inventor of some pantomimes. He had, speaking of him as an individual, no indifferent share of companionable qualities; for at one time, by happy turns and a cordial vein of humour, he managed to keep the table in a roar. He died quite calmly at the advanced age of seventy-six, and was in his latter years an annuitant on the Covent Garden Theatrical Fund.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Simpson to Miss E. Ashpole, of Pavenham—At Shefford, T. Sandys, esq. to Mrs. Long—At Bedford, Mr. R. Savill to Miss M. A. Bradley—Mr. Masters, of Old Warden, to Miss Farr—At Hockcliffe, Mr. J. D. Morrice to Miss Turney.

Died.] At Eaton Bray, Mrs. Arrable—At Bedford, Mr. G. Brown—Mr. W. Brown—The Rev. W. C. Cumming—At Biggleswade, Mr. J. Gall—At St. Peter's Green, Mrs. Oakley.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. Stocker to Miss A. Southby—Mr. C. Havell to Miss T. Chiverton.

Died.] At Eton, Mrs. Breach—Mr. Sefton—At Datchet, Mr. W. Cooper—At Purley, T. Canning, esq.—At Reading, J. Edwards, esq.—J. Siveright, esq. of Old Windsor—At Windsor, Mr. J. Caster—Mrs. White—At Ruscombe House, the Dowager Lady Sherborne.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. G. Cartland to Miss E. Rance, of Bone End Farm, Wooburn—P. Box, jun. esq. of Buckingham, to Miss M. Rose—The Rev. T. W. Champnes, Rector of Fulmer, to Miss Langford—At Great Marlow, T. R. Barker, esq. to Miss E. J. Cocks.

Died.] At Amersham, T. Brickwell, esq.—At High Wycombe, Mrs. A. Barnes.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Triplow, Mr. H. Prince to Miss Lambert—Mr. R. Taylor, of Eye, to Miss E. Day.

Died.] At Waterbeach, Mr. R. Burling—The Rev. W. Clark, of Castlecamps—At Ely, Miss Smith—The Rev. H. Fisher, Vicar of Soham—At St. Neot's, Mr. O. M. Saunders—At Cambridge, Mr. J. Haslop—Mr. J. Baker, jun.

CHESHIRE.

Births, Marriages, and Deaths, in the City of Chester, in 1824.

	Births.	Mar.	Deaths.
Cathedral Precincts	2	0	8
St. Oswald's	96	88	127
St. John's	256	102	199
St. Mary's	113	109	96
St. Peter's	18	10	7
St. Michael's	16	6	9
St. Bridget's	9	3	2
St. Martin's	10	17	17
St. Olave's	7	3	4
Holy Trinity	66	31	53
Totals	593	369	522

Decrease of Births in 1824, as compared with 1823, ... 50
Increase of Marriages, ditto ditto 33
Increase of Deaths, ditto ditto 72

Married.] At Prees, Mr. S. Haywood to Miss M. Hales—At Tilstock, Mr. J. Griffiths to Miss A. Houlding—At Chester, Mr. S. Roberts to Miss A. Hough—Mr. T. Hoolley to Miss M. Wilkinson—At Farndon, Mr. J. Wynn to Miss H. Davies—Mr. W. Bennet to Miss S. Thompson, of Middlewich—Mr. S. Shene to Miss E. Roberts—At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Bishop to Miss A. Palmer—R. Hole, esq. of Longsight, to Miss F. Marsland—At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Bishop to Miss A. Palmer—Mr. T. Clay to Miss Dean, of Macclesfield—At Stockport, Mr. J. R. Smith to Miss Wood—At Waverham, near Northwich, Mr. J. Pigot to Miss E. Dodson—At Sandbach, Mr. J. Barlow to Miss Pedley.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. P. Cotgreave Butler—Mr. T. Meakin—Mr. Ward—At Runcorn, Mr. R. Hilditch—Mrs. Hughs, of Bache Hall—At Altringham, Miss F. Leicester—At Knutsford, Mrs. M. Kinsey—At Stockport, Mrs. Rawes—At Stalsty, Mr. T. Edwards—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Waine.

CORNWALL.

Lanyan Cromlech, near Penzance.—This celebrated stone, which weighs about thirteen tons, and which fell from its station on the 19th of October, 1815, during a violent and destructive storm of wind, has been replaced by the united and indefatigable exertions of Lieutenant Goldsmith and Captain Giddy, with the aid of the materials and machinery employed about the Logan Rock.

Married.] At St. Breock, Mr. S. Higgs to Miss A. Menhennick—At Phillack, Mr. G. Pope to Miss P. Donnithorne—At Falmouth, Mr. A. Jenkin to Miss M. Pearce—The Rev. Mr. Avery, of St. Veep, to Miss Glencross—At St. Austel, Mr. W. Hodge, jun. to Miss E. G. Bunny—At Liskeard, C. Wallis, esq. to Miss E. Glencross.

Died.] At St. Agnes, Mrs. Prout, 90—At St. Stevens, Branwell, Mrs. Clemo—At Falmouth, Dr. Lowry—At Liskeard, Mrs. T. Puckey—At Stratton, Capt. R. Smith, 89—The Rev. T. H. Morrison, Vicar of Launcells.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. C. Healey to Miss M. Hetherington—Mr. J. Tweddell to Miss M. Beeby—Mr. J. Gratton to Miss M. Smith—Mr. T. Shackley to Miss E. M'Cormick—Mr. M. M'Williams to Miss E. Lindsey—Mr. T. Matthews to Miss R. Bell—At Crosby, Mr. J. Hind to Miss M. Johnston—At Penrith, Mr. J. Hambleton to Miss E. Westmorland.

Died.] At Carlisle, E. Nevinson, esq.—Mrs. M. Hammel—Mr. W. Holmes—Mr. T. Watson—Miss E. Studholme—Mr. T. Brown—Mr. J. Martindale—Miss E. Cunningham—At Corticle, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Fox—At Jacktrees, near Whitehaven, Mr. J. Dixon—At Maryport, Mrs. Carruthers.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Pentridge, Mr. S. Fletcher to Miss Clarke—At Chesterfield, Mr. G. Holmes to Miss A. Wiley—The Rev. F. W. Spilsbury to Miss E. P. Moseley, of Park Hill—Mr. S. Riley to Miss F. Cutts, of Pinxton—At Wirksworth, Mr. G. Wragg to Miss M. White—At Chapel-en-Frith, Mr. Williamson to Miss Gaskill.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. Hanson—At Chesterfield, Mr. W. Corah—Mr. A. Foote—Miss Oakes, of Riddings.

DEVONSHIRE.

There are 500 houses of different models and sizes now building in and about Plymouth, and that ground is selling at 1000*l.* per acre for sites or for opening roads.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Hall to Miss Drew—J. Bingham, esq. to Miss F. Woolcombe—At Stonehouse, the Rev. J. Kirby to Miss N. Fayrer—At Colyton, the Rev. W. Wills to Miss J. Willson—At Plymouth, Mr. G. Moore to Miss J. Toms—At Southmolton, Mr. J. Jacobs to Miss Rowe—At Totness, Mr. J. Old to Miss Watkins—At Topsham, Mr. Shepherd to Miss E. Palmer—At East Budleigh, W. Kendall, esq. to Miss M. Dawe.

Died.] At Plymouth, T. Dillow, esq.—Mr. Stevenett—At Teignmouth, W. W. Mitchell, esq.—Miss F. Arscott—At Holwell, near Kingsbridge, the Rev. H. A. Gilbert—At Dartmouth, Mr. W. Manning—At Newton Abbott, T. Farley, esq.—At Exeter, Mrs. Peronnet, 81—At Exmouth, Mr. J. Capon—G. Sparkes, esq. of Sidmouth.

DORSETSHIRE.

A very respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the Vale of Blackmoor was lately held at Sturminster-Newton, the Rev. J. Bastard in the chair, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a society for the gradual improvement and repair of the highways. The Rev. H. F. Yeatman pointed out the necessity and importance of the improvement of the roads, and stated that

the object which the society had in view was to bring into active and salutary operation the Highway Statutes: he then proposed a series of resolutions, which being embodied with some proposed by the Rev. Mr. Venables, of Buckland, were adopted.

Married.] At Wyke Regis, Mr. J. S. Deecker to Miss R. Carter.

Died.] At Critchell House, Miss M. Sturt—At Allweston, Mr. J. Knight—Mrs. King, of Millborne Port—At Kingscombe, Mr. E. Genge—At Sherborne, Mrs. Woolcott—At Dorchester, Mr. T. Penny—Near Blandford, Mr. C. Dansey.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Gibside Chapel, J. Davidson, esq. of West Otterburn, to Miss S. H. E. Jessup—At Durham, Mr. W. P. Hall to Miss J. Kelsey—At Ponteland, Mr. R. Young to Miss D. Davison—At Crosshall, J. Majoribanks, esq.—Mr. D. Scott, jun. of New York, near North Shields, to Miss B. Usher.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. T. Wilkinson—At Sunderland, Mr. E. Edgar—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. Storey—Mr. J. B. Calvert—Mrs. Burn—At Alnwick, Miss Wilson—At Darlington, Mr. T. Hann—Mrs. Kearton—Mrs. Harrison—At Tees Cottage, near Darlington, H. Lee, esq.—At Stella House, M. Dunn, esq.

ESSEX.

A lecture was delivered last month before the Colchester Philosophical Society, by the Rev. John Savill, on "the Origin of Pagan Idolatry." The donations presented to the Society at this meeting were the "Cambridge Quarterly Review," by the Rev. W. B. Clarke, of East Bergholt; and several beautiful shells by Miss M. Savage, of Colchester.

Married.] At Weeley, Mr. D. Brooks to Miss Bird—At Tillingham, Mr. Hatch to Miss H. Cockett—Mr. L. Wrinch, of Ramsay, to Miss E. Giles—Mr. J. Saltmarsh, of Chelmsford, to Miss S. Barrett—At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Bridges to Miss A. Sygirs—At Maldon, Mr. T. Jay to Miss R. Finch—Mr. E. Hoy, of Dedham, to Miss Bird—Mr. T. Cooke, of Ixworth Thorpe, to Miss S. Hunt.

Died.] At Thorndon, Mr. R. Hammond—At Colchester, Mrs. Pidgeon—Mrs. Verlander—At Bouchier's Hall, Messing, Mr. J. Moore—At Wanstead Rectory, Miss M. Oliver—At Rayne, Mr. J. Brunwin—At Purfleet, Mrs. James—At Sloe Farm, C. Hanbury, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Westbury-upon-Trym, Mr. W. Phillips to Miss E. Winter—At Elmore Mr. Grimes to Miss M. E. Watts—At Hartlebury, N. Basevi, esq. to Miss L. E. Orange—At Berkley, Mr. J. Rode to Miss M. Studd—At Gloucester, Mr. J. Poole to Miss H. Mann—At Hawkesbury-upon-Upton, Mr. D. Brooks to Miss M. Baker—At Cheltenham, Mr. F. Long to Miss A. Jones—At Dursley, R. B. Chichester, esq. to Miss M. Bloxome—Mr. W. Dorney, of Kingswood, to Miss M. A. Perrin.

Died.] At Painswick Edge, Mrs. Page, 90—Mr. J. M. Sturge, of Yate—At Gloucester, Mrs. Osman—Mr. J. Collier—At Newnham, Mrs. Bumford—At Stroud, Mr. J. Beard—At Minety, Mr. C. Brown—At Bristol, Mrs. Simmons—W. Hobbs, esq. of West End, Wickwar—At Cote Park, near Bristol, G. Howel, esq.—At Stanley Leonards, T. Beard, esq.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Andover, Mr. T. Parker to Miss A. Baker—At Christchurch, Mr. J. Moon to Miss M. Buddon—At Southampton, Mr. J. Sabine to Miss A. J. Eppes—W. Stevens, esq. to Miss A. Hurst—Mr. H. Frickers to Miss Nouchett—Mr. G. Davage to Miss Bellenger—At Alresford, J. H. Tucker, esq. to Miss J. Moss—Capt. T. Griffiths, of Bartley Lodge, to Mrs. Conway.

Died.] At Highway House, Froyle, Mrs. Pearce—At Lymington, Miss M. A. Paillet—Mrs. E. Furnall—At Chale, I. W. the Rev. Mr. Noyes—At Yarmouth, I. W. the Rev. R. Norris—At Vyne, W. Chute, esq.—At Hursley, Mrs. Calloway—At Alresford, Mr. S. Smither—At Fordingbridge, Mrs. M. Howes—At Southampton, Mr. Todd—H. S. Smith, esq.—Mrs. M. Jolliffe.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. Turner to Miss Derry, of Kingsland—Mr. J. Edwards to Miss Beaumont, of Lucton—At Goodrich, T. Morris, M. D. to Miss Pearce—J. Sherborne, esq. of Hereford, to Miss M. A. Beaven—At Vowchurch, the Rev. M. Jones to Miss E. Word—At Stoke Lacey, Mr. Hunt to Miss Heaford.

Died.] Mr. T. Wills, of the Paddock, Walford, near Ross—At Halmer, near Hereford, Mrs. Prosser—The Rev. W. Parsons, Vicar of Marden—At Hereford, Miss A. Beud—Mrs. D. Hopley.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Watford, Mr. Barton to Miss S. Meyes—Mr. Still to Mrs. Wiggins—Mr. Meade, of Tring, to Mrs. Jenninges—W. Hale, jun. of King's Walden, to Miss C. Sullivan.

Died.] At Abbot's Langley, Mrs. Deele—At Watford, J. Barlow, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Paxton, Mr. G. Taylor to Miss F. Musgrove.

KENT.

The proposal for a new turnpike road from Gravesend to Wrotham has met with very considerable support, about 70[illegible] [illegible]ing already subscribed. In addition to 500l. [illegible]scribed by Lord Darnley, his Lordship has offer[illegible] give up any part of his land along the line [illegible]d that may be required; and Mr. Smith, of [illegible], has also made a like offer. The distance from Chelmsford to Tunbridge, by London, is sixty-one miles, and by the proposed road, through Gravesend, the distance will be only forty-one.

Married.] A. Nicholson, esq. to Miss L. Bocock, of Ashmore House—The Rev. T. Brookman to Miss L. Hawley, of Laybourne Grange—J. Cutter, esq. to Miss L. Freak, of Blackheath.

Died.] At Blackheath, Miss M. Lee.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Wright to Miss Ratcliffe, of Liverpool—At Manchester, Mr. R. Travis to Miss M. A. Siddall—Mr. W. Cowley to Miss H. Fox—At Rochdale, Mr. J. Howarth, to Miss M. Hartley—Mr. J. Hemson to Miss M. Tattersell, both of Manchester—Mr. J. Nadin, jun. of Manchester, to Miss E. Ryle—At Liverpool, Mr. J. Tomlinson to Miss S. Poole—The Rev. T. Morrison to Miss E. Armstrong—Mr. J. W. Gaulter, of Manchester, to Miss A. Potts—At Preston, J. Troughton, jun. esq. to Miss M. Grimshaw.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mr. J. F. Murray—A. Hamilton, esq.—Mrs. E. Slater—Mrs. J. Ritson—Cap. J. Kassel—J. G. Barker, esq. Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester—At Back's Bottom, near Lancaster, Mr. R. Ayrey—At Manchester, Mrs. Harbottle—Mr. J. Holt—At Salford, Mr. R. Davenport—At Poulton, Mr. T. Walton.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughborough, Mr. H. Beavan to Mrs. Nicholl—Mr. Fawcett to Mrs. E. Blanshard.

Died.] At Billesden Coplow House, Mr. J. Holdsworth—At Leicester, Mr. B. Bower.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Stamford, J. Manning, esq. to Miss E. Simson—At Denton, Mr. J. Lowther to Miss L. Wing—At Boston, the Rev. M. Robinson to Miss C. Davis—The Rev. T. Mitchinson to Miss E. Clark—At Market Rasen, Mr. N. Danby to Miss Leary—S. Harvey, jun. esq. to Miss Brown, of Spalding—At Horncastle, Mr. Hollingsworth to Miss M. Overton—Mr. Griffin to Miss Johnson.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Gouger—At Burton, Mr. Brown—At Lincoln, Mr. T. Preston—Mrs. A. Sleight, of Boston—At Nocton, Mr. W. Newton—At Louth, Mrs. Keel—At Upton, Mrs. Nettleship—At Sleaford, Mrs. E. Harrison—At Ingleby, near Lincoln, Mr. J. Wilson—At Rauceby, near Sleaford, Miss E. Bellaman—At Holton, near Caistor, W. Dixon, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] S. Homfray, esq. of Bedwelty House, to Miss M. C. Stable—W. Williams, esq. of Millbrook Cottage, Newport, to Miss S. A. Harris.

Died.] At Usk, Mrs. M. Atwood—Mr. E. Reece—Miss M. A. Matthews—At Chubball, near Ross, Mr. J. Morgan—G. Smith, esq. of Crossway Green, near Chepstow.

NORFOLK.

A company is formed under the appellation of the London Northern Rail-road Company. The route at present laid down in the prospectus, is from London down the Vale of Lee to Ware; thence to Cambridge through Peterborough to Manchester.

Married.] At Fakenham, Mr. E. Stewardson to Miss M. King—At Norwich, J. A. Murray, esq. to Miss E. P. Browne—R. Skepper, esq. to Miss E. A. Bateman—Mr. W. Howard to Miss E. Silwood—Mr. W. S. Rompling to Miss M. Taylor—Mr Bond to Miss Earl, of Mundesley—Mr. Browne to Miss Batley, of Thorpe—At Clay, Mr. Girdlestone to Miss Porter—Mr. T. Blagg to Miss Foreman, of Yarmouth—At East Dereham, Mr. Fisher to Miss S. Howard—Mr. Green to Miss M. Clarke.

Died.] At Bale, Mrs. Crowe—At Lynn, Mr. W. Jackson—Mrs. Norman—At Norwich, the Rev. T. Decker—Mr. R. Frickson—Mr. J. Fitt—Mr. C. Adcock—Miss H. [illegible]urst—Mrs. E. Bell—At Wells, Mrs. Elliot, 81—At Celtishall, H. S. Parkins, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] W. Welverton, Mr. Devonshire to Miss S. N[illegible]—At Raunds, Mr. J. Pentelow to Miss S. Simpson—Mr. R. Simpson to Miss J. Guley—At Weedon by Weedon, Mr. J. Lovell to Mrs Lovell—At Pitsford, J. T. Vulliamy, esq. to Miss Bull.

Died.] At Northampton, Mr. Thompson—Mr. S. Johnson—Mr. T. H[illegible]—Mr. Hartup—Near Oundle, Mr. J. Lowth—At Moulton Park, Miss Wood—At Towcester, Mrs. Webb—At Eydon, Mrs. R. Dalton—Miss Spong, of Wellingborough.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. B. I. Procter to Miss A. Snowdon—Mr. Tarell to Miss Bootman—Mr. W. Hay to Miss M. Richardson—Mr. A. E. Lubbock to Miss Blandford—At Ellingham, H. J. W. Collingwood, esq. to Miss F. C. Haggerston—At Northallerton, J. Clark, esq. to Miss Meek.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. G. Boag—Mrs. Tate—Mr. W. Jackson—At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Wardle—At Little Benton, T. H. Biggs, esq.—At Hexham, Miss M. Dixon—Mrs. Yarrow—At Ellonby Hall, Mr. H. Thomlinson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

The London Northern Rail-road Company have determined upon one line direct from Birmingham to Hull, which will pass by Derby and Nottingham, and thus connect those places together.

Married.] At Worksop, the Rev. L. Noel to Miss M. A. Foljambe—C. Doncaster, esq. to Miss E. Thompson—At Basford, I. G. S. Lefevre, esq. to Miss R. E. Wright—At Bramcote, Mr. T. Bush to Miss Salthouse—At Nottingham, Mr. I. R. Barnett to Miss E. Harpham—Mr. W. Foster to Miss M. Holland—Mr. J. Woodward to Miss A. Brown—Mr. T. Lambert to Miss M. A. Yeomans—At Treswell, near East Retford, J. Dean, esq. to Miss Dean.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mr. Duffins—Miss R. Freeston—Mr. W. Rayner—Miss Cooke—At Wellow, near Ollerton, Mr. Booth—At Mansfield, Mr. R. Smith—Mrs. S. Bogg.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. W. Mayers, of Worton, to Miss S. Giberne.

Died.] At Burford, Miss M. A. Phillips—At Bampton, Mrs. M. Clarke—Miss F. Ball—At Garsington, Mr. W. Aldworth—At Swalcliffe, Miss E. Dix.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. W. Pochin, Rector of Morcot—At Hambleton, Mr. Walker—At Greetham, Mr. J. Arden.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Madeley, Mr. R. Cox to Miss Jones—Mr. B. Franks to Miss Hallen—Mr. J. Winnall to Miss A. Shore, of Old Heath—At Frodesley, Mr. R. Jones to Miss E. Scott—At Ludlow, T. Bowdler, esq. to Miss Hill—At Whitchurch, Mr. Thomas to Mrs. Banks—At Marsh Green, Mr. J. Teece to Miss H. Peplow.

Died.] At Oxon, near Shrewsbury, J. Spearman, esq.—At Wilmington, T. Roberts, esq.—At Bridgnorth, J. Smallman, esq.—At Bishop's Castle, Mrs. Gwynne—At Pradoe, Miss M. Kenyon.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting of landowners and others at Taunton last month, it was resolved to form a company, for making a Rail-road from Taunton to Bristol, and from Taunton to Exeter, with a branch to Tiverton; and that a capital of 200,000*l.* should be raised, by 4000 shares of 50*l.* each. The above line will effect a junction with the great Northern and London rail-roads at Bristol, and will pass over a country thickly peopled; through the Nailsea coalpits, and near to those of Mendip; by which the whole of the West of England may be supplied with coals at a rate so much below the price of that article now brought from Wales by water, that it may fairly be presumed the carriage of coals alone will more than pay the interest of the capital to be subscribed. The Company will be enabled to transport the heaviest goods at all times of the year, in periods of frost or of drought, at the rate of at least eight miles an hour, and passengers at the rate of twelve; and for less by one *third*, probably one *half*, than the sum paid at present.

Married.] At Bath, S. B. Barnett, esq. to Miss L. S. Laurence—Mr. R. Fellingham to Miss S. M. Harries—Mr. F. Fox to Miss A. Higgins—R. B. Weir, esq. to Miss H. Askew—Mr. Newman to Miss R. Hiscocks—N. Micklem, esq. to Miss E. George—At Stanton Drew, Mr. H. Hewlett to Miss M. James—At Kelston, Mr. J. Cottell to Miss H. J. Roberts—At Montacute, Mr. J. Fowler to Miss M. Geard—At Frome, G. Watt, esq. to Miss M. A. Meares.

Died.] At Bath, Mr. P. Buck—Miss Baillie—Mrs. Morris—Mrs. Gill—Mr. C. Allen—Mr. R. Cross—Mr. F. Blissett—Mrs. Richards—Mrs. La Grave—Mr. H. W. E. Smith—At Taunton, Mrs. Meade—R. Faulkland, esq.—At Willstock Farm, Mr. H. Coate—At Coker Court, Mr. C. Helyar—At Fairwater, Rear-admiral J. C. Searle—At Wells, Mr. W. Burge, 88—Mrs. Witherell.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, Mr. J. Harper to Miss M. Astle, of Uttoxeter—The Rev. F. Robinson to Miss L. Gisborne, of Yoxhall Lodge.

Died.] At Bromley Hall, near Lichfield, John Lone, Esq.—At Lichfield, Mrs. Williams.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Framlingham, Mr. H. Middleton to Miss M. Bloomfield—At Weybread, Mr. R. Martin to Miss L. Muskett—At Hadleigh, Mr. J. Tricker to Miss S. Wyatt—Mr. Baines, of Bury, to Miss Lee—Mr. J. Catton to Miss M. Robinson, of Bury—At Ipswich, S. T. E. Martin, esq. to Miss M. Mendham—At Sudbury, the Rev. J. Lynch to Miss H. F. Goslin.

Died.] At Stoven, Mr. J. Peirson—At Little Glemham, Mrs. Plant—At Bury, Mrs. Gooday—Miss A. Gedge—At Beccles, Mrs. Temple—At Hoxne, Mr. Lemon—At Middleton, Mrs. Foulsham—At Framlingham, Mrs. Clubbe—At Wattisfield Hall, Mrs. A. Youngman.

SUSSEX.

It is in contemplation to make an Iron Railway from London to Brighton, Lewes, Shoreham, and, we believe, also to Newhaven. The scheme originated in London. The shares are in great

demand, and it is expected will very quickly be all disposed of.

The Earl of Egremont has lately employed a number of labourers in forming a road through a part of his lands, which he has thrown open. This new cut considerably shortens the distance from Egdeen Common to Petworth, and leads through one of the most beautiful spots of that picturesque neighbourhood, presenting a fine view of the Parsonage Hill, with the ancient buildings of Petworth, emerging as it were out of his Lordship's magnificent plantations. By this noble improvement, that narrow and dangerous part of the road leading through the village of Byworth, is entirely avoided.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. J. Copeland to Miss K. Wood—Mr. Taylor to Miss E. Ade—At Horsham, E. H. Gibbons, esq. to Miss A. Denby—At Newhaven, the Rev. G. M. Cooper to Miss C. Smith.

Died.] At Shoreham, Mrs. Shaw—At Brighton, Mr. G. Cooper—Lady Williams—At Chichester, Mrs. Mitchell—Mrs. Cousins—Miss E. Penney—At Bognor, —— Smith, esq. 84—At Glynde, near Lewes, Mrs. Tugwell, 93—At Bosham, Mrs. White—At Heene, near Worthing, Mr. J. Mitchel.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The committee of the Birmingham and Liverpool Rail-road company, met last month at Birmingham, R. E. Heathcote, Esq. in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved to increase their capital to 800,000*l*. with a discretionary power in the select committee to make it 1,000,000*l*, if circumstances should require it.

Married.] At Birmingham Mr. W. Goode to Miss S. Smith—The Rev. F Parker of Newbold-upon-Avon, to Miss Skipwith—At Edgbaston, New Birmingham, C. Baker, esq. to Miss C. Richards.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. J. Cottle.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Appleby, Mrs. Storrow—At Kendal, Mr. W. Wilson—Mrs. J. Atkinson, of Crooslands—At Brough, Mrs. Ashbridge—At Prent Hutten, Mr. J. Warriner.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. T. Edwards to Miss L. M. Ball—Mr. J. Lawes to Miss L. Leach—At Fonthill Gifford, Mr. J. Follett to Miss M. A. Harrison—At West Cholderton, Mr. E. Dicks to Miss S. Spencer—At Luccombe, Mr. G. G. Hoskins to Miss M. Taylor.

Died.] At Bishopstow, Mrs. Thring—At Kentcombe, Mr. E. Genge—At Lackhill House, Mr. J. Henley—At Heytesbury, Mrs. Rowden—At Salisbury, Mrs. M. Green.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Amongst the numerous speculations which have been set on foot in the present day for the employment of capital, there is none which is calculated to do more real service to the district, than the formation of a Canal from Gloucester to Worcester. It will be at once perceived that as an adjunct to the Gloucester and Berkeley Canal, this is a measure of the very first importance, as it will be the means of supplying the only link which was wanting to complete the chain of water communication, for heavy goods and merchandize, between the Western, Northern, and Eastern parts of the kingdom. From the state of the navigation of the river Severn between Gloucester and Worcester, which is alike impracticable in dry seasons and in times of flood, the establishment of such a Canal has long been deemed a desideratum, and, as might be expected, when the plan was once suggested, it received the most strenuous support.

Died.] At Worcester, Mrs. S. Kinnersley—At High Habberly, near Kidderminster, Thomas Crane, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

A Paper, by Mr. Phillips, the Lecturer on Geology, 'On Coal Plants and the Origin of Coals,' was read at the Hall of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society, by Mr. E. S. George. The Chair was filled by John Marshall, Esq. the President, who, in a very excellent speech, thanked the Society for the honour they had conferred upon him in re-electing him their President, and congratulated them on the steady and substantial improvement of the institution by the constant accession of new members, and by the many valuable contributions they had received to enrich their Museum, which he considered a credit to the Society, and a point of attraction to strangers visiting the town. Mr. Marshall proceeded to observe that, though in his estimation the Literary and Scientific Papers, which from time to time were read before the Society, were of a very valuable and interesting description, and such as would be a credit to any society, he regretted, with sincerity, that he could not pass the same encomiums on the discussions which followed the lectures; few persons, indeed, but those of experience and great attainments, could so arrange their thoughts as to express them freely on important subjects in the presence of an assembly, without some previous study, and therefore he begged to recommend that, as the subjects of the papers were always announced a fortnight prior to their being read, the members should endeavour to prepare themselves in the interval, by reading and reflecting on the subjects to be discussed.—He had always felt great interest in the concerns of the institution, and it would be always a pleasure to him, as he felt it would be his duty, to do all in his power for the promotion of its future welfare; and he concluded by paying a well-merited compliment to the Curator, Mr. J. Atkinson, F.L.S. whose munificent presents in Botany, Natural History, &c. to the Museum, as well as his uniformly zealous exertions, entitled him to the gratitude of the institution.

A meeting was lately held at the Court house, in Leeds, relative to a projected Rail-way from thence to Selby. The meeting was most respectably attended, and resolutions were agreed to for carrying the proposed object into effect; each gentleman on the committee disposing of a great number of shares.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. Smallpage to Miss Nash—Mr. Ryland to Miss M. Prince—At Addle, Mr. J. Mowbray to Miss A. Hainsworth—Mr. J. Marshal, of Selby, to Miss A. Teale—At Birstall, Mr. T. B. Newsome to Miss R. E. Bailey—At North Otterington, J. Addison, esq. to Miss J. Beckett—Mr. J. Morris, of Meanwood, to Mrs. Dixon—At Knaresborough, the Rev. E. C. Willson to Miss J. Maude—At Bradford, Mr. J. Bates to Miss C. Catlow—Mr. Naylor, of Batley Carr, to Miss M. Beckett—At Wakefield, Mr. T. S. Rowe to Miss Walton—Mr. J. Johnson to Miss M. A. Park—At Sheffield Mr. J. Stamforth to Miss E. Vickers—At York, Mr. C. Parker, to Miss S. Pick—At Halifax, Mr. Martin to Mrs. J. Murgthoyd—At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Exton to Miss Haigh—Mr. Carver to Mrs. Brown.

Died.] At Blake Hall, Mrs. Ingham—At Nun Appleton, Miss M. Stutt—At Skipton, Mr. T. Gartham—At Walton-le-dale, Mrs. Fletcher—At Leeds, Mrs. M. Walker—Mr. L. Milner—Mrs. Wardle—Mrs. Moss—At York, Mrs Hart—Mr. J. Scruton

—At Hurslet, Mrs. Cordingley—At Gateforth House, Mrs. Olbadeston—F. Oates, esq. of Westwood Hall—At Shadwell, Mr. A. Wade—At Great Driffield, Mr. R. Boulton—At Beeston, Mr. T. Cobeck—At Bradford, Mr. B. Rhodes—At Hull, Mr. R. Jackson—At Pontefract, Mrs. T. Barker—Mr. E. Holroyde, of Greenhill Walley, near Halifax.

WALES.

W. A. Madocks, Esq. M. P. has been superintending the formation of a new harbour, &c. at Tremadoc, North Wales. A Rail-road from thence to the slate quarries of Lord Newborough and others, over the Tremadoc embankment, has also been planned and surveyed, which will form an outlet for the mineral and agricultural produce of a very extensive and fertile district, hitherto in a great measure excluded from the market.

Married.] Mr. B. James to Miss S. Young, of Dornton, Radnor—At Berriew, Mr. R. Mansfield to Miss M. Hughes—At Lanwenog, the Rev. J. B. Cribin to Miss E. Davies—At Swansea, Mr. T. Williams to Miss M. Walters—At Llanynys, Mr. H. Jones to Miss C. Williams—At Llangefni, Mr. R. Rowlands to Miss Davies—R. Johnson, esq. of Llwynderw, to Miss Gilder—At Boddedern, Mr O. Jones to Miss I. Roberts—At Denio, Capt. J. Jones to Miss M. Griffith—At Worthenbury, Mr. S. Beckett to Miss M. Cartwright—At Pool, Mr. E. Morris to Miss M. A. Cross.

Died.] The Rev. T. Davies, Rector of Trellwan—At Cardigan, G. V. Edwards, esq.—At Beaumaris, Mr. R. Ellis—Mrs. Paynter, of Maescyllwyn, Anglesey—At Presteign, Radnor, Mr. J. Stevens—At Aberystwith, Mrs. O. Humphreys—Mrs. Jones, of Glantanat—At Springfield, R. Ingleby, esq.—At Pen'bryn, near Montgomery, T. Jones, esq.—Miss C. A. Greenfield, of Bryndeiwen—At Wrexham, J. [illegible]man, esq.

SCOTLAND.

New plans for improving the communication between certain parts of Edinburgh, growing partly out of the late calamitous fires, are to be submitted to a committee, suggested by Mr. Stevenson. One of these is, to carry a street right eastward from the foot of Bank-street, along by the front of the bank, passing behind the Royal Exchange, then turning south and joining the High-street at the head of Craig's Close. Another is to open a street from the east end of the Grassmarket, to run eastward, about 100 feet from the Cowgate, and parallel to it, till it come to the Old Fishmarket Close, where it turns up and joins the High-street, exactly opposite the other proposed street on the north side. A branch from the street would run off about the middle of the Fishmarket close, and terminate in Hunter's-square. A third is, to carry up a street in a circular line from the east end of the Grassmarket to a point in the Lawnmarket opposite the County Hall. The plans submitted embrace various other alterations. The task of carrying into effect some very splendid and expensive improvements there has been committed to a Joint Stock Company, the whole of whose capital is said to be subscribed; and thus the necessity of taxing the inhabitants is superseded.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr P. Sinclair to Miss A. Grant—J. Swanston, esq. to Miss E. Swanston—Mr. J. Leadbetter to Miss A. Hutton—The Rev. J. Pate to Miss J. Pots—At Hatton, near Forres, Mr. W. Laing to Miss J. Paul—At Dundee, J. Peter, esq. to Miss J. Lindsay—At Alloa, Mr. [illegible]pson to Miss J. S. Drummond—At Perth, the Rev. J. Burns to Miss E. Stirling—At Tradeston, Glasgow, P. Neilson, esq. to Miss J. Linden—At Spot House, W. Copeland, esq. to Miss E. Hay—At Rhinie, A. M'Barnet, esq. to Miss M. Rose—At Inverkeithing, R. Hill, esq. to Miss J. Brown—At Ayr, T. Ranken, esq. to Miss J. C. Logan—At Leith Walk, the Rev. S. M'Gregor to Miss M. Leslie.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. J. M. Fullarton—Miss Cunningham—Mr. W. Clark—Mrs. K. Baird—Miss M. Mutter—Miss C. Moir—Mrs. C. Mearns—F. Fotheringham, esq.—Mr. J. Bourhill—C. Charles, esq.—At Leith, Mrs. J. Duncan—C. Smith esq.—Mrs. M. Howell—Mr. A. Sceales—At Drumsheugh, Mrs. J. [illegible]combe—At Methven, Mr. C. Miller—At Nairn, Mrs. Grant—At Forfar, Mrs. M. Greig—At Boyndlie, J. Forbes, esq.—Miss C. Tytler, of Woodhouselee—At Drygrange House, Roxburgh, Miss E. M. Ted—At Kilbryde Castle, Sir A. Campbell—At Torryburn, Capt. J. Primrose—At Oban, Miss A. Campbell—At Dunbar, C. Lorimer, esq.—At Aberdeen, Mrs. E. Willson—Mr. W. B. Brown—At Patrickholm, Mr. W. Steuart, 89—At Grove House, near Edinburgh, the Hon. H. A. Murray—At Glasgow, Mr. W. Menzies.

IRELAND.

Irish Mines.—The mines of Knockmahon and Kilduanne have been lately set working. One vein of copper ore, which Mr. Foley is working, at a depth below the surface of about eleven fathoms, on Knockmahon, is very rich. It is at present nearly eight feet by three feet, completely solid, and of the best description. There is scarcely a particle of veinstone to be found in this entire range. Kilduanne Mines are contiguous to Knockmahon. As to the state of the peasantry of that neighbourhood, it is all peace and happiness—there are nearly one hundred individuals in constant employment, day and night, in these Mines, and there has not been, from the commencement of the works to the present, a cause of a single complaint against any one of these individuals. This is another proof, if another were necessary, that Ireland would be a peaceable country, if her peasantry had sufficient employment.

Married.] At Dublin, the Rev. E. H. Knox to Miss A. M. Hay—The Rev. F. Gormon to Miss H. Greene—R. P. O'Reilly, esq. to Miss Ennis—Mr. G. Folds to Miss H. Boulger—T. Fallon, esq. to Miss M. Robinson—J. Martin, esq. to Miss A. Higinbotham—A. Brabazon, esq to Mrs. Hopkins—At Cork, J. Ring, esq. to Miss C. Tarrant—M. Libart, esq. to Miss E. Galway—J. Deane, esq. to Miss M. J. Dowman—At Gill's Cottage, Londonderry, J. Gamble, esq. to Miss C. Dalrymple—At Carrigrohan Church, the Rev. Dr. Webb to Miss A. W. Dunscombe—At Ballyreede Church, Kerry, W. T. Noligan, esq. to Miss D. Shute—At Knockclopher Church, J. Cuffe, esq. to Miss A. Firth—At Grange Church, Armagh, A. St. George, esq. to Miss J. Hewitt.

Died.] At Dublin Castle, Mrs. Taylor—At Dublin, Miss A. M. Munro—Miss Jackson—W. Blake—H. Clarke, esq.—Mr. W. [illegible]—M. A. Perrier, esq.—Mrs. E. Chalkley—[illegible] Madden—Capt. W. Billing—Mr. T. M. Ba[illegible]—Mrs. E. Mills—P. Murray, esq.—At Clonmell, Mrs. Keily—At Ormond Quay, Dublin, J. Hamilton, esq.—At Limerick, J. Gurnell, esq.—J. Howly, esq.—At Belfast, Mrs. A. Adams—Rev. Dr. S. Dickson—At Wicklow, Mrs. M. M'Guire—At Carrick-on-Suir, Mrs. Fanning—At Cashel, Mrs. Holmes—At Cork, J. Aikins, esq.—J. Wrixon, esq.—At Lambeg, Mrs. Barclay—At John's Hill, Waterford, Dowager Lady Paul—At Rathmine, Major Fawcett—At Carneen, near Newry, J. Coulter, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MARCH 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Imperial Parliament, February 3.—The Session was opened by commission this day, when the Lord Chancellor read the following speech —

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you the gratification which his Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that public prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the opening of the last session of parliament There never was a period in the history of this country when all the great interests of the nation were at the same time in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused throughout all classes of the British people It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty, that Ireland is participating in the general prosperity The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed Industry and commercial enterprize are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom It is, therefore, the more to be regretted that associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the constitution, and calculated, by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the peace of society, and to retard the course of national improvement. His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil His Majesty further recommends the renewal of the inquiries instituted last session into the state of Ireland His Majesty has seen with regret the interruption of tranquillity in India, by the unprovoked aggression and extravagant pretensions of the Burmese government, which rendered hostile operations against that state unavoidable It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other Native powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the forces already employed against the enemy afford the most favourable prospect of a successful termination of the contest.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" His Majesty has directed us to inform you, that the estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you. The state of India, and circumstances connected with other parts of his Majesty's foreign possessions, will render some augmentation in his military establishments indispensable. His Majesty has however, the sincere gratification of believing, that, notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting public credit, to give additional facilities to the national industry, and to make a further reduction in the burthens of his people.

" *My Lords, and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty commands us to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally from all princes and states, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the relations of peace with his Majesty, and with each other; and that it is his Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity The negotiations which have been so long carried on through his Majesty's ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue. His Majesty has directed to be laid before you copies of Arrangements which have been entered into with the kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom. A treaty, having for its object the more effectual suppression of the slave trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; a copy of which treaty (as soon as the ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) his Majesty has directed to be laid before you. Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the ratification of the treaty for the same object which was negotiated last year between his Majesty and the United States of America These difficulties however, his Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an arrangement. In conformity with the declarations which have been repeatedly made by his Majesty, his Majesty has taken measures for confirming by treaties the commercial relations already subsisting between this kingdom and those countries of America which appear to have established their separation from Spain. So soon as these treaties shall be completed, his Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you. His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued improvement in the state of the agricultural interest, the solid foundation of our national prosperity; nor without informing you that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to commerce, by the removal of inconvenient restrictions. His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow) in the removal of similar restrictions; and his Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon his Majesty's cordial co-operation in fostering and extending that commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this country, contributes in no less a degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind "

Lord Dudley and Ward moved the address in answer to the Speech, and took a view of the country since the conclusion of the peace, dwelling particularly upon the advance of the commerce and manufactures of the nation to their present wonderful extent His lordship noticed

most of the other leading topics, and concluded in the usual manner on such occasions. Lord Gort seconded the motion, and dwelt particularly on the state of Ireland. Lord King then animadverted (after praising the measures pursued respecting the commercial interests of the country, and hoping to see them carried still further) on the conduct of ministers towards Ireland. The English Government was the only one which carried on a contest with a large portion of its subjects on account of religion. His lordship then proceeded, in a humorous way, to shew that the influence of the Lord Chancellor had been exerted against Catholic Emancipation—that he had regularly opposed all improvements in trade—all improvements in law—all improvements in foreign policy—but that it never was remarked of him that his conscience had ever opposed his interest.—The Marquis of Lansdown gave his hearty concurrence to all that was said about the internal prosperity of the country, and the wisdom of its foreign policy in the recognition of the independent States of South America. With reference to that part of his Majesty's Speech which touched upon the state of Ireland, he regarded it as peculiarly important for the attention of the House; and went at some length into the subject, cautioning ministers how they acted in the way of repressing open declarations of complaint, thus beguiling themselves with the idea of the cure of a malady, merely by removing the outward symptoms. The Earl of Liverpool took a review of the satisfactory condition of the country, of the metallic currency, of South American Independence, and of the proceedings of the Catholic Association in Ireland; and concluded, by giving notice of a motion for renewing the Committee of Enquiry into the state of Ireland. Several other lords spoke on the Address, which was carried unanimously. The Lord Chancellor then gave notice of a bill to regulate the formation of Joint Stock Companies. On the 7th, the Earl of Liverpool gave notice, that on his motion for an enquiry into the state of Ireland no part of the country (as had been the case the preceding year) would be excluded. The Lord Chancellor stated, that he proposed to make his bill for regulating Joint Stock Companies penal, and not declaratory, as Lord Lauderdale seemed inclined to think sufficient. On the 8th, the Marquis of Lansdown moved an address to his Majesty, praying him to lay before the House such despatches as had been received from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, relating to political and religious societies in that country. Lord Liverpool opposed the motion, and it was lost by a majority of 22 against it. On the 9th, notice was given that no petitions on private bills would be received after the 24th of March, and no reports on private bills after the 25th of April. On the 10th, Lord Liverpool moved for the revival of a Committee of Enquiry into the state of Ireland; and after some debate on the best mode of proceeding in it, the motion was agreed to. On the 13th and 14th, no motion of consequence was made, the house adjourning to the 17th, on which day Lord Suffield presented a petition from the magistrates of Norfolk, praying for an amendment of the Game Laws. On the 18th, several appeals were heard, and Lord Suffield gave notice of a motion to prevent the use of spring guns for the protection of game. The house then adjourned to the 21st.

House of Commons.—The House met on the 3d of February. Lord F. L. Gower moved the address, which was seconded by Mr. Alderman Thompson. Mr. Brougham then rose, and having complimented ministers on the adoption of the principles of free trade, which he and his friends had once been scouted in that House for recommending, hoped that the experience of what had been done, would induce ministers to proceed in the same course. He would give ministers full credit for their conduct, though tardy, towards the American States; and hoped no time would be lost in acknowledging St. Domingo. Mr. Brougham then alluded to Ireland, and lamented the state in which that unhappy country was kept. He animadverted on the opposition shewn to Catholic Emancipation by the Chancellor, and urged the impolicy of driving six millions of persons to desperation. Mr. W. Lamb spoke in favour of the address. Mr. Canning defended the conduct of the cabinet; and the Speaker putting the question on the Address, it was carried unanimously. On the 4th, after several notices of motions were given; upon the question that the report on the address be brought up, Mr. Hobhouse rose, and enquired what the Speech recommended Parliament to do? It recommended a change of the criminal code, not only of England, but of Ireland, —it recommended an addition to the standing army, as if it were meant that Ireland would in a little time break out into open rebellion. He was firmly persuaded that the Catholic Association represented the opinions and feelings of the Catholics of Ireland; and expressed his surprise that no allusion was made in the Speech to the continued occupation of Spain. The Chancellor of the Exche-

quer said, that on the introduction of his budget, he should go into ample details; at present, he would merely observe that the augmentation of the army seemed necessary, but it would be accompanied by a reduction of taxation. The Burmese war alone was the cause of the military increase. Col. Palmer censured the conduct of ministers, and charged them with inconsistency. Sir J. Newport complained of the manner in which Ireland had been treated in the Speech from the throne. Mr. Peel supported the measures about to be adopted, and said that the Catholic association ought to be put down. He defended the Lord Chancellor from the animadversions cast upon him respecting the Catholic Question. Mr. C. H. Hutchinson defended that body. Sir T. Lethbridge spoke against the Catholic Association. Lord Nugent defended the Catholics. Mr. Denman said, the opinion of every person, whose opinion was worth any thing, was with them. Mr. R. Martin and Mr. M. Fitzgerald deprecated the measure of putting it down. Mr. Goulburn gave notice of his moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to illegal associations. On the 7th of Feb. Mr. Hume moved for some papers relative to the duties on spirits. On the 8th, Dr. Lushington, in moving for a copy of the committal of five persons to the gaol of Londonderry for three years, for refusing to give evidence as to the legality of their marriage, according to the statue, regarding the marriage of a Catholic and Protestant by a priest; gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill to alter the existing law. On the 9th, no business was transacted, there being only 35 members present. On the 10th, Mr. Goulburn moved for leave to bring in a bill to suppress the Catholic Association in Ireland, in a speech in which the usual topics of party against the Catholics were repeated over again. The Hon. Gentleman concluded, by stating, that the bill was founded on the Convention Act of 1798, passed by the Irish Parliament, and on that passed a year or two before, for suppressing secret societies. Mr. J. Smith opposed the motion. Mr. Abercromby and Mr. Parnell took the same side. Mr. L. Foster supported it. Mr. Peel spoke against the Catholic Association, and supported the necessity of the measure. Mr. Denman asserted, it was one of the outworks to defend the old Protestant monopoly in Ireland. The debate was then adjourned on the motion of Mr. Peel. On the 11th, the former debate was continued. Mr. Grattan defended the Association, and declared the present bill, to all intents and purposes, an Orange measure. Captain Maberly took the same side, as did Col. Davies. Mr. D. Brown said that the Association had certainly united all the Catholics, not only of England but of Ireland. He was not prepared to say, that, abstractedly, this body was consonant with the spirit of the British Constitution; but when he looked at the present false situation of Ireland, he would say that it was the smallest evil he could expect. There were other things in Ireland far from according with the spirit of the British Constitution. The Insurrection Act was not according to the spirit of the British Constitution (hear); —the Whiteboy Act was not according to the spirit of the British Constitution; —a standing army of 20,000 men was not according to the spirit of the British Constitution.—Mr. Plunket supported the bill, and contended that it did not touch upon any of the popular privileges known to the Constitution. He admitted that the Catholic Association was but one symptom of an extensive disease. Mr. Tierney said, it was a most extraordinary thing that Government could pull altogether when any measure of restriction was to be passed. He did not defend the course of proceeding adopted by the Catholic Association, but he could not allow that the Catholics were to be visited with the indignation of Parliament for the faults of their agents. Mr. Tierney adverted to the difference of opinion in the Cabinet upon the Catholic Claims: six out of thirteen were for it. The key of the opposition would not give way: there was hearing and re-hearing, looking out the papers, and an order to mention it again next Tuesday. He had no doubt the thing might be done if the Hon. Gentlemen on the opposite side would insist on it. His Majesty's opinion on the subject was known by the late liberal act in another kingdom; but his Majesty was the only Sovereign in Europe who could not obtain advice on the subject.—Mr. Brougham then rose, and moved the adjournment of the debate. The House divided, for the adjournment 70, against it 252. A second division took place on the same question. For adjournment 76, against it 231. The question was again proposed and ultimately carried, and the House adjourned to the 14th, when, after some preliminary business, in which, in a committee of supply, the Museum and navy estimates were brought up, and 20,000 seamen and 9000 marines granted for the service of the year, also 923,750*l.* for wages, and other expenses:

Mr. G. Lamb opened the debate on the bill for the suppression of the Catholic Association. He conceived that the attempt to put down open associations was ineffectual to reach private ones. Mr. Dawson said, no one who knew Ireland could support any political associations whatever in that country—party had been its bane. Mr. Carew opposed the bill. Mr. S. Rice lamented the existence of all associations, Catholic or Orange; but let it be proved that the present was dangerous, and he would support the bill; but he must first have that proof. Sir J. Mackintosh defended the Catholics, and asserted that the present bill was levelled at the Catholics only. Mr. North supported the bill. Dr. Lushington opposed it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after shewing that he was most friendly to the emancipation of the Catholics, but that there was a strong party in this country opposed to it, said he did not despair of its eventual success. He, however, supported the present bill under existing circumstances. Mr. Hume then proposed an adjournment, which was agreed to. On the 15th the debate was resumed. Sir R. Wilson thought the Association ought to be put down; but he conceived emancipation the only measure for pacifying Ireland. After several others had spoken, Sir F. Burdett, in a speech of great force and eloquence, said, that while the Association was a harmless one, the attempt to put it down might be productive of the worst consequences. Mr. Canning condemned the Association, but asserted his friendship to the Catholic cause, and to emancipation. He justified his conduct in accepting office in divided cabinets on these questions; and stated that he had refused place in Mr. Perceval's administration because a pledge against that measure was required. He was of opinion that the measure would be productive of the most beneficial consequences. Mr. Brougham came forward as the defender of the Association, and urged forcibly every topic in its defence. The House divided: for the motion, 278; against it, 123. Majority for the bill 155.—On the 16th, only thirty members being present, the House adjourned. On the 17th several petitions were presented. Mr. S. Wortley moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the existing Game Laws; and Lord Lowther moved for a committee to enquire into the management of the Turnpike Trusts in the neighbourhood of the metropolis, which was agreed to. Mr. Serjeant Onslow moved the repeal of the Usury Bill, which was lost by a majority of 45 to 40. On the 19th, Mr. Brougham made a motion that the Catholic Association should be heard by counsel at the bar of the House. After a long and animated debate (the leaders of the Association being present in the House as auditors) the motion was lost, by a majority of 222 to 89.

The Levant Company have given up their charter to Government on the applition of Mr. Canning, and their consuls are appointed agents of the British Government.

Mr. Hurtado, the Colombian minister, lives in the late residence of the Spanish ambassador in London; and Colombian Stock is at 91, while Spanish is but 22. A singular picture of a government without honesty or credit.

A Loan for Mexico for 3,200,000*l.* has been brought into the market, and 40,000,000*l.* offered to meet it. Applications to meet a new, but small, Greek loan have been made to the extent of 15,000,000*l.* sterling.

At Catholic meetings held in London, it has been resolved, out of deference to the friends of Catholic emancipation, that no more money should be raised under the name of *Catholic Rent*, but that contributions under the name of the *British Catholic Free Gifts* should be reserved to be applied:—

1st. To vindicate, by means of a liberal press, the principles, civil and religious, of the Catholics of these realms; and expose the attempts of self-interested writers to confirm the prejudices which well-meaning Protestants entertain against their Catholic fellow-subjects. 2d. To defray the expenses of the preparation of petitions to Parliament, and attending the collections of signatures in every part of the kingdom. 3d. To furnish pecuniary means for our learned and pious clergy to publish works in the defence of the Catholic religion. 4th. To purchase, for the use of Catholic charity schools, cheap books of instruction, that the principles of our holy religion may be early impressed on the minds of the children, to enable them to give a reason of the faith that is within them, and direct others into the road that leads to eternal life.

The last Catholic Association meeting in Dublin was numerously attended; Lord Killeen in the chair. The balance of monies received up to the 31st of December was 7,437*l.* 10s. It was carried also that Mr. O'Connel and Mr. Shiel should proceed to London, to petition to be heard at the bar of both houses of Parliament on behalf of the Catholics.

THE COLONIES.

Accounts from the East Indies and the army at Rangoon state, that the troops in general are healthy, although much in want of fresh provisions, and of cattle for the general purposes of the army. From sixteen to twenty rupees were given for a sheep, and seven for a fowl. The country round Rangoon was completely inundated—so much so, that it was considered impossible to march for Ummerapoora until October or November. The King of Ava was said to have left his capital, and taken the command of a camp formed in the upper provinces. The Burmese were represented, by the report of some prisoners who had escaped, to be in extreme want of provisions, and that the utmost reluctance to encounter the British troops prevailed among them. The death of Commodore Grant, of the Liffey frigate, took place at Prince of Wales's Island on the 25th of July, and his funeral was celebrated on the following day.

An old negro woman died at Kingston, in Jamaica, on the 13th of December, supposed to have been 140 years of age. She acted as nurse to the great grandmother of her late owner, who died many years ago at an advanced age. She stated that in 1692, when Port-Royal was sunk by an earthquake, she was then a young girl. She possessed all her faculties to the last, but locomotion, of which she had been many years deprived. It is in contemplation, on the part of the planters, to petition the British parliament for a compensation in money, on account of the losses sustained by the late insurrections of the negroes.

FOREIGN STATES.

In consequence of the report of the French commission on the supplementary credit for 1823, Messrs. Ouvrard, Rollac, and others connected with them, have been arrested, to account for their conduct relative to their proceedings in Spain. Numbers are said to be implicated in their peculations with them. The Chambers have been occupied with the law for the protection of superstition, by punishing as for parricide, with mutilation and death, the new crime of *Deicide*, as the priests call it! The ministry have been defeated by their opponents, in attempting to leave to the Crown the power of erecting and suppressing nunneries, an amendment being moved and carried, leaving it to the sanction of the three branches of the legislature. The measure of indemnifying the emigrants, meets the full approbation of Charles X. who took care to procure all his arrears of pay as colonel of the Swiss guards during his emigration. There have been amendments for an increase of the allowance to the emigrants, to the extent of 20 or 24,000,000*l.* sterling. The Minister of Finances lately presented the budget for 1826, with a projet of a law of finance for next year, of which the first article fixes the expenses of the Consolidated Debt and the Sinking Fund at 241,585,785 francs, being something more than nine millions and a half sterling. Article 3d enumerates the taxes which shall continue to be levied in 1826, agreeably to the existing laws; and their amount is estimated at 924,095,704 francs, that is, nearly thirty-seven millions sterling. A projet of law was also presented for the final regulation of the budget of 1823, annulling the credits opened for the different departments, and regulating the appropriation.

The intelligence from Spain is as dark as usual. The king has been indisposed, but (for the ill fortune of his subjects) has recovered his health. Lucien Murat, son of the late king of Naples, has been enticed over the neutral ground from Gibraltar (where he was on his way to the United States), on pretence of a shooting party, by Ferdinand's agents, and thrown into prison, notwithstanding he had a passport from the Holy Alliance! The French have disarmed the royalist volunteers of Corunna, and driven the Spanish troops of the line out of the city. The king looks to the Holy Alliance for vengeance on England, for recognizing the South American States.

Sweden and the Netherlands are expected to follow the example of England in the recognition of the South American States.

A change has taken place in the Portuguese Cabinet of a decisive character, and which leaves little doubt that the important question relative to the Brazils will be speedily decided in a manner satisfactory to the friends of both countries. Both Subserra and Pampeluna have retired, and been succeeded by individuals whose opinions are known to be decidedly favourable to conciliation with the Brazilian Government.

Accounts from St. Petersburgh state, that the Emperor of Russia has reduced the duties upon various productions of the country necessary for manufactures, and imposed a moderate export duty upon them.

Letters from Hamburgh are filled with affecting notices of the inundations all along the coast. One letter from Medenblick states, that such tremendous gales of wind, extraordinarily high tides, and tempestuous weather, have not been experienced by the oldest inhabitants. The inundations have been dreadful also in the Netherlands, and subscriptions have been opened for the sufferers; 8,000,000 had been proposed in the legislature to relieve them. In cattle alone, 10,000 oxen and 100,000 sheep have perished.

The Greek journal published at Missolonghi, alludes in terms of exultation to the results of the last campaign; and predicts for the next, new glories to the name of Greece, and final success to the cause of the Cross. These prospects, however, are clouded by misunderstandings between the Government and some of its officers. Colocotroni, and some of the other Greek Chiefs, have shewn as great a disposition to resist the Greek Authorities, as to revolt against the Turkish. Last year he was in open rebellion against the general Government of Greece. By the presence of danger, and the persuasions of his more prudent friends, he was reconciled to it, and again professed obedience. But no sooner were the new Authorities installed, than he resisted their claims, demanded their deposition, and menaced rebellion. The accounts in the German and French papers state, that, supported by a considerable party, he had retired to Tripolizza, and resisted the Executive Committee. There he is stated to have lost his son, and at last to have submitted. The Egyptian fleet has returned home, after being defeated by the Greeks.

The election of General Jackson to the presidential chair in North America, is looked upon as certain. The convention with Russia, for regulating the navigation of the Pacific, had been approved by the Senate; and the ratifications were to be exchanged immediately, through the medium of Baron Tuyll, the Russian Envoy. Mr. Monroe, the President, transmitted a message to Congress on the 5th ult., in which, with reference to his approaching retirement, he solicits a scrutiny into his public conduct before it takes place. This proceeding, it is urged by the President, is equally necessary for himself and the State; and could only be instituted at the period when he is about to retire, without compromising the dignity of his office. His own tranquillity, when in private life, will not then be interrupted by unfounded imputations; and a good example will be set by a severe scrutiny in his case, which may form a barrier against the abuse of public confidence in future.

Bolivar is stated to be victorious over his opponents. He defeated Centerac at Apurimac on the 29th of September, and the latter fled with only 1600 men. Lima was blockaded by the patriots; and Callao, according to some statements, invested also.

In consequence of the establishment of British packets to Colombia, a packet has been appointed by the Colombian Government to sail regularly between Carthagena and Chagres, the effect of which will be to open a communication between Panama and Carthagena, which will seldom occupy more than ten days. Panama, as is well known, is the route by which intelligence from Peru is generally the most quickly obtained.

The United Provinces of Central America, forming a part of the immense "kingdom." of Mexico, and comprising Chiapa, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, San Salvador, Guatimala, and Quesaltenango, have published a decree for encouraging the influx of foreign settlers. The geographical situation of these countries, a great portion of the coast of which is washed by both the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, offers facilities to trade, and consequent temptations to industry and enterprise, which required only the prudent measure now resorted to by the Government of the Republic to bring into immediate action. The decree contains no less than 28 separate clauses, many of them embracing a considerable variety of details for the arrangement and regulation of the rights of emigrants, and which offer many advantages to the enterprising settler.

Letters from Pernambuco bring an account of the complete termination of the insurrection in that province. Most of the chiefs of the republican party were in custody, and were undergoing a trial before a military commission, and it was supposed that their lives would be forfeited. About 700 more of the Insurgents were in prison at Govana, and vessels were preparing to convey them to Rio, to await the Emperor's will. The insurgents from Bahia were also to be sent to the capital.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THERE is nothing more injurious to the real interests of a theatre, than what is vulgarly called *a row*. It may crowd the pit and galleries for a few nights; it may even fill the boxes without the friendly aid of the free list; but it dissipates the enchantment we have struggled to maintain for years. Actors about whose names a dream and glory hovered, are brought in their own persons before the audience, and prove themselves but ordinary mortals. The business of the scene is reduced to a mockery; passion becomes ridiculous; and the noblest passages of the poet are only watched to be degraded by an application to the paltry affair of the hour. All this tends to vulgarize the scene; to degrade the performers; and to repel the better half of an audience, without whom a place of public entertainment looks monstrous. We are heartily sorry, therefore, for the affair of Mr. Kean, even independent of its more direct influence on public morals; for it converted Old Drury into a Bear-Garden, and made Shakspeare a text-book for the galleries and the public press. Nor can we have the satisfaction of approving either the appearance of the actor, the clamour of his friends, or the boisterous hypocrisy of his enemies. It is idle to assert that the public have no right to express a sense of an actor's misconduct, because they do not assume a censorship over others: for in the first case they have the power, and in the last they have none; and it is vain to argue with those who possess *might*, that it is not right. Still it was fitting they should consider whether it was excellent to use their advantage; whether it was consistent to drive a man from his profession for frailties excused in others; and whether morality was not sure to be wounded in the contest, whoever obtained the victory. If Mr. Kean's enemies were unjust, his friends were insolent and silly. Had they simply repelled the opposition, they would have done well; but they invited its continuance, and hailed their favourite with shouts of triumph, as if he had acquired a new claim to public sympathy. Pope has described them in the spirit of prophecy:

"While all its throats the gallery extends,
And all the thunder of the pit ascends—
Loud as the *wolves* on Orcas' stormy steep
Howl to the roarings of the northern deep;
Such is the shout, the loud applauding note,
At Booth's high plume, or Oldfield's petticoat."

As the subject is nauseous, we will only give an outline of the disturbance, sufficient to preserve the continuity of our dramatic annals. A week after Mr. Kean had appeared in the Court of King's Bench as a defendant, he appeared at Drury Lane, as Richard. The house was prodigious; but looked absolutely frightful, from the total absence of respectable women. Scarcely a sentence of the play was heard; for though the great majority of the audience were in favour of the actor, they completely overwhelmed him with their clamours. Throughout the night, Mr. Kean played in gallant style; his pantomime was most eloquent; and no man could help admiring the courage with which he braved the storm. He next tried Othello; but here he was less himself; and the situations of the play afforded perpetual scope for odious displeasure, and more odious triumph. At last, Mr. Elliston was heard, and explained, in a very manly address, the circumstances under which Mr. Kean had appeared, and which were undoubtedly true, though not quite conclusive. Mr. Kean also addressed the house; and, allowing for a little absurdity about "Shakspeare's heroes," made a forcible appeal to the people from the press. From this time the contest languished, and soon died away. This result might be anticipated; for, though a disturbance may be kept up sixty nights when sixpence is at stake, it is too much to hope for a prolonged riot in behalf of public decency! After the theatre had been deserted by decent company for several evenings, Mr. Kean played Shylock, to a house elegantly filled, with all his energy and skill. He seemed resolved to merge the individual in the character; and, by restoring illusion to the scene, achieved one of the most difficult victories of his art.

As soon as peace was restored, a new play was produced, called "Masaniello, the Fisherman of Naples." It is founded on a story capable of very intense dramatic effect, if conducted by a competent author, who wrote without the fear of a penitent licenser before his eyes. The short but brilliant history of Masaniello, a fisherman, who, for a brief space, gave freedom and law to Naples, and who was sacrificed by the rabble, whom he had vainly attempted to raise, to the dignity of men, was peculiarly fitted for the stage. It offered the rare opportunity of presenting the rise, triumph, and fall of one of "the earth's great spirits," without violating truth or the unities. To give this

noble adventure with truth; to exhibit the struggling throes of generous indignation in the heart of a fisherman; to depict him as the enthusiastic and triumphant hero, rejoicing in a people's acclamations, yet still retaining traits of his own lowly habits and fortunes; to represent him exulting too freely in his success, and falling, by the reaction of popular ingratitude, in the moment of victory—would have been worthy a genuine tragedian. Mr. Soane, the author of the play, is a man of talent, and even genius; yet he is peculiarly unfit to cope with such a theme. He is one of those restless spirits who will not share the palm with his subject; give him a bad thing, and he will trick it out in ingenious ornaments; give him a good thing, and he will certainly spoil it, to make it his own. He has eloquence and energy; but he disdains to employ them in the service of truth, and thinks it beneath him to be the mere secretary of Nature. We recollect when he dramatised Rob Roy in opposition to the compiler of Covent Garden, who had merely transcribed the best passages of the novel, he introduced the mother of the hero digging a grave for his wife, and half or quite killing her with curses. This, although displaying much more force of intellect than the compilation, did not answer a hundredth part as well; and it proved to us that the author ought to take his own inventions for his subject, in order to do justice to the peculiar weight and intensity of his own powers. This play has completely confirmed our opinion, and we think its failure—sustained with passion, and relieved with beauty, as it is—must convince him that we are right. Masaniello, the fisher-champion of humanity, sinks, at the very beginning of his success, into the illicit lover of a noble's wife; and hence the story is little more than an ordinary tale of adultery—"Cox v. Kean" sublimated into blank verse. Masaniello's wife, jealous very much out of time, but assuredly not without cause, follows him to a ducal banquet, where the patriot chief avows his love, and is stabbed by him in his fury. Then, when the destinies of a nation are in his hands, follow remorse, incoherency, and madness; and he is soon killed by the people, whose cause he is utterly unable to sustain. All this, though executed with considerable power, is essentially bad, and ought to be resented. The men who, under unfavourable circumstances, have struggled for human liberty, deserve better of us than to be made the heroes of a gloomy melodrame. Too often they have left nothing but an example of energy and a name—and they ought not rashly to be despoiled of their only rewards. In Mr. Soane's play, the wrongs of Naples, the character and intrepidity of her deliverer, and the reaction within his own mind, producing as signal a reaction without, sink into nothing; and we only see a lucky adventurer insulting his betters, coveting his neighbour's wife, and murdering his own. This is not well; and, in spite of Mr. Kean's appearance in white and silver on a white charger; Mrs. Yates mincing blank verse, as his younger brother, and looking as pretty as a woman can look in the dress of the inferior sex; and beautiful views of Naples, and Vesuvius, which blazed and emitted through a whole scene, it did not answer. Kean had nothing to do worthy of his genius; and he is not an actor who can make something out of nothing: but one whose forte is to bring out and illustrate those beauties of our old poets which have hitherto been felt only in the closet. The other performers played well enough to cast the whole failure on the author, who was weighed down by nothing so much as by his own ambition. At first we were surprised that the licenser, whose scrupulous morality and disinterested loyalty are appreciated by the public, should allow the bold taunts of Masaniello to stand on the prompter's copy; but we soon perceived that the rogue had grown politic, and that he had wisely resolved to concede to the popular cause the full odium which shallow and factious invective may throw upon its supporters.

A new opera has also been produced at this theatre, called "The Fall of Algiers." The title, to all practised ears, discloses the plot, the characters, and the scenery. No regular frequenter of the pit would hesitate, on such announcement, to bet that there would be an English (or Irish) female captive gently wooed by a sentimental Dey, and harmoniously rejecting his suit; a husband happily made captive to discover the heroine and plan her rescue; a gay waiting-woman and an amorous old fool to fill up the interstices of the plot; and a true British admiral to lay the outworks in ruins, set free the slaves, and make all parties happy. So far he would certainly have guessed, and would have been right; but, perchance, he might not have surmised that the British admiral would prove to be the father of the young husband; yet such is the fact. In truth, however, though the materials are very stale, they are managed with considerable dramatic skill, and are rendered judiciously subservient to the music. Mr Bishop is the composer; and many of the pieces are in his best style; betraying the influence of Weber's genius, without any

like a servile imitation of his style. Sapio, the Bey or Dey, sung with great taste and sweetness; Horn, as the young lover, both acted and sung with energy; Miss Stephens, as the soubrette, warbled as divinely and played more archly than usual; and Miss Graddon won all hearts by the unpretending chastity of her style. Mr. Terry was the English commander, whose cannon and voice still vibrate in our ears. After their rage was spent, a most picturesque scene was exhibited, representing Algiers after the bombardment; and a finale was sung, which might charm the loudest declaimer against slavery into silence.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

The success of a theatre may almost be estimated in proportion to the rarity of its novelties. When managers or politicians are quiet, it is a sure sign they are doing well for themselves. At Covent-Garden, therefore, which has this year had an unusual run of success, we have lately had scarcely any thing to notice; and this month its annals are equally prosperous and barren, except that they are illustrated by Miss Foote's return. On the circumstances which have given extrinsic attraction to her name, we forbear to expatiate; for we do not know how our own view of the case would be relished by the editor or his readers; and we are quite sure its discussion can do no good to any. As theatrical critics, we are glad that she has resumed her station; for there is no female on the stage, who is capable of filling her proper line of character, with so much grace, propriety, and nature. At her first appearance, she manifested her desire of stepping into a bolder line of comedy, than that which she had before adorned; and played Letitia Hardy in the ingenious but shallow play of "The Belle's Stratagem." For the purposes of the evening, it was quite unimportant what or how she played; for an audience, whose worth was more than 900*l*. sterling, assembled to see how she would look, tremble, and recover. She performed the character of Miss Foote very well, and gave more of Miss Hardy than her warmest admirers ventured to anticipate. She has not, however, animation, humour, or versatility sufficient to hit off in triumphant style the wayward fair who is first to disgust her lover by the affectation of folly, and then to captivate him in disguise by her wit and voice. In truth, she can do neither; for she cannot be vulgar or awkward, even if she would; and though she might captivate any man at a single interview, she would hardly succeed in a mask! Still, if her acting in these scenes was not exactly adapted to its dramatic purpose, it was exceedingly pleasing. Nothing could be more charmning than her *naiveté* in the scene where she ought to play the fool; her movements were grace itself; and her song beginning, "Where are you going, my pretty maid?" was given with an arch simplicity entirely her own. The line, "My face is my fortune, sir, she said," which was warbled out with a very pretty consciousness, has, in all the representations of the part, been hailed with applause, of which the meaning cannot be mistaken. This range of character is, however, hardly within Miss Foote's grasp. She is not skilled to depict the warmer and intenser passions, but to represent the graceful joyousness of innocent gaiety, the disinterested force of daughterly love, and the fascinating caprices in which beauty has a right to indulge. When Mr. Scarlett, on the late trial, argued from her powers as an actress, that she was well skilled in the language of ardent passion, and capable of feigning the most violent regard, we could not help smiling at the ignorance of this great advocate, and thinking it would be well even for king's counsel to glance now and then at the stage. Whatever may be the merits of that case, there can be but one opinion on the accession which the stage has gained by the result.

FINE ARTS.

British Institution.—The annual exhibition of the works of English artists has just opened at the British Gallery in Pall Mall, and we are sincerely sorry to be obliged to report that it is, upon the whole, inferior to any that have preceded it at this place. Not that we take this exhibition to be a criterion of the state of fine art among us: we should be loth indeed to do so upon the present occasion, and in the face of all the hopes that we have lately been induced to feel and to express, in regard to the improving prospects of art in this country. But though not a criterion, it is at least a symptom; though in the instance before us a fallacious one, we are determined to believe: for that out of more than four hundred specimens offered for inspection by the artists themselves, there should not be *one* above the rank of a mere agreeable mediocrity, and several scores (and those among the most conspicuous) absolutely contemptible, is what we cannot receive

as any other than an accidental coincidence of unfavourable circumstances; among which, perhaps, the most operative are that distraction and division of interests which at the present moment appear to exist, in regard to those several rival institutions, all of which, no doubt, have for their object to extend the general influence of art, and all of which unquestionably *do* extend it, but which each individual artist must be expected to assist or not, according as his own immediate views and interests seem to be concerned.

Laying, therefore, comparatively little stress on the general inferiority of this first of our Spring exhibitions, we shall proceed to notice its contents more in detail: premising, however, that by far the greater proportion of those pictures which call for notice at all, are not new to the public, but have already been exhibited at Somerset House;—a circumstance not a little disappointing (and scarcely fair) to those who come here expecting to find an exhibition of entire novelty at least; but a circumstance which should excite any thing but regret, if we are to receive the *new* pictures here as the best selection that could be made from those which offered. The various works seeming to call for observation, will be noticed in the numerical order in which they occur—beginning in the North Room. No. 2. by Mr. Wainwright, professing to represent Isaac Walton and Venator listening to the Milk-maid's song, embodies, as nearly as can well be done by the pencil, the very essence of affectation: which, considering that the merit of the subject matter of the picture is *simplicity*, is somewhat extraordinary. And what is still more extraordinary, Mr. Wainwright knows this latter truth just as well as we can tell him. But in fact an artist in his library is one person, and in his painting-room another. —This picture was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. No. 8. is a clever and spirited little work, by Newton, called the Hypochondriac. The mingled fearfulness and anxiety expressed in the face of the young patient, who is acting the part of his own physician, is excellent. They (the lawyers) say that a man who is his own counsel has a fool for his client. Its axiom would be at least as true of those who take medical counsel of themselves; and this young gentleman is an amusing instance. We fear, however, or rather we hope, that Mr. Newton has made a mistake in representing his "Malade Imaginaire" as too young. To be ill and well at the same time, is a privilege reserved for "years of discretion"—at which the patient of this picture seems scarcely as yet to have arrived. The picture is a very nice one, nevertheless—clear and lively in the colouring, and handled with great neatness.—Mr. R. Westall's large picture of Christ appearing to Mary Magdalene, (No. 15.) requires from us the confession (which we are by no means willing to make) that subjects of this nature are wholly unsuited to the powers and acquirements of this elegant mannerist. They demand a simplicity of style which it is (if we may so speak) his express merit to be without: a merit, however, which remains such only so long as it confines its efforts within that particular sphere which gave it birth.

No. 33. the Head of an Old Woman, by Hurlstone, is a very forcible and clever study, and with its companion on the opposite side of the room, No. 149, may rank among the very best pictures in the Gallery. There is great character in both the heads; and the colouring of them, as well as of the remaining parts of the pictures, is rich an[illegible]d. No. 41. is a strange subject mo[illegible]ngely treated; and we are induced to notice it only on account of the name it bears. Mr. Severn is, if we mistake not, a young artist who excited considerable attention some two or three years ago, by an allegorical picture which he painted from the "Fairy Queen;"—almost immediately after which we understood that he was sent to Rome under the auspices of the Royal Academy. Since then we have heard nothing of him, until now that we see his name affixed to the above picture. It has the merit, and a rare one for a young artist, of being coloured with great sobriety of tone; and the style of the design seems to be modelled on that of N. Poussin:—which is also a merit in these days of florid extravagance or slovenly common-place. The picture is said to represent "Greek Shepherds rescuing a Lamb from a Vulture;" and consists of several persons of both sexes, the men reaching with their hooked sticks after a great vulture that has just risen into the air with a lamb; and the women reaching in the same direction with their imploring arms; while the bird is rising composedly away with its prey in its claws, and seems more likely, if they do not loose their hold, to carry away the shepherds who have hooked their sticks one over each wing, than to drop its prey at any impediment which they can offer to its flight.—But in fact the subject matter, as a mere event, is quite unsusceptible of any moral interest or characteristic expression; and we should have refrained altogether from noticing the work, but from the interest we remember to have felt in regard to this artist when he first came before the pub-

lic. No. 54. is one of Mr. Eastlake's perpetual Banditti Scenes. We do not pretend to be acquainted with any of the *personal* views connected with art; but we should conjecture, from what we have hitherto seen of this clever artist's works, that immediately on arriving in the neighbourhood of Rome, he was (like Salvator) taken by banditti, and carried away to their haunts, where he has been ever since working out his ransom;—his detainers even prescribing the *subjects* of all his pictures.—Seriously, Mr Eastlake should try to escape from these banditti, whom he seems to think as good subjects as the Pope does. Their manners and habits are, no doubt, romantic and seducing, and his pictures of them are forcible and characteristic, but one gets tired even of "toujours perdrix," notwithstanding their high flavour, and the pretty picking they afford. We are disposed to consider Mr. Danby's picture of "An Enchanted Island," (No. 59.) as the best of the new pictures with which this exhibition presents us in saying which, however, it is not our intention to offer it any thing like unqualified praise In fact, it is a work of considerable merit, but of very little meaning The intense glow of yellow light with which the whole scene is saturated, produces a striking effect; and the manner in which the foliage, &c., is blended with it, gives the great charm of unity to the whole still-life part of the picture. But the moral interest attempted to be conveyed by the figures, is altogether puerile and inefficient. As a whole, however, the picture bespeaks considerable talent in the artist, and induces us to look with interest towards his future works

No. 96. is a large work, presenting itself under the imposing title of "The Smiles of Jupiter disarming the Maiden who would have slain him at the instigation of the Oracle." We notice it in order to ask, again and again, what it is that obtains for works of this kind a conspicuous place in exhibitions, from which we often hear of tolerable pictures being rejected? It cannot be that the Directors of this Institution consider it desirable to present their visitors, by way of warning, with models of bad taste in every department of the art; because these they can see gratis every day in the year, covering the walls of the Soho Bazaar, by the same artist—or by one of the same name—for we really neither know nor care which.

No. 112. is a very pleasant and neatly handled little picture, by Woodward, of a mischievous Pony running away with two equally mischievous Boys who have mounted him together. By the consternation displayed in the faces of the latter as they pull at the ineffectual halter, he seems just about to dash into the well-known stable door—to the no small detriment of the knees and noses of his riders.—No. 114 is a pretty picture, by Sharpe, (its prettiness is its fault,) which was exhibited at the Royal Academy last year. No. 124. on a subject from English history, by Mr. Briggs, also formed part of the exhibition just named. As a piece of mere execution, it is perhaps the best in the present collection. Of its glaring faults in other respects we spoke at the time it first came before us.—Of Mr. Etty's Pandora, which was also noticed at the same time, we may add that here, among such a host of inferior works, it appears to a merely *comparative* advantage, which ought not to satisfy the ambition of this very clever artist There is an occasional want of purity and simplicity in his style of design, the presence of which, assisted by his elegant fancy and cultivated taste, might produce very charming works. The Pandora in this picture has great merit; but as a whole it has the crying fault of being obscure, if not unintelligible;—not that we doubt of the artist himself being able to explain it very satisfactorily. But this is not sufficient. A picture that is worth explaining, explains itself Mr. Farrier has one or two pleasing pictures here, which want nothing but breadth and freedom of handling to make them very meritorious works No. 132. representing Boys playing at Soldiers, is full of liveliness and character. Mr. Leaky has also several which have considerable merit. No. 140. Retirement, is very unaffected and pleasing. But by far the best work we remember to have seen by this artist is one in the South Room, called Fortune-telling, the execution of which has a breadth and freedom, the want of which is among the great deficiencies of our present English school of art.

Middle Room.—The only works calling for notice in this room, are the various marine views—no less than six-and-thirty in number—on the subjects of the Nile and Trafalgar victories; and of these we have only to record their almost total want of merit *as pictures*, notwithstanding the respectable names which some of them bear. We could scarcely have conceived that so much canvass could have been covered, without in any one instance producing any truly valuable effect. That there is considerable *merit* in some few of the pieces, we do not deny; but even in these instances it is merit absolutely thrown away. We are fully aware of the extreme intractableness of the subject,

and admit that nothing valuable *can* be made of it, as a whole. But still, much more might surely have been done in detail than we meet with here, if the artists were determined to throw away their labour on such a theme.—It would be invidious indeed to particularize, where almost all are bad; but we cannot help saying generally, that there are several of these pictures which are absolutely disgraceful (not to the artists producing them—for no one is to be blamed for not exceeding his powers, or for believing those powers to be other than they are—) but to the walls on which they hang, and to the judgment which could consider them as worth presenting to public attention.

The only separate work we can notice in this Room, is Mr. Eastlake's large picture, called "The Champion," No. 193; and of this we shall only say that it induces us to fear the consequences of the artist's taking our advice and escaping from his Banditti scenes: for it strikes us that the least among them includes more merit than is to be found in the whole of this large but spiritless and unmeaning composition. The truth is, we do not remember a single instance of our English artists making a lengthened sojourn at Rome, with any degree of advantage that they might not have been expected to achieve in half the time if they had stayed at home. And this is little to be wondered at, considering the wretched condition of modern art in Italy. *There*, an English artist, whose pretensions in his own country would be of the most moderate kind, finds himself, by comparison, a person of distinction. We shall take the first favourable opportunity of submitting to our readers some further observations on this topic. At present we must pass on to the conclusion of our more immediate subject.

South Room.—One of the most conspicuous and attractive pictures in the Gallery is Mr. Witherington's "John Gilpin," (319.) It is however more full of faults than of merits, and by no means answers the claims of its subject and of the number of figures it includes. There are two or three excellent figures in it, but no more; and several which serve no purpose but to fill the canvass. It is certainly not what we should have expected from Mr. Witherington's previous efforts in this department of his art. No. 544. by H. P. Parker, "The Village Raffle," is in the same class of art, and has a degree of merit which promises much hereafter. It includes several heads that are [illegible]d with great cleverness and spirit. [illegible] is a most charmingly natural landscape, by P. Nasmyth, "A View near East Grinstead." There are no landscapes of the present-day that wear a more unmingled air of truth, than those of this very chaste and unaffected artist. There are others which have charms not to be found in his. But we very much question whether they are to be found in Nature's either. Of this we are sure—that those men of genius of the present day, who court and possess high popularity in this line of art (and there are several) must and do sacrifice their own sense of what is *true* in nature, to the general spectator's sense of what is *beautiful* in art. The only merit of the landscape before us—but it is a very great one indeed, and as rare as it is great—is that it is a *true* representation of the scene from which it is copied. Its beauty consists in its truth. No. 135, in the first room, is another by the same artist, and full of the same kind of merit. The charm of it is heightened, however, by the time of day, and the consequent tone of light which has been chosen. If P. Nasmyth's landscapes have a fault, it seems to depend on the time at which he chooses to make his studies. They might, generally speaking, be warmer and more glowing in their tone, without being less natural.

All that we shall venture to say of Mr. Glover's large landscape (354), which is called (somewhat affectedly) "Favourite Haunt of my Youth," is that, unlike the artist we have just referred to, either Nature is not good enough for him, or he thinks her not good enough for those to whom he appeals.

Mr. Brockedon's "Flower Girl of the Pincian Hill," (356,) is a fine head, exceedingly well expressed. We question much whether our artists who visit Italy can do better than send us home studies of the living objects they may meet with at every turn. One head of this kind, copied from Nature, is worth more to the artist who produces it, than half a dozen copied from the copies of even Titian himself. The only other work calling for particular mention, is the most conspicuous in the collection, but by no means meritorious in proportion (381). It is, however, an obvious improvement on the great picture exhibited some time ago by the same artists,—J. and G. Foggo. The only part of this picture meriting commendation is the texture of the draperies. These are good; but the composition, the design, and the expression of character, are sadly incommensurate with the pretensions of these artists. They would evidently leap to the summit of the hill of fame, without taking the intermediate steps, without which it cannot be reached, except now and then, by a spirit that Nature has gifted with wings.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

The Apollonicon.—Of all the permanent exhibitions which London can at present offer to its sight-seeking population, the Apollonicon is unquestionably the most worthy of public patronage and support—being no less unrivalled as an object of popular wonder and curiosity than of varied delight and amusement. And its proprietors have also made the price of admission within reach of all those who can afford to expend any thing on objects of this nature, so that it *is*, what it deserves to be—the most popular exhibition of the day.

It has just now opened for the season, and is so well known in London, that any lengthened description of it would be superfluous to our metropolitan readers. But as these papers are in part provided for our country friends, we must venture to present *them* with a short notice of it, lest, when they come to London to see sights, they should neglect to inquire for that among them, which is the most worthy of their attention, and best adapted to at once excite and gratify their curiosity. On entering the room (in Saint Martin's-lane) where this wonder of the musical and mechanical world is placed, you see, depending from the ceiling, a great dark curtain, whose folds reach half way to the floor; and immediately below them are narrow strips of plate-glass, which give you indistinct and mysterious glimpses into the gloomy interior beyond. Below the frame-work in which these glasses are placed, two enormous organ barrels are fixed, in a line with each other, and quite bare, so as to expose all their brazen hieroglyphics to the puzzled gaze. In advance of this front, but at several feet distance, so as to appear entirely unconnected with it, are six sets of organ keys—placed so that any one performing on them will have his back to the curtain, &c. This curtain, and that which it covers, reaches on the left to the wall of the room; but on the right there is space to pass close to the machinery; and nothing being interposed between it and the spectator's eye, you may look into the very heart of it, and see such a complicated and apparently confused mass of wheels, cranks, screws, levers, pullies, &c. &c as absolutely distract the imagination to dwell upon in connexion with the divine sounds which they are instrumental in producing. If your visit is paid to the Apollonicon on any day but Saturday, you will probably have time to make the above observations for yourself, before the instrument begins to act. Long, however, before your curiosity has had time to grow fatigued with fruitless conjectures as to what you are about to witness, a spring will be touched (probably without your observing it), the great organ barrels will begin to move of themselves, and the whole apartment in which you are seated will seem to heave and tremble with sounds not to be described, and which no other instrument is capable of producing. In a word, the curtain before you conceals a whole band of various instruments, together with the *peculiar* powers of certain other parts of the machinery, so arranged as to perform of themselves, and in the most perfect concert with each other, some of the finest pieces of concerted music that we possess; and to perform parts of that music in a tone, and with an expression, which cannot be obtained from any other existing instrument, or any union of instruments. The general tone of this instrument when playing a single air resembles that of an organ; though the high notes are clearer and softer, and the low ones are more expressive. But when playing pieces of concerted music, it possesses, as we have said, the powers of a whole band. We have heard an anecdote of this noble instrument, which offers a curious and interesting illustration of the mode in which sound acts upon the air. Some of the lower notes, and therefore the most powerful of all, cannot be heard at all in the room in which the instrument is placed. They cause the whole room, and indeed the whole building to tremble in a sensible, and almost *visible* manner; but yet you cannot distinguish the sound itself. In fact you can *feel* it, but not hear it. But on placing yourself in a yard at a little distance from the building, and thus bringing yourself within—or, as it should rather seem, with*out*—the proper sphere of the sound, you hear it with tremendous loudness. This seems to us the most striking illustration we have ever met with of the theory which inculcates that sound is propagated through the air in *circles*. One can in this instance almost *see* it, agitating the air tumultuously, so as to shake every thing within the range of it, till it reaches a certain point, and then, as it were, condensing itself and becoming *audible*, just as the rays of light, transmitted through a sheet of falling rain, become condensed and visible, only at that particular spot where we see the rainbow.

We have hitherto spoken only of the self-acting powers of this extraordinary musical machine. But it has others, which, if not so astonishing, are still

more valuable, because capable of being applied to still more pleasing practical effects. By means of the six sets of keys, which we have noticed as placed in front of it, it may be played on by from one to six performers at the same time, and thus all its various powers displayed in connexion with any music whatever that is adapted to it, from the simplest melody (which it can be made to perform with a flute-like softness, almost equal to that of the human voice) up to the most complicated and varied harmony. Every Saturday throughout the season the instrument is exhibited under the above character, by Mr. Purkis, the celebrated organ-player, whose performances commence at two o'clock. On the other days of the week it is made to perform at any hour, as visitors drop in. The price of admission is the same on all days—viz. one shilling. Occasionally, however, there are evening performances, at which the whole tremendous powers of the instrument are called forth, by means of six different performers.

Napoleon's Drum major.—We have just witnessed one of those exhibitions which nothing but French genius could hit upon, and nothing but French impudence think of calling upon the public to patronize. A person designating himself Napoleon's tambour major has invited us to pay minor-playhouse prices for the privilege of hearing him beat sixteen drums with the same effect that any body else could beat one! as if the former feat were not exactly sixteen times less meritorious than the latter! And this piece of ridiculous quackery has been performed at our "English Opera House!" We are really sorry that Mr. Arnold should permit his theatre to be made the scene of such a contemptible hoax on the public credulity: to say nothing of the bad policy of letting it be supposed that any one can hope by an exhibition of this kind to fill his theatre—thus placing it on a par with the performances of Mr. Mathews. M. Henri and his slight-of-hand tricks are all very well in the Pantomime, to which they are now transferred. But to make them into a separate exhibition, was an impertinence; one, however, of which we entirely acquit Mr. Arnold. Still he should not have lett his theatre for a performance which he might have been sure would disgrace it.

Model of Paris.—The newest and not the least interesting exhibition of the day, is a Model of Paris, which has just been opened at the gallery over the Western Bazaar in Bond-street. To be sure it does not exactly make good its magnificent pretensions—as what that is French ever did?—but it is very well worth a visit nevertheless. It professes, in the true Gallic style, to have "employed the ingenuity of three eminent artists, besides assistants, during fifteen years,"—and moreover, to exhibit not only all the "*public* buildings," but "every *other* building in that splendid capital." This, as the reader may suppose, is mere gasconade But if it does nothing of this kind, it gives the spectator the best notion he can perhaps any where gain of the general arrangement of the French metropolis, and of the relative positions of all the principal public edifices—while it enables him to recall any particular part of it in a much more satisfactory manner than maps or pictures can do. In short, it is, in respect to Paris, exactly what the model of Switzerland (noticed in our last number) is to that country—as little, or even less to be depended upon in the light of a correct *scale*, but as useful and effective in that of a popular illustration.

East India Museum.—In case our notice of the above exhibition should lead any of our readers to pay it a visit, we must warn them not to be inveigled (as we were) into throwing away a shilling on its neighbour, under the above name, in the same gallery—unless indeed they have a taste for

"An alligator stuff'd, and other skins
Of ill-shaped fishes; and about the shelves
A beggarly account of empty boxes;"—

for this is all that they will meet with: or if they should find any of the "boxes" filled, it will be with what they would gladly have paid the price of admission *not* to see.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 4.—The late Dr. Smith's annual prizes, of 25*l.* each, to the two best proficients in mathematics and natural philosophy among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to Mr. J. Challis, of Trinity college, and Mr. W. Williamson, of Clare Hall, the first and second Wranglers.—The subject of the Seatonian prize poem for the present year is—"The Building and Dedication of the Second Temple."

Oxford, Feb. 5.—In full Convocation, the University Seal was affixed to an instrument releasing the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Citizens of Oxford, from the observance of certain acts heretofore required

of them on *Dies Scholastica*, in memory of the disastrous events which occurred in a conflict between the Students of the University and the Citizens of Oxford, in the year 1354-5, 30 Edward III.

Royal Academy.—The premiums to be distributed on the 10th of next December, among the most successful students in the Royal Academy, are—

1st A Gold Medal, &c. for the best historical picture, in oil colours, of Joseph expounding the Dreams of Pharaoh's chief Butler and Baker, Genesis, c. 40. Three figures at least; the cloth half length (*i. e.* 4 feet 2 inches by 3 feet 4 inches); and the principal figure to measure not less than two feet in height. —2d. Gold Medal, &c. for the best group in sculpture, of David and Goliah, 1st Samuel, c. 17. The models to be either baked or cast in plaster, and the principal figure not less than two feet in height — 3d. Gold Medal, &c. for the best finished design in Architecture, the subject to be a National Edifice, adapted for the Royal Academy, the Royal Society, and the Society of Antiquaries. The projected site, the lower part of the King's Mews, and the building to front Parliament-street. *Also*, silver medals for the best drawings of Academy figures done in the Academy, the best drawings from ancient statues or groups, the best copies made in the School of Painting, and other studious exercises.

The Chalcographic Society.—The Chalcographic Society was established in the year 1807, by Messrs. Louis and Nicholas Schiavonetti, Anthony Cardon, Charles Warren, John Scott, and John S. Agar: to consist of Historical and Landscape Engravers; and to meet monthly, at the Stratford Coffee-house. Other Members were from time to time elected; and in the year 1810, a plan was adopted for raising 17,000*l.* in 100*l.* shares, for the purpose of emancipating the Artists from the continual engraving of small plates, by enabling them to undertake works of magnitude, which might add lustre to the genius of the country. His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester took the chair of the Committee, composed of the Marquis of Stafford, the Marquis of Douglas, Sir J. Leicester, Sir T. Bernard, Sir A. Hume, Sir M. M. Sykes, barts.; J. P. Anderdon, T. Hope, W. Smith, S. Whitbread, esqrs.; and about forty contributors: but the plan was abandoned from the want of numbers, and several of the Members in consequence withdrew from the Society. The remainder, prompted by friendship and the love of Art, continued to meet monthly at each other's houses, when a small fine was levied on the absentees. These fines, with the addition of a subscription among themselves, enabled them to undertake the engraving of a plate for publication. Lots were drawn; and the first fell on Mr. W. Skelton, who applied to Sir William Beechey, R.A., and obtained the loan of his picture of the portraits of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and daughter. That print having nearly repaid its expenses, a second lot was drawn by Mr. Agar; and Mr. Thomson lent his beautiful picture of the Finding of Perdita. This etching will soon be before the public. The future publications of the Chalcographic Society will be regulated by the encouragement they may receive. The expenses of each plate being paid by the sale, it becomes an individual, as well as a collective interest, after which the proceeds go to the general fund.

Astronomical Society.—A paper by Dr. Gregory was lately read, describing a *box of rods*, named the *Rhabdological Abacus*, presented to the Society by the family of the late Henry Goodwyn, esq of Blackheath,—invented by him for facilitating the multiplication of long numbers of frequent occurrence.—A letter from Capt. Ross gave an account of the Occultation of Jupiter by the Moon, on the 5th April last, and also of observations upon the same, by Mr. Ramage of Aberdeen, with one of his own twenty-five-feet reflecting telescopes.

Manchester Institution.—The Manchester Institution for the Promotion of Literature, Science, and the Arts, is rising rapidly into importance. The alliance between Commerce and the liberal and ornamental Arts, is not only very natural, but extremely beneficial; and it is at once individually pleasing, to see the mercantile man retiring at times from the pursuit of wealth, to enjoy intellectual refinements, and influential upon the general prosperity, when the aid of taste and talent is brought forward to improve, invigorate, and promote manufacturing enterprise and the speculations of a world-pervading trade.

Mechanics Institution.—Last month Dr. Birkbeck delivered a lecture at this establishment to a crowded auditory, which listened with undivided interest and attention. After it was over, the lecturer addressed the assembly, and announced the munificent present of £1000 from Sir F. Burdett, being his second donation, having previously subscribed a hundred.

Royal Society of Edinburgh, Nov. 22.—The following were the Office-bearers and Counsellors elected for the ensuing year: —*Vice-Presidents*; Rt. Hon. Lord Chas. Baron; Lord Glenlee; Dr. J. C. Hope;

Professor Russell.—Dr. Brewster, *General Secretary*; Thos. Allan, esq. *Treasurer*; James Skene, esq. *Curator of Museum*.—PHYSICAL CLASS. Alex. Irving, esq. *President*. John Robison, esq. *Secretary*. *Counsellors*, Rev. Dr. Macknight; James Jardine, esq.; Robert Stevenson, esq.; Sir Wm. Forbes, Bart.; Sir Wm. Arbuthnot, Bart.; Dr. Home.—LITERARY CLASS. Hen. Mackenzie, esq. *President*. P. F. Tytler, esq. *Secretary*. *Counsellors*, Ld. Meadowbank; Professor Wilson; Sir Wm. Hamilton, Bart.; Rev. Dr. Lee; Ld. Advocate; Hen. Jardine, esq.—*Dec.* 6. Read a notice respecting two ancient graves or tombs, discovered at North Charlton, Northumberland, by John Cay, esq. — Specimens exhibited of ancient warlike instruments. Dr. Brewster read a paper "On the Vision of Impressions on the Retina."

University at York.—In consequence of the overflow of students at both Universities, it is in contemplation to found a third University in the neighbourhood of York, towards which the venerable Earl Fitzwilliam has promised to subscribe fifty thousand pounds.

British Museum. — Sir R. C. Hoare, Bart. has recently given to the British Museum his splendid collection of Books, relating to the History and Topography of Italy, collected between the years 1785 and 1791, during two excursions into that country. It consists of seventeen hundred and thirty-three articles, arranged according to the ancient divisions of Italy, viz.: General History of Italy; City of Rome, &c.; Ecclesiastical States; Piedmont, Savoy, Sardinia, Lombardy, Milanese, Mantua, Parma, Placentia, &c.; Venetian States; Republic of Genoa; Republic of S. Marino: Republic of Lucca; Etruria and Tuscany; Kingdom of Naples; Island of Sicily; Mountains of Ætna and Vesuvius. No fewer than three donations, of the highest importance, have been lately bestowed upon the British Museum: a collection of pictures, of extraordinary value, from Sir George Beaumont; a collection of coins, medals, bronzes, gems, and drawings, worth more than fifty thousand pounds, from Mr R. P. Knight; and the present library of Italian history.—There were admitted into this national establishment last year, 112,840 persons. The estimated expense for the current year is 16,416*l*. Amongst the items of approaching charge there are, for "Drawings from the Athenian Marbles, 350*l*." "Engravings from ditto, 1300*l*." "For the purchase of Foreign Books, and continuing the Works in progress in the Library of Sir Joseph Banks, and MSS. 1000*l*." and "*Law Expenses*, 300*l*." In promotion of printing the *Alexandrian MS.* there were last year expended, 391*l*; and the sums already expended in the printing, &c. of this MS. amount to 8877*l* 17s. 6d. The printing of the whole of the text, and of the greatest part of the notes, is *completed*. The remaining portion of the notes and of the *Prolegomena*, will amount to about 300*l*. which sum will be required in a future year.

Royal Society.—At the first meeting of the Royal Society after the Christmas holidays, a very interesting paper was read by Capt. Kater, on a new collimetre, an instrument for ascertaining correctly the line of collination, or the true level of a telescope, which promises to be of great utility in astronomy. The Fellows heard with pleasure, that the accounts of the failure of a practical application of science, announced in some of the papers, was without foundation*; and were informed by their President, and by the Fellows who had seen, or were acquainted with the state of the Samarang, that the results were of the most satisfactory kind. M. Thenard's name was read as a Foreign Member of the Society; and Mr. Bell and Mr. Scoresby admitted as Fellows. At the request of the Royal Society, Government had consented to have an arc of the meridian measured in New South Wales. It is to be hoped, that no changes which may take place in the government of that colony will interfere with this important measure, which is a great scientific object, not merely from its relation to the charts and limits of territory in Australasia, but likewise from its connexion with the figure of the earth.

Sir Walter Scott.—It is said that upon hearing of the premature death of the late Rev. C. Maturin, and learning that he had left a widow but ill provided for, and some unpublished manuscripts, Sir Walter wrote to the unfortunate lady a letter of condolence, in which, among other kind expressions of respect for the genius of the departed author, he gratuitously offered his editorial services, for the purpose of giving his works to the world in a form the most likely to be productive to her of profit.

Surrey Literary Institution.—An institution with the above designation has been opened, under the most favourable auspices, at the Mansion House, Camberwell—where a public lecture was lately delivered by the Rev. J. Peers, A.M. The

* This alludes to Sir H. Davy's plan for preventing the corrosion of the copper on the bottom of vessels.

Rev. lecturer took an interesting view of the progress of literature, from the earliest ages to the present time, shewing its advantages in a moral and social point of view.

Geological Society.—A notice was lately read "On some Fossils found in the Island of Madeira;" by the late Mr. T. E. Bowdich, in which he describes a formation of branched cylindrical tubes incased with agglutinated sand, which occur in great abundance near Fanical, fifteen miles from Funchal, in the Island of Madeira. Mr. Bowdich is inclined to refer these to a vegetable origin. They are accompanied by shells, some decidedly terrestrial, and others which appear to belong to a marine genus. Also an extract of a paper was read, "On the Chemical Composition of those Minerals, which belong to the genus Tourmaline;" by Dr. C. G. Gmelin, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Tubingen, &c.

Portsmouth Philosophical Society.—Sir Humphry Davy's new mode of coppering ships appears to have succeeded. The president of the Portsmouth Philosophical Society has taken the opportunity of contradicting the erroneous statements which had gone forth. He says "he had minutely examined the Samarang since she came into dock, and he said it on the authority of a naval gentleman experienced in the subject, as well as on his own, that no ship in his Majesty's navy ever came home from a foreign station, with a clearer copper, or in a better state of bottom. Nothing, in fact, could be more satisfactory than the appearance of the ship's copper. The accumulation of weeds or shells was peculiarly small, and little else but a few of the minutest limpets had become attached in the space of several months."

Asiatic Society of Calcutta.—On the 7th July a meeting of the members of the Asiatic Society was held at the Society's apartment, in Chouringhee; J. H. Harrington, esq. President, in the chair. Mr. John Ahmuty and Mr. George Chester were elected members, and M. du Bonde Beauchesne, of Paris, an honorary member, of the Society. Mr. B. H. Hodgson, assistant to the resident at Katmandoo, presented, to be deposited in the museum, through the medium of Mr. W. B. Bayley, Vice-president, a great number of valuable and curious articles from Bhote. Among these multifarious curiosities, is a large spiral horn, said to belong to the unicorn, and, with it, drawings of the animal made by a Bhotea peasant. The drawings are stated to convey the true image of a living animal of the deer kind, out of the centre of whose forehead grows a horn of the description transmitted. The animal is described as gregarious, graminivorous, and its flesh good to eat.

University in London.—Mr. Thomas Campbell has addressed a letter to Mr. Brougham, in which he recommends the establishment of an University in London, "for effectively and multifariously teaching, examining, exercising, and rewarding with honours, in the liberal arts and sciences, the youth of our middling rich people, between the age of fifteen or sixteen, and twenty"—by the middling rich, he meaning "all between mechanics and the enormously rich."

Weights and Measures.—The new Act for regulating weights and measures, will create trouble at first to persons in trade, and be the subject of confusion with their customers. They will apply more particularly, however, to the beer, wine, and spirit trade; and as the penalties of former Acts attach to the present, it behoves those concerned to be prepared by the first of May, the day on which the Act takes place, with the legalized measures, weights, bushel, &c. As an example of the variations and their complexity, we mention, that the weights are to be regulated from 1 oz. to 4lb. by grains Troy; and from 4 lb. to 7 lb. by drachms Avoirdupois; thus we find the present ounce too heavy by ⅛th of a grain Troy; and the 4 lb. too heavy by 8 grains Troy; the 7 lb. too heavy by ¼ drachm Avoirdupois; and the 1 cwt. is 8 drachms too heavy. The new gallon beer measure will be about one-sixtieth less than the present, a reduction too small to produce any alteration in the retail price. In wine measure the variation is very considerable; the new gallon being as nearly as possible one fifth larger than the present. A tun of wine, therefore, which continues to be 252 gallons, will hereafter be equal to 302 gallons and upwards, if measured by the present standard. A correspondent price will of course be made; the quart of wine now sold at 5s. must be charged 6s. Spirits, it 15s. per gallon, will take a proportionate rise to 18s. The new bushel will also exceed the present by about one-thirty second part; for instance, 100 bushels of coals by the present measure will not be quite equal to 97 of the new, and taking it the reverse way, 100 bushels by the new bushel will be equal to something more than 103 bushels of the present. Although a complete uniformity of weights has not been secured, still very great benefit will accrue by there being only *two* authorised *pound* weights in the kingdom. The establishing of a uniformity of measures was extremely desirable; there were pre-

viously no less than three authorised varieties, besides an indefinite number of others adopted by usage. The enforcement of the sale of wine in the full quart would also be useful. In France, if a bottle of wine is asked for, one short of measure is generally given as in England, perhaps 14 to the dozen; but if the purchaser demands a *litre*, or a proper measure equivalent to our quart, it must be brought in two bottles, and no more is to be paid for it. The cheat respecting wine-bottles and measures in England is truly disgraceful, dear as that article is at best.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Royal Academy of Sciences.—At a late sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at the Institute on Monday 17th, Count Chaptal was President, and Baron Cuvier Secretary. Nothing of any interest took place at this meeting, the business being principally confined to the election of new members for the present year. Some new works were laid upon the table; among the rest the 7th number of a Voyage round the World, by Captain Freycinet; the 45th and 46th numbers of the Natural History of the Mammiferes, by M. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire; and the last number of Physiological Observations, by M. Laplace. A letter was read by the President from the Society of Geography, presenting to the Academy the 1st volume of their Collection of Travels and Memoirs, and requesting the patronage and encouragement of the Academy to their new Society. Several Memoirs were read.

The Section of Surgery of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris, which now fills the place of the Academy of Surgery, held its first annual public sitting on Thursday the 20th. Baron Portal, perpetual Honorary President of the Academy, presided, and attracted a very numerous auditory. M. Richerand, Secretary of the Section, pronounced an able discourse on the progress made by Surgery within the last thirty years; and several papers were read: among the rest a very interesting Memoir, by Professor Roux, on the Suture of the *Velum Palatinum*, a most ingenious operation, invented a few years ago by that skilful surgeon, and which he has already put in practice twelve times. The object of this operation is to restore the free use of speech to those who are deprived of it by the division of the *velum palatinum*, a vice in conformation of the inside of the mouth, which is almost as common as the *labia leporina*, or hare-lip. This invention is one of the most important and useful that has been made in surgery within a considerable time; and the reading of the Memoir excited the general applause of the meeting.

Société Royale des Bonnes Lettres.—The Royal Society of *Good* Letters was founded four years since, by a number of literary Royalists, to counterbalance the revolutionary doctrines which poured in torrents from the press. Reading and lecture rooms were established, and several literary and scientific men delivered lectures twice a week during the winter season; in which elegant literature, religion, and morals, were mixed up. The Cabinet Ministers and principal persons of the State honoured it with their protection in becoming members, and M. de Chateaubriand accepted the presidency. As it may be easily guessed, it is the tool of a party for the assistance of the priesthood, and will do nothing for literature.

Royal Institute of France. Academie Francaise, Jan. 4, 1825.—M. Lemercier presented his translation, in French verse, of the Heroic Songs of the Greek Mountaineers and Sailors, 1 vol. in 8vo.—M. Ch. Pougens, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, presented the second volume of his "Archeologie Française, or Vocabulary of old Words that have fallen into disuse, and that it would be advisable to restore to modern Language," 1 vol. in 8vo.—M. Fontanier presented, 1st, his work, entitled, "Key to the Etymology of all Languages in general, and of the French Language in particular," 1 vol. in 12mo.; and 2d, Louis Racine's Poem on Religion, of which he has published a new edition, with a Sketch of the Author's Life, together with Notes and Appendices at the end of each Canto, 1 vol in 8vo. — M. de Chateauneuf presented, with his respectful homage to the Academy, two Comedies in five acts, and in prose, imitated from Sheridan; the first entitled "The School for Scandal," and the second, "The Three Rivals, or the Romantic Daughter."—M. de Saur and M de Saint Geniés laid before the Assembly, 1st, "The Adventures of Faust and his Descent into Hell, 3 vols. in 12mo.; and 2d, "The Sacrifice Prevented," a piece in three acts, written in verse. —M. Albert de Montemont presented to the Academy his translation into French verse of "The Pleasures of Hope," a poem by Thomas Campbell, followed by

two Odes.—M. Boscheron presented his Essays, in poetry, 1 vol. in 8vo.—M. Ch. Ed. Lambert laid before the Assembly his "Historical Memoir on the Battle of Formigny," 1 vol. in 8vo.—M. Lemontey read a paper containing some reflections on the subject of the Russian Language and Literature.

Statistics of Paris.—The following details of the consumption of the City of Paris, are extracted from an official statement:—The consumption of Paris in 1823 was in liquors, 915,958 hectolitres of wine; 51,416 hectolitres of brandy; 11,465 hectolitres of cider and perry; 16,860 hectolitres of vinegar; 130,069 hectolitres of beer. There was a greater consumption in 1823 than in 1822 of wine, by 77,445 hectolitres; and of brandy by 8652 hectolitres; but the consumption of beer was less by 46,690 hectolitres. There was sold in 1822, in Paris, 3,196,146 pounds of grapes; while in 1823 there were sold but 536,717 pounds. In 1823 there were eaten in Paris 76,018 oxen, and 10,394 cows; 71,096 calves; 365,048 sheep; 89,562 pigs and boars; besides 1,011,376 pounds of meat *à la main* (poultry, rabbits, &c.); 1,218,948 pounds of tripe, offal, &c.; and 3,063,562 pounds of dry cheese. The amount of sea fish sold in Paris during 1823, was 4,027,196 francs (161,088*l.*); of oysters, 889,965 francs (35,598*l.*); of fresh-water fish, 547,191 francs (21,887*l.*); of poultry and game, 8,037,875 francs (321,515*l.*); of butter, 8,465,824 francs (338,572*l.*); of eggs, 3,857,148 francs (154,280*l.*) The consumption of grain and flour is always estimated at about 1500 bags per day. There were sold 9,026,914 *lottes* (bundles) of hay; 13,786,260 *lottes* of straw; and 1,108,058 hectolitres of oats, which is a greater quantity than in the preceding years.

Barometer in Paris.—It has been observed, as a very remarkable circumstance in Paris, during the latter end of the year 1824, that the barometer has, in general, been exceedingly high, considering the bad weather that has prevailed, and the great quantity of moisture in the atmosphere; at the same time that the wind has almost invariably been in a quarter that is not considered as having a tendency to raise the mercury in that valuable instrument; that is, from the south-west quarter, which has been the prevailing wind for a long series of time. There has been in Paris almost constant and incessant rain. The only intervals of fair weather that have occurred, and they but rarely, were when the wind got round a few points to the west, or the northward of west, when the rain ceased; and invariably, a few hours after, the wind again got to the south-west, the rain again commenced to fall. It would appear as if a revolution had taken place in the laws of the barometer, as far as regards the immediate vicinity of Paris.

New Mortars.—M. Paixhains has invented a mortar which throws bombs horizontally, exactly in the same manner that cannon discharge balls. It was lately proved at Brest, in the presence of a committee of superior naval officers, and answered every expectation; carrying as far as the largest ship guns. The bomb went true to the direction, and the effect produced was so powerful, that considerable changes are to be immediately made in the naval *materiel.* "In consequence of this invention (says the *Journal des Debats*) large ships will no longer have the advantage of crushing smaller vessels without running risk: a well-directed discharge from one of these bombs may blow up or sink the largest ship."

White Bread.—Dr. Magendie tried the experiment of feeding dogs upon white bread and water, but all the patients died within fifty days, whilst those to whom he had given household bread (pain de munition), which only differed from the white bread by retaining a quantity of the bran, continued to thrive very well upon it. It is remarkable that one of the dogs that died, had been even put upon his usual nourishment between the 40th and 45th days, but nothing could save him from the fatal effects of white bread.

Necrology.—A parting glance at the events of the year 1824 in France, sums up the losses, by death, of a king, a princess, thirteen peers, five members of the Chamber of Deputies, many magistrates, two judges, five persons high in the civil administration, a cardinal, two archbishops, two bishops; two consuls of the Revolution, as well as a prince; one of the five members of the Directory and three of the Convention; three members of the Academy.

The Diorama.—The celebrated painters of the Diorama are preparing a piece that will even eclipse their former splendid performances; it is a view of Rouen; and they have imagined a storm, which abates—a rainbow appears—the storm returns, and so on, till the illusion is beyond all that can be conceived, or has even yet been produced by the art.

Literary Newspaper.—A new literary newspaper has been established in Paris, named the "*Globe*," and conducted by a young man of no mean talents called Desclozeaux. His principal aim is to establish a work, in which criticism, honest and impartial criticism, shall be the pro-

minent feature. His views are moreover directed to the world beyond the range of Paris, which in the eyes of most of the journalists of that capital seems the boundary of the universe. He endeavours to render sound principles and literary independence the vogue, and to reform the periodical literature of his country from the influence of passion and pay. He hopes to embrace a wider scope, and to see things with more enlarged views than the prejudices of most of his periodical brethren will allow them; still preserving inviolate his feelings of attachment to his country, and seeking to improve where improvement is become necessary, and to work for her glory upon the basis of reason and true policy rather than on the old grounds of custom and prejudice. This journal was begun in September last, and has hitherto been conducted in a way highly creditable to its first professions.

ITALY.

Archæology.—In the first volume of the "Memoirs of the Archæological Society" lately established at Naples, is a dissertation by Fr. Rossi, on a medal of Crispus Cæsar, the son of Constantine, which was found at Capua, bearing the legend, *Virtus exercit*: also, another dissertation by the same learned person on an inscription of P. Ælius Mucianus, couched as follows:—"P. Ælio Muciano spec. leg. II. adjut. P. Ælio Muciano speculatori legionis secundæ adjutrices." M. Rossi particularly applies himself to define, with precision, the signification of the word *speculator* among the ancients. The same volume contains a memoir by M. Andres, on the subject of Eustathius's commentary on Homer. M. Andres also treats on a geographical chart of 1455, in which is indicated the position of the Antilles. M. Avellino has described a golden crown which was found in 1813, in an ancient tomb near Armento, in the Basilicate. This crown is composed of oak leaves, interwoven with small branches and flowers; among which, the rose, the narcissus, the anemone, &c. are distinctly to be recognised. Upon the flowers and the leaves the chaser has represented some bees; and there are six figures—four female and two male.* This crown furnishes M. Avellino with the opportunity of discussing the crowns of the ancients, and particularly the manner of composing them for different purposes. It was this kind of crown of which two thousand were presented at the obsequies of Sylla; and such were the crowns, which, according to Plutarch, all the towns of Thessaly consecrated to the manes of Pelopidas. The author has shewn much erudition in this paper. M. Carcari has explained an inscription which was discovered in 1765, on the gate of the Temple of Isis, at Pompeii, concerning a Numerius Popidius admitted into the number of the Decurions for having restored the Temple. In ancient times, as at present, liberality to the church was highly honoured. The inscription is as follows:—"N. Popidius, n. f. celsinus ædem Isidis terræ motu conlapsam a fundamento P. S. restituit hunc ob liberalitatem cum esset annorum sexs ordini suo gratis adlegerunt." The sexs is ambiguous. M. Carcani indulges in the not very happy conjecture, that this devotee, Popidius, was, perhaps, a child of six years old, to whom his father transferred the honour of having rebuilt the edifice. It is said that the second volume of the Memoirs of the Society will contain drawings of this Temple of Isis.

GERMANY.

Bavaria.—In the Cabinet of Drawings at Munich, there has lately been found one, equally remarkable as a drawing and a manuscript. A notice at the back gives the following account of it:—"Questo disegno è originale di Benv. Cellini, presentato esso nell' Accademia de' Pittori in Firenze di sua invenzione per l' impresa della detta Accademia con la spiegazione scritta di sua mano."—[This is the original drawing of Benvenuto Cellini, designed by him, and presented to the Academy of Painting at Florence for the seal of this Academy, with the explanation in his own hand-writing.]

Vasari, in his life of the sculptor Fra. Giov. Agnolo Montorsoli, mentions that the Academy of Painting at Florence was founded in 1561 out of the old company of St. Luke, by the advice of that artist, with the co-operation of the author himself, and under the protection of the Grand Duke Cosmo the Magnificent. Benvenuto, who was at that time at Florence, and a year after finished his famous crucifix in marble, is named as one of its principal members. Vasari also says, that the Academy proposed adopting new arms instead of the former of the Compagnia di S. Luca, which contained the winged bull of that Evangelist, and that on this occasion many beautiful designs were presented by the artists, and among the rest the above drawing, of the authenticity of which there can be no doubt. It is washed with brown, and the outlines lightly marked with ink. In an upright oval, about six inches in length, there is the figure of Apollo, with a bow and arrow and a floating mantle; the Serpent writhes behind his feet. The figure is designed with great boldness and

dignity, and in the peculiar style of the Master. Under the oval are the following lines. "La inscrizione d'intorno al Sigillo è questa:

'Apollo è sol la luce
Cosmo è principio a la gran scuola e Duce.'"

The inscription round the seal is as follows:

"'Apollo alone is the light;
Cosmo the beginning of the great School and Duke."

This ingenious inscription is followed by the explanation of the drawing, a remarkable illustration of the character of Cellini. "The great planet the Sun is alone the light of the Universe, and the ancients and our forefathers represented it under the figure of Apollo; when after the great Deluge, which covered the whole earth, all the waters had returned to their place, there remained a thick mist which hindered the earth from producing fruit; but the sun so penetrated it with its rays, that it was dispersed. Hence the ancients represented Apollo with a bow and arrows, with which he killed the serpent Python, for so they fabulously called this thick mist; and so I have designed him, for I think that our Academy of Painting is worthy of the beautiful emblem; for as the former is the true light of the universe, so is design the only and true light of all the actions of men of every profession. For Design is of two kinds; the first is that which is in the imagination; the second proceeds from the first, and manifests itself in lines; and this has made Man so bold, that he has ventured to rival the great father Apollo, who causes to spring up plants and herbs, flowers and animals, all wonderful things and ornaments to our earth. And now Man, by the aid of design, has built upon the earth great cities with stupendous palaces, theatres, temples, towers, halls, houses, and bridges. He has also adorned them with beautiful figures of animals, with marbles and metals, and decorated the interior of these surprising edifices with paintings. Then he has adorned himself with jewels and gold, and all this he has effected by the admirable art of design; and because Apollo is the true master of it, he therefore appeared to me to be also its true symbol."

HOLLAND.

Great Canal.—The new canal of Amsterdam, forming a communication from the ocean to that city, exceeds in depth and dimensions any similar work in Great Britain. A forty-four gun frigate has already made the passage, and there is sufficient capacity for a ship even of eighty guns.

RUSSIA.

Russian Maritime Expedition.—Captain Litke, on his return from his third voyage to Nova-Zembla, disembarked at Archangel on the 12th of September 1823. In the report which he has published, he mentions having found, in latitude 69 44 N., and longitude 8 33 W. the Bay of Matovsky, of which he gives a description. He reached 7C 48 of latitude; but being obstructed by ice, returned to Nova-Zembla. A storm, by which his vessel was damaged, prevented him from completely examining that island in every respect.

Siberian Gods.—The Civil Governor of Tobolsk has sent to the Cabinet of Natural History of the University of Moscow, two statues cast in copper; one of which, found by a peasant in the district of Ichimsk, represents, according to tradition, one of the gods formerly adored by the Siberians; the other was found on the banks of the Irtych.

Petersburg.—The Academy has completed and published, in six volumes, its grand Dictionary of the Russian Language. M. Sokolof, the Perpetual Secretary of the Academy, has been appointed a Councillor of State, and, as well as Karamsin the historian, and the poet Joukovsky, has received the decorations in brilliants of the Second Class of Saint Anne.

ICELAND.

Letters from Iceland state, that the eruption of the volcanoes Kotlugjan and Orfildsjokelen has ceased, but that another element had since occasioned the greatest ravages. Kotlugjan had been throwing up with so much force immense masses of water, that the neighbouring country was inundated, and three men became the victims of the phenomenon. The last winter was not cold, although a great quantity of snow had fallen amidst terrible storms of wind.

UNITED STATES.

Dr. Elihu Tudor, who was a Lieutenant in the army of General Wolfe in the celebrated battle on the Heights of Abraham in 1750, is now living at East Windsor, Connecticut, at the advanced age of 94 years. He is supposed to be the only surviving Officer of General Wolfe's army in Europe or America. He continues to receive a pension from the British Government. Dr. Tudor graduated at Yale College in 1750; and before he entered the army was a Surgeon in the British Navy.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New species of Potatoe.—These potatoes are of a long shape, have a smooth white skin, and appear to have a greater number of *eyes* than any other; but their peculiarity is their fecundity, and their growing together in clusters, as from the centre of a circle. They were presented to Mr. J. Phillips the grower, by Mr. Sheppard, of the Liverpool Botanic Garden, in the spring of 1823, being a new species from Canada. From the above thirty-nine sets were procured, and planted in the beginning of April. The plants came on remarkably well, but were nearly all destroyed by a pig, which got into the garden; what remained were reserved for sets the following year, but were diminutive and unripe when taken out of the earth. In the spring of last year (1824) a piece of ground measuring twelve feet six inches by eight feet, was reserved for another trial, and the sets, though very indifferent, were planted in that space, at the distance of ten inches asunder and fifteen between the rows. The crop was taken up on the 8th of October, and produced 514 potatoes, weighing 103 lbs. Many of them were found growing together in clusters of six and seven, and in measuring some of the largest, they were found to be seven and a half and eight inches long, and six and a half in circumference. This potatoe is of the kidney species, thin skinned, and remarkably good, either roasted or boiled, and being what is called a remarkably good *cropper*, will be found serviceable either for the table or for cattle. It will not answer as an early potatoe, being then sweet and waxy; but when ripe, is perfectly white and mealy. Should the next year's crop be proportionably productive, there will be sufficient to dispose of, so as to make the potatoe generally known.

An improved Method of obtaining early Crops of Peas, after severe Winters. By T. A. Knight, Esq. F.R.S. &c.—Considering even trivial improvements to be important relatively to the management of those species of plants upon the culture of which much labour and capital are annually expended, for private use and for the supply of the public markets, I address to the Horticultural Society the following *account of a mode of obtaining an early crop of peas*, which I have practised with great success in the present spring. When severe winters have proved fatal to crops of peas sown the preceding autumn, many gardeners have experienced the advantages of raising other plants in pots, with artificial heat, early in the spring, and subsequently transplanting them into the common soil: and the object of the present communication is only to describe an improvement in the mode of repeating this operation. In the present spring, my garden, owing to its soil being cold, and the climate rather inhospitable, did not contain, in the end of February, a single living pea-plant; and I purposely delayed the experiment, which I proceed to relate, till the first day of March. Upon that day the ground was prepared, and part of the seed sown, as usual, in rows, where the plants were to remain; at the same time other peas, of the same early kind, were sown in circles within the circumference of pots of ten inches in diameter, inside measure. These pots were nearly filled with a compost of a peculiar kind, from the highly nutritive and stimulating qualities of which I anticipated much acceleration in the growth of my plants, with the advantages of being able to remove them, at the proper period, to the open ground, without having their roots at all detached from their pasture, owing to the fibrous organic texture of the compost. This was made of equal parts of thin turf, to which much lifeless herbage was attached, and unfermented horse-dung, without litter; and a quantity of the ashes of burnt weeds, containing, as usual, a good deal of burnt mould, equivalent in bulk to about one-twelfth of the other materials. Equal parts of fresh soil, with unfermented horse-dung, with litter, and a small quantity of quick-lime, or wood-ashes, would probably operate as powerfully as the compost above described. The whole was reduced to small fragments, and well intermixed; and the pots were filled with it within an inch of their tops. The peas were then sown upon the surface of the compost, and covered with common mould; and the pots were placed in my peach-house. In this they remained till the plants were an inch high, when they were removed into the open air; but they were protected during the night, for some time, and particularly when the character of the evening indicated the probability of frost. In the last week of March the plants were taken from the pots, and planted in rows in the open ground; and I have the satisfaction to observe, that very nearly the whole of the compost adhered firmly to their roots; and that their growth subsequently was not apparently checked, in any degree, by their transplantation. They were placed in rows contiguous to those which had been previously sown, a small quantity of compost, similar to that put into the pots, being added; and the common mould was then closed round their roots, and raised upon each side of the rows. Sticks to support and

protect the plants were immediately added, in rather more than the ordinary number and quantity; and subsequently no particular care or attention was paid to them. On the morning of the 29th of April, I ascertained the comparative growth of my plants, which had been subjected to the different modes of treatment above mentioned, in two rows which grew contiguous to each other: when I found the height of those which had been raised in pots to be fifteen inches, and that of the others to be scarcely four inches; and I much doubt whether I ever possessed, in the most favourable season, as forward a crop of peas as my garden now contains. Many causes appear to me to have operated in conjunction to produce the foregoing effects. It has long been known that snow does not, in winter, lie so long upon ground which has been manured in the same season with fresh unfermented horse-dung, as upon unmanured ground; and therefore I conclude that some degree of heat existed in, and emanated from, the compost, though probably never in a sufficient degree to have been sensible to the touch of any warm-blooded animal. If placed in a considerable heap, such a compost as that described, and even when the horse-dung is much less in quantity, will heat violently. I have often suffered the compost of this kind, which I employ for pine-apples, to become hot, to prevent the subsequent appearance of earth-worms in it. If heat was in any degree generated by the compost in which the peas grew, the escape of it was necessarily retarded by the numerous sticks by which the ground was partially covered; and little injury could have been sustained from the shade of those, because the quantity of light, comparatively with the temperature of the air, and growth of the plants, is very great after the vernal equinox; and it is every day increasing in power and influence. Another cause of the rapid growth of the transplanted peas has probably been the very favourable state of the soil in which they have been placed, it having been turned over with the spade immediately before transplantation took place: for peas never thrive well in strong soils, when such have been compressed and soddened, in early spring, by much moisture. But the chief causes of their very rapid growth have, I believe, been the highly nutritive and stimulating quality of the compost, and the presence of some degree of additional warmth. For I have in former seasons derived great advantage from placing a moderate quantity of nearly similar compost immediately under rows of peas, which have been sown in the usual manner; except that the seeds were placed upon the surface of the soil, within which the compost had been buried, and covered by having had the soil collected from each side to form a ridge over them. In all cases where a compost of the kind I have described is employed to accelerate the growth of dwarfish and early peas, it should be used in small quantities only, that the early growth of the plants may be promoted without excessive luxuriance being given.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent to Thomas Bury, of Salford, for an Improvement in dyeing, or producing a permanent Nankeen Colour, on Cotton, Wool, Skein Yarn, and certain other Articles.—The improvement consists solely in the use of the bark of the cork-tree instead of woods or other materials heretofore used in dyeing a nankeen colour. The bark may be used and applied as follows: for every twenty pounds weight of skein yarn, cotton, wool, or the same weight of other articles, prepare a mordant for dyeing a nankeen colour in the usual manner; pass the articles intended to be dyed through the mordant from ten to fifteen minutes, then wash them well, and rinse them in a decoction of the bark of the cork-tree, of about fourteen gallons of water to twelve pounds weight of the bark, ground, or well bruised or crushed; which operation of rinsing will be effected in from ten to fifteen minutes. Then prepare another mordant for dyeing a nankeen colour in the usual manner: pass the articles intended to be dyed through this mordant from ten to fifteen minutes, then wash off in soap and warm water, or hartshorn and warm water, and dry. This invention is not confined to this particular mode of preparing and applying the bark of the cork-tree, it being obvious that the mode of preparing and applying it may be varied, but consists in the use and application of the bark of the cork-tree, in whatever form it may be prepared and applied.

Siemen's Improvement on the Process of making Brandy from Potatoes.—The introduction of this process, which has been adopted in many parts of Germany and in the north of Europe, has been recommended to the Swedish government by M. Berzelius, and to the Danish government by Professor Oersted. From the trials made at Copenhagen, it would appear that one-third more brandy is produced than by the usual processes. In Professor Oersted's report, we find the following account of the process. The potatoes are put into a close wooden

vessel, and exposed to the action of steam, which heats them more than boiling water. The potatoes can thus be reduced to the state of the finest paste with the greatest facility, it being necessary only to stir them with an iron instrument furnished with cross pieces. Boiling water is then added to the paste, and afterwards a little potash, rendered caustic by quick-lime. This dissolves the vegetable albumen which opposes the complete conversion of the potatoe starch into a fluid. Professor Oersted frees the potatoe brandy from its peculiar flavour by means of the chlorate of potash, which is said to render it equal to the best brandy made from

NEW PATENTS.

List of Scotch Patents, from July to Dec. 1824.

W. Busk, of Broad-street, London, for improvements in the means or method of propelling or moving ships, boats, or other floating bodies. August 4, 1824.

M. Bush, of Westham, for improvements on machinery or apparatus for printing calicoes, and other fabrics. August 13, 1824.

J. Foot, of Church-street, Spitalfields, silk-manufacturer, for an improved umbrella. Sept. 1, 1824.

R. Lloyd, of the Strand, and J. Rowbotham, of Great Surrey-street, for hats upon a new construction. Aug. 30, 1824.

W. H. Horrocks, of Stockport, for a new apparatus for giving tension to the warp in looms. Aug. 31, 1824.

J. G. Bodmer, of Manchester, for improvements in the machinery for cleaning, carding, drawing, roving, and spinning of cotton and wool. Sept. 21, 1824.

J. L. Bradbury, of Manchester, for a new mode of twisting, spinning, or throwing silk, cotton, wool, linen, or other threads or fibrous substances. Sept. 23, 1824.

J. Parkes, of Manchester, for a method of manufacturing salt. Sept. 25, 1824.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in the method of preparing and manufacturing silk for weaving and other purposes. Sept. 29, 1824.

P. Chel, of Earl's-court, Kensington, for improvements on machinery for drawing, roving, and spinning flax, wool, waste silk, or other fibrous substances. October 25, 1824.

S. Broadmeadow, of Abergavenny, for a new and improved method of manufacturing and purifying inflammable gases, by the admission and admixture of atmospheric air. October 29, 1824.

J. Tetlow, of Manchester, for improvements in power-looms for weaving various articles. Oct. 29, 1824.

J. Smith, of Old-street, London, for improvements on a machine for washing, cleansing, and whitening cotton, linen, silk, and woollen garments, or piece goods. Nov. 6, 1824.

T. R. Guppy, of Bristol, gentleman, for improvements in masting vessels. Nov. 6, 1824.

S. Hall, of Basford, for an improved steam-engine. Nov. 6, 1824.

H. Schroder, of Hackney, for a new filter. Nov. 30, 1824.

J. Head, of Banbury, for improvements in machinery for making cord or platt for boot and stay laces. Dec. 2, 1824.

Patents lately granted.

J. Deykin and W. H. Deykin, of Birmingham, for an improvement in the manufacture of certain military, naval, and other uniform and livery buttons. Dec. 23, 1824.

D. Stafford, of Liverpool, for improvements on carriages. Dec. 24, 1824.

S. Denison, of Leeds, and J. Harris, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for the purpose of making wove and laid paper. Jan. 1, 1825.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in machinery for making lace-net, commonly called bobbin-net. Jan. 12, 1825.

P. Erard, of Great Marlborough street, for improvements on piano-fortes. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. Jan. 5, 1825.

A. Tilloch, of Islington, for an improvement or improvements in the steam-engine, or in the apparatus connected therewith, and also applicable to other useful purposes. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. Henson and W. Jackson, both of Worcester, for improvements in machinery for making lace or net, commonly called bobbin-net. Jan. 11, 1825.

G. Gurney, of Argyle-street, surgeon, for an improved finger-keyed musical instrument; in the use of which a performer is enabled to hold or prolong the notes, and to increase or modify the tone, at pleasure. Jan. 11, 1825.

F. G. Spilsbury, of Leek, for improvements in weaving. Jan 11, 1825.

W. Hirst, of Leeds, for improvements in spinning and shabbing machines. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire, for improvements in the preparation or manufacture of sliver or slivers, or tops, from wool, or wool and cotton, or other suitable fibrous materials. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Derbyshire, for improvements in dressing and finishing woollen cloths. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. Lockett the elder, of Manchester, for improvements in producing or manufacturing a web or slob in the roller, shell, or cylinder, made of copper or other metal, used in the printing of calico, muslin, cotton, or linen cloths. Jan. 14, 1825.

J. F. Atlee, of Marchwood, for a process by which planks and other scantlings of wood of every description will be prevented from shrinking, and will be altered and materially improved in their durability, closeness of grain, and power of resisting moisture, so as to render the same better adapted for ship-building, and other building purposes; for the construction of furniture, and all other purposes where close or compact wood is desirable, in so much that the wood so prepared will become a new article of commerce and manufacture, which he intends calling Condensed Wood. Jan. 11, 1825.

G. Sayner, of Hunslet, Leeds, and J. Greenwood, of Gomersall, for improvements in the mode or manner of sawing and cutting wood and timber by machinery. Jan. 11, 1825.

T. Magrath, of Dublin, for a composition to preserve animal and vegetable substances. Jan. 11, 1825.

T. Magrath, of Dublin, for an improved apparatus for conducting and containing water and other fluids, and preserving the same from the effects of frost. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. Phipps, of Upper Thames-street, London, and C. Phipps, of River, Kent, for an improvement or improvements in machinery for making paper. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. S Burnett, of London-street, for a new method of lessening the drift of ships at sea, and better protecting them in gales of wind. Jan. 11, 1825.

J. Andrew, G. Tarlton, and J. Shepley, all of Crumpshall, near Manchester, for improvements in the construction of a machine used for throstle and water-spinning of thread or yarn, whether the said thread or yarn be fabricated from cotton, flax, silk, wool, or any other fibrous substance, or mixture of substances, whatsoever; which said improved machine is so constructed as to perform the operations of sizing and twisting in, or otherwise removing, the superfluous fibres from the said thread or yarn, and is also applicable to the purpose of preparing a roving for the same. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. Booth, of Congleton, and M. Bailey, of Congleton, for improvements in spinning, doubling, throwsting, and twisting, silk, wool, cotton, flax, hemp, and such like materials. Jan. 11, 1825.

W. Rudder, of Egbaston, for improvements in cocks for drawing off liquids. Jan. 18, 1825.

W. Church, of Birmingham, for improvements in casting cylinders, tubes, and other articles, of iron, copper, and other metals. Jan. 18, 1825.

F. Melville, of Glasgow, for a method of securing that description of small piano-fortes, commonly called square piano-fortes, from the injuries to which they are liable from the tension of the strings. Jan. 18, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

AGRICULTURE.

Te simonies in favour of Salt as a Manure, and a Condiment for Horse, Cow, and Sheep, &c. By the Rev. B. Dacre, A. L. S. 8vo. 6s.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Last Days of the Emperor Napoleon, by Doctor Antommarchi, his Physician. 2 vol. 8vo.

These volumes form the termination of Napoleon's history—the last record of his sufferings and dissolution. A death-bed scene, under any circumstances, excites an awful curiosity; but the last moments of a life like Napoleon's are full of a deeper interest. Dr. Antommarchi has detailed, with minute precision, the progress and event of that disorder; the fatal result of which was prognosticated by Mr. O'Meara. Under the influence of this painful disease, the character of the Emperor might naturally be expected to display itself in a new light; and we accordingly look with some eagerness to this scene of his final sufferings. Throughout the whole of his painful sickness, his conduct appears to have been uniformly kind and considerate towards those around him; and though he not unfrequently displayed somewhat of an imperial obstinacy in rejecting the advice of his physicians, yet, upon the whole, his frame of mind was as resigned and composed as, under such circumstances, could be expected. We naturally look with anxiety, in a narrative like this, for traces of the feelings with which, at such a time, Napoleon regarded his past life. It might have been expected some doubts would have arisen in his breast as to the line of conduct which he had pursued with regard to France. Nothing of the kind, however, with the exception of one slight allusion, appears to have occurred. He never seems to have regretted the part which he played—that he threw away the chance of securing the liberty of his country, for the crown, which, in the end, was torn from his brow.

Dr. Antommarchi, like all who approached Napoleon, soon became devotedly attached to him. This feeling, of course, excited a correspondent regard on the part of his illustrious patient, who appears to have found no inconsiderable pleasure in chatting with his physician. As was his custom, Napoleon, on these occasions, generally made himself the topic of conversation, and entered much at large into various "passages" of his life. Of the accuracy with which Dr. A. has reported these conversations, it is, of course, difficult to judge. Many of the anecdotes which he has preserved respecting the Emperor, are, however, highly characteristic. The following deserves to be recorded as a proof that he retained to the last, after all the wonderful changes of his life, the strong natural affections of his youth.

"The Emperor felt better. I had been speaking to him about Rome; and all his recollections had centred on his mother. He recalled her affection — the tender care she had bestowed upon him; and, suddenly stopping—'You are much attached to me, Doctor; you care not for contrarieties, pain, or fatigue, when you can relieve my sufferings; yet all this is not maternal solicitude. Ah! Mamma Letizia!' In saying this he hid his face."

As the time of his patient's dissolution approached, Dr. Antommarchi's narrative becomes more painfully interesting. It is not surprising that, at this time, Napoleon should manifest those strong superstitious feelings, for which, through life, he had been remarkable. The following circumstance occurred about a month before his death.

"At seven, some of the servants brought a report that they had seen a comet towards the East. 'A comet!' exclaimed Napoleon, with emotion, 'that was the sign, precursor of the death of Cæsar.' I came in in the midst of the agitation into which this report had thrown him. —'You have seen, Doctor?'—'No, Sire, nothing.'—'How so, the comet? It has been observed.'—'That is a mistake; I have looked at the sky for a length of time, without being able to discover any thing of the kind.'—'Labour lost, Doctor; I am at the end of my career, every thing tells me so; you alone persist in concealing the fact from me; but to what purpose? Why should I deceive myself? I am, however, wrong to complain. You are attached to me, and wish to save me the agony of knowing my fate. I feel grateful for your intention.'"

Dr. Antommarchi writes with all the warm feeling of a partisan; which has, no doubt, in some instances, led him to form exaggerated views of things. Thus, during his stay in London, previous to his departure for St. Helena, he appears, from some strange misapprehension, actually to have entertained fears of bodily violence being offered to him. In his narrative he is occasionally too diffuse; but his affection for his subject has, probably, led him into this error. He, of course, inherits all his master's antipathy to the individuals who were entrusted with the custody of the Emperor.

The Spirit of the Age; or, Contemporary Portraits.* 1 vol. 8vo.

We have here another volume from the reckless, extravagant, and hasty, but acute, brilliant, spirit-stirring, and always entertaining pen of the author of "Table Talk;" for *his* it must be —or the devil's—as some one said of an anonymous voluntary of Handel's. That these Contemporary Portraits are by one or other of the artists we have referred to, will be the opinion of all connoisseurs who examine them; but as to *which* of the two it is, there will probably be considerable difference of judgment. At all events,

certain of the distinguished sitters ("on compulsion") will not easily be persuaded that any human hand could draw such portraits of them as they will here meet with. For our own parts, we incline to the belief that the production is a *joint* one. That there is much of the Table-talker in it, cannot be doubted; but as certain it is that there is not a little of "the devil." In short, to explain the matter at once, this extraordinary writer "hath a demon"—as he himself would probably be the last in the world to deny; and if we insist on his dismissing this occasionally obnoxious attendant, we must be content to part with *him* too, to all good purposes; for he could no more, without this aid, reach the beauties with which he presents us, than he can avoid the errors and extravagancies into which it sometimes leads him.

The volume before us, like all the former ones from the same pen, is full of ideas, and consequently full of entertainment. You cannot sleep over it. Nothing so surely and so quickly generates its like, as mental activity; and there are few, if any, modern pages so rife with it as those which proceed from the writer of this volume. He has here, too, got among

"Those *personal* themes which he loves best;"

and he revels among them, to his heart's *dis*content. The volume seems intended to embody the general pervading spirit of the day in which we live, under the form of a collection of Essays on those individual spirits who together make up the great sum (and an almost unprecedentedly great one it is) of English contemporary intellect. And this it does, to a certain extent—at the very least, as much as the desultory and undisciplined habits of the writer's mind, and the consequently incomplete and unsatisfactory character of his previous works, might lead us to expect. That he can treat of any subject whatever without saying something upon it, not only well worth attending to, but which no one else would or could have said, the very constitution of his mind forbids. It equally forbids that he should treat of any subject whatever in an absolutely full, fair, and sufficing manner. Accordingly, the Portraits before us, though most of them are admirably like in the general character of their expression, are at variance, not only with their originals, but with themselves, in certain individual details. And this must always be the case, where the artist cannot, or will not (whichever it may be) *fix* his attention upon the object to be pourtrayed, but is content to gain his notions of it from those casual glances which he happens to have caught of it in passing, or from that forced and momentary look which he compels himself to bestow when he places himself before it more than half against his will. What we have now said applies no less to the general subject of this very entertaining volume, than to the particular divisions of it.

But it is idle to complain of what a thing is *not*, when the purpose in view can be gained by examining and explaining what it *is*. Those, then, who desire to gain (ready made) an available notion of the intellectual characters of Sir Walter Scott, Lord Byron, Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Coleridge, Mr. Southey, Mr. Godwin, Mr. Moore, &c., will not easily find what they seek under so distinct, striking, and rememberable a form as here. But those who, misled by the title of this work, look into it for an adequate general estimate of the *spirit* of the age, will be disappointed. If, however, it had been called *Spirits* of the Age, there would have been little to complain of on this score. There is, much spirited and piquant writing in the volume.

Memoirs of the Life of John Philip Kemble, esq. By J. Boaden, Esq. 1*l*. 8s. 2 vols. 8vo.

HISTORY.

Memoirs of the Affairs of Europe from the Peace of Utrecht. 4to.

This work is attributed, and we believe correctly, to Lord John Russell, who might, without any injury to his reputation, have ventured to prefix his name to it. In perusing its well-written and amusing pages, it must be remembered that it does not aspire to the dignity of History, but is to be ranked amongst that no less valuable class of books—the Memoirs, of which it is to be wished that our literature possessed a more copious collection. We are too apt to undervalue the utility of such publications because we find them amusing, while in fact they often teach all the lessons of history in a more attractive form. The first half of the present volume is occupied with the Memoirs of the Court of France during the latter years of Louis XIV.; and, from the excellent picture which it gives of the manners, character, and spirit of the French Court at that period, will be found highly entertaining. If we were inclined to criticise this part of the work, we should say that the noble writer has not been sufficiently severe, or rather has not been strictly just, in estimating the character of Louis, who possessed no great qualities to counterbalance his vices. A great portion of the second book is devoted to our domestic history, and presents a clear and able view of English politics during the six years succeeding the peace of Utrecht. The author, it is evident, feels strongly with the Whigs of that day. In the latter part of the second book, the memoirs of France and Spain are only carried down to the year 1723. The present volume, therefore, must be regarded only as the first of a series which are to comprise the memoirs of European affairs down to the present day. The research, judgment, and good taste, displayed by the noble author at the commencement of his laborious task, induces us to express an earnest hope that he will not abandon it before its completion.

Histoire de la Revolution de 1688, en Angleterre, par Mazure. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Private Journal of Madame Campan; comprising Original Anecdotes of the French Court; with Extracts from her Correspondence, her Thoughts on Education, &c. 8vo. 12s.

This volume (notwithstanding the charge of favouritism, occasionally made against us) has never yet been noticed in the New Monthly, and would, probably, even now have been passed over, had it not been made the ground of a malignant attack on the Publisher, Mr. Colburn, in a contemporary journal, chiefly on account of the

title, the French of which was copied from the Paris edition, over which the English Publisher had no control. The one adopted by the translator, though certainly not strictly answering to the work, might well enough be allowed to pass, considering the haste with which translations are got up, since there are not, we believe, fifty pages in the volume that were not either written or spoken by Madame Campan. The writer of the article in question also quarrels with Mr. Colburn on account of the title of the third portion of the volume—the "Thoughts on Education." These thoughts are the substance of Madame Campan's large work on Education, and contain all that is useful in a book published in Paris at fourteen francs. The writer also supposes that Thoughts on Education is the title of the large work; whereas it is a title given to this abstract of it, as being the most unpretending that could be selected. But to proceed—

Madame Campan, who is well known as the writer of the most interesting Memoirs that have appeared in our time, was one of the most sensible women in France, and a person to whom her country will be indebted for first introducing into the Continental system of education, some of the solid qualities of our own. Instead of labouring to produce finished coquettes and brilliant ornaments, of a *salon*, Madame Campan engaged herself in forming less attractive, but far better and happier persons; affectionate daughters, excellent wives and mothers, and pious women. And for this task her admirable good sense, and unchanging good humour, her perseverance, and her virtues, rendered her eminently calculated. With far less that was striking and dazzling about her than Madame de Genlis, her plans are, in our eyes, much more attractive; and she has done far more good than that lady, because she was less governed by her imagination. Madame Campan seems, indeed, to have been an exception in this respect to the rest of her countrywomen. And instead of comparing her to any of those brilliant females, who have produced so much effect in our days, we should rather be inclined to class her, in point of practical good sense, and the constant desire of making people wiser and happier, which pervades all she writes, with the best and most pious women of our own country—with our Edgeworths and our Mores.

The work before us is a journal, edited by M. Maigne, an intimate friend of Madame Campan, of her remarks on various subjects, the curious anecdotes she related, both of the new and old courts, and the particulars of her behaviour during her last illness. Of the lively manner in which Madame Campan narrates an anecdote, we give the following examples;

"Madame Campan related to me a fact so extraordinary, that I cannot refrain from recording it here. The Marchioness de Forges, whose husband was grand falconer, resided at Versailles, in the year 1775. The Marchioness was pregnant; and, during child-birth, some unpleasant intelligence was communicated to her. If I recollect rightly, she was informed that one of her houses had been burnt down. The pains of child-birth immediately ceased, and the Marchioness continued pregnant for the space of twenty-five years. At the expiration of that period she died; and, on her body being opened, the child was found petrified. A few years previous to her death, the Marquess de Crequi said to her, in a drawing-room, "Madam, I think you would do well to swallow a tutor for your son; his beard must be beginning to grow by this time."

Her good sense and habits of self-respect are evident from this little anecdote:

"She informed me that Madame Murat one day said to her, 'I am astonished that you are not more awed in our presence; you speak to us with as much familiarity as when we were your pupils!'—'The best thing you can do,' replied Madame Campan, 'is to forget your titles, when you are with me; for I can never be afraid of queens whom I have held under the rod.'"

The details of her system at Ecouen are briefly summed up in a conversation with the Emperor Alexander:

"The Emperor enquired into the most minute particulars respecting the establishment of Ecouen, and I felt great pleasure in answering his questions. I recollect having dwelt on several points which appeared to me to be very important, and which were in their spirit hostile to aristocratical principles. For example, I informed his Majesty that the daughters of distinguished and wealthy individuals, and those of the humble and obscure, were indiscriminately confounded together in the establishment. If, said I, I were to observe the least pretension on account of the rank or fortune of parents, I should immediately put an end to it. The most perfect equality is preserved; distinction is awarded only to merit and industry. The pupils are obliged to cut out and make all their own clothes. They are taught to clean and mend lace; and two at a time, they by turns, three times a week, cook and distribute victuals to the poor of the village. The young females who have been brought up at Ecouen, or in my boarding-school at Saint-Germain, are thoroughly acquainted with every thing relating to household business, and they are grateful to me for having made that a part of their education. In my conversations with them, I have always taught them that on domestic management depends the preservation or dissipation of their fortunes. I impress on their minds the necessity of regulating with attention the most trifling daily expenses; but at the same time I recommend them to avoid making domestic details the subject of conversation in the drawing-room; for that is a most decided mark of ill breeding. It is proper that all should know how to do and to direct; but it is only for ill educated women, to talk about their carriages, servants, washing, and cooking.'

"'The monarch seemed to be interested in this conversation. He observed many points of resemblance between the Maison d'Ecouen, and the establishment which his mother had founded at St. Petersburgh; but this was not surprising, for both institutions had been planned on the model of St. Cyr.'"

The unpublished letters to her Son are full of the affection, frankness, and practical wisdom which might be expected from this virtuous, consistent, and intelligent woman; but we pass them over to come to the last part of the volume, entitled "Thoughts on Education;" which are divided under the heads of Public and Private;

and subdivided into chapters on Nursing, on the Habits of Children, on their Duties to Servants, to their Parents, and to God. From thence Madame Campan proceeds to dress, to the progressive steps to be followed in a private education, and to accomplishments. Under "Public Education," she discusses its advantages—the various plans—on punishments—and on reading Romances, &c.

To those who are interested in these subjects, we strongly invite attention to this interesting volume.

The actual State of the Mexican Mines, &c. from authentic Documents. By Sir William Adams. 8vo.

This pamphlet has been printed with the laudable design of explaining, as nearly as possible, the grounds upon which a company of shareholders have undertaken to work the Mexican mines: and contains, in a dense form, most of the information which has been gathered on this important subject—highly important to those who have embarked capital in the project. Besides a cursory view of the grounds upon which this great concern has been undertaken, there are authentic documents annexed, which shew the produce of the Mexican mines, and the reason of their ceasing to be worked even in the unsatisfactory mode of the Spaniards. The Mexican Revolution, it appears, put a stop to the labours of the miners; and the water gaining ground, soon reached such a depth, that their imperfect means of draining were not equal to recovering what had been lost. Mules and leather buckets formed their only method of keeping dry mines 800 or 900 feet deep. In 1822 the amount of gold and silver coined from the mines of Mexico, under these disadvantages, was 214,128 dollars in gold, and 5,543,254*l*. 4s. 6d. in silver. The total amount of money actually coined in Mexico alone, from the year 1690 to 1823, amounted to the prodigious sum of 60,238,008 dollars in gold, and 1,580,260,776*l*. 6s. 4½d. in silver. Grand total in 133 years, 1,640,498,784*l*. 6s. 4½. The official returns on this head are curious, and the pamphlet is well worthy perusal by the curious in mining and all statistical readers.

Domestic Duties, or Instructions to Young Married Women, on the Management of their Households, and the Regulation of their Conduct in the various relations and duties of Married Life, by Mrs. William Parker. 8vo.

The volume before us is one of those practical works which are of real value and utility. It is a perfect *Vade-Mecum* for the "young married lady," who may resort to it with confidence on all questions of household economy and etiquette. But what is still better, she may turn to its pages for advice and assistance on higher duties and more important subjects, which are admirably illustrated by the good sense and excellent feeling of the writer. It is scarcely possible to give any idea of the multifarious contents of this volume, which is divided under four general heads. 1. Social Relationships; 2. Household Concerns; 3. Regulation of Time; and, 4. Moral and Religious Duties:—from making a pudding to making a will; from pickling and preserving to bringing out a daughter, there is nothing omitted with which it behoves a lady to be acquainted.

Perhaps it ought to be stated that, in that portion of the work which relates to sickness in a family, the writer informs us that she is indebted to the assistance of an intelligent professional friend.

French Domestic Cookery; combining Economy with Elegance, &c. By an English Physician. 12mo. 7s.

Observations on the Management of Trusts, for the care of Turnpike Roads, &c. By J. L. M'Adam, Esq. 8vo. 6s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Journal of a Residence and Travels in Colombia during the years 1823 and 1824. By Capt. Charles Stuart Cochrane, of the Royal Navy. In 2 vols. 8vo.

It would afford matter for some curious speculation to compare the present state of Colombia, as it is represented in the lively and agreeable volumes before us, with its probable situation some half a century hence. Under the inspiring influence of a free government, what wonderful changes may we not expect to witness? At present, the spirit of improvement has but just begun to operate, and the Colombians are, for the first time, emerging from the state of ignorance and darkness into which the maternal affection of Spain had plunged them. Knowledge and refinement are, however, beginning to make rapid advances amongst them; and when we find the Colombian ladies purchasing Broadwood's best piano-fortes, we may rest assured that higher accomplishments are not neglected. The desire of improvement appears to be great; and, luckily, from their relations with England, it will be easily gratified.

The account which Captain Cochrane gives of the Colombians, is very cheering. Nothing but their own folly can now arrest them in their career. The mass of the people do not appear to be well informed; but they are, at all events, sufficiently enlightened to appreciate the benefit of a free government. In speaking of the inhabitants of Bogota, Capt. C. says—

"The men, taken as a body, are far handsomer than the women, and their dark complexions more agreeable to the eye. They are better educated, being generally able to read and write; beyond this their abilities rarely extend, as they are seldom seen reading, and scarcely ever devote any time to study, or improvement of the mind. They are particularly fond of political subjects, which engross their whole attention; but farther than the politics of their own country they do not venture, few being at all competent to discuss, or even contemplate the grand scale of the whole political world. I mean this, relatively speaking, of the body of the nation at large, and not individually, as there are many enlightened men in the executive government and congress, who are fully adequate to the comprehension and discussion of questions of the first magnitude and importance, and who would be an honour to any part of the world."

There is no act of their government more creditable to the Colombians than the provision which they have made for the ultimate extinction of slavery. The children of slaves are de-

clared to be free; and, in half a century, it is probable that slavery will be entirely worn out. What an example is this for the United States!

The style of living, and the amusements of the capital, are thus described by Capt. C.:

"The general routine of the day at Bogota commences with mass, which is attended by females and old men,—the men in general not giving themselves much trouble on this score. The women keep the house during the day, attending to domestic concerns, or lounging on their sofas. About half-past five they attend the Alameda, whence they return to receive visits until nine or ten o'clock; at which time they retire to bed."

A Narrative of Lord Byron's last Journey to Greece. Extracted from the Journal of Count Peter Gamba, who attended his Lordship on that Expedition. 8vo. 12s.

Although the public are already in possession of the principal facts detailed in this narrative, yet it is satisfactory to have them in the present more detailed and authentic form. The history of his expedition to Greece is the noblest portion of Lord Byron's biography; and is, at the same time, strongly illustrative of his high and singular character. He appears to have been led thither not only by his ardent and honest attachment to the cause of freedom, but likewise by a splendid ambition and strong love of personal distinction. He looked forward with eagerness to the first opportunity of distinguishing himself in the field; and it was with great difficulty that he was restrained by his physicians from taking a part in an expedition against the enemy, at a period when his health was in a very precarious state. This fire was, however, tempered by the reflection that, in the very responsible situation which he filled, prudence was the highest virtue which he could display; and, indeed, throughout the whole of his transactions in Greece he conducted himself with eminent discretion. The chivalrous ardour with which he had engaged in the cause manifested itself even on his death-bed. "He began," says Count Gamba, "to talk wildly, as if he were mounting a breach in an assault. He called out half in English, half in Italian—Forwards! Forwards! Courage—follow my example—don't be afraid, &c." At another time, on recovering his faculties, he spoke of Greece, saying—"I have given her my time, my means, my health—and now I give her my life—what could I do more?" The account of his last moments, which tallies in all material respects with that of his domestic, Fletcher, is highly interesting. A few anecdotes respecting Lord Byron are interspersed in this narrative; from amongst which we select the following:—

"Mavrocordato paid a long visit to Byron. It must not be supposed that their conversations on all occasions turned on nothing but public affairs: on the contrary, they talked now and then upon general topics: and I remember very well, that one evening when they were together, they had a sort of trial of skill as to their recollection of Turkish history. Mavrocordato is esteemed very accomplished in this particular, and tried Byron on the genealogy of the Ottoman emperors. Wherever there was any difference of opinion, we always found, on reference, that Byron was right. His memory, indeed, was surprisingly accurate. He said—'The Turkish history was one of the first books that gave me pleasure when a child; and I believe it had much influence on my subsequent wishes to visit the Levant, and gave, perhaps, the oriental colouring which is observed in my poetry.'"

Letters from the Irish Highlands. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

There is so much good intention and valuable information in this volume, that it cannot but warmly recommend itself to every reader. Its object is to correct the erroneous opinions which are entertained in England, with regard to the state of Ireland, by a lively and faithful representation of the Irish character, as it exists in a district little known to the English traveller. No object, indeed, can be more desirable than this. Year after year we continue to legislate for the unhappy Irish, in a strange ignorance of the real situation and character of the people, and the result is just what might be expected—that year after year the condition of Ireland seems to become more desperate. The present volume is written with strong feelings of good will towards the Irish peasantry, and with a hearty desire to suggest expedients for their relief and improvement. Upon some questions in which the principles of political economy are involved, the writers (for the letters are not all from the same hand) appear occasionally to have adopted erroneous notions; but this is of slight importance. The value of the work consists in the store of information which it contains, and in the agreeable and interesting manner in which that information is conveyed. The following extract will give some idea of the amusing matter which is mixed up with these letters.

"Dancing is as general an amusement here as in France; and that it does not so frequently come under the observation of a traveller is probably owing to the difference of climate, which prevents its being often enjoyed in the open air. In the middle ranks, the servants of the family commonly amuse themselves, on a Sunday evening, by dancing together; and among the peasants, it is so favourite an accomplishment, that some few of their hard-earned tenpennies are bestowed upon those itinerant masters who move from village to village, remaining just as long in each as they can find scholars and potatoes sufficient for their maintenance. Even in this wild corner, we have our votaries of Terpsichore, and receive occasional visits from the professors of her mysteries. In the course of last summer, a young man died here of typhus fever, who was an instructor in this polite art. He came to us from the county of Mayo, with his violin in his hand; exercising at the same time two professions, which would hardly be deemed compatible in a more civilized country. He was a tailor and a dancing-master. The remuneration which he demanded, appeared to me large when compared with the means of payment possessed by his pupils; but very inadequate, when compared with the sum that is necessary for a man's support, even on a diet of potatoes. A course of eighteen lessons was paid for by two tenpennies. The lessons were given four or five times in the

week. The free and hospitable character of the people, I have no doubt, ensured him his lodging in some one of the cabins; and he probably made something by his other trade; for I was told that he was a reputable young man, 'a rich fellow enough,' as Dogberry would say; 'one that had two gowns, and every thing handsome about him.'

It was from one of my customers the other day that I heard this piteous tale of the dancing-master's, who had with us but a butterfly's life—a month in summer. She was a shrewd, dark-eyed little woman, who came to purchase some of the English clothes. I brought her out calico, flannel, grey linsey-woolsey. No; they were not what she wanted. What was it, then? 'The green petticoat.' It was linsey-woolsey of a bright pea-green colour. Her eyes sparkled when I produced it. 'Sure then, and it's a pretty petticoat. Isn't it elegant now?' But as soon as it was unfolded, her brow was again clouded. What was the matter? The answer was in Irish, and my interpreter laughed while she translated, 'too narrow for dancing.' My little friend, who was indeed neither young nor unmarried, nodded her head very sagaciously; 'Och sure then, and it's entirely too narrow,'—and she threw out her legs, in a pas de Zephyr, that most certainly required an additional breadth. I could but smile, to think what our English friends would have said to this strange objection against their petticoats."

NOVELS, ROMANCES, &c.

Castle Harcourt; or, the Days of King Richard the Third. By L. F. Winter, Esq. 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

The Italian Novelists; selected from the most approved Authors in that Language, &c. By Thomas Roscoe, Esq. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s.

POETRY.

The Bar; with Sketches of Eminent Judges, Barristers, &c. A Poem, with Notes. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Although the Muse, allured by the genius of Mr. Anstey, did upon one occasion

—— deign
To shine for once in Chancery Lane,

she has never since condescended to revisit those precincts. The lawyers, notwithstanding their love of fiction, have ever been sorry poets; and we are afraid that the author of "The Bar," who, we presume, is to be accounted amongst the gentlemen of the long robe, will not contribute to rescue them from this stigma.

"He has presumed with inky thumbs to sweep
The golden lyre;"

and has sung, in no inconsiderable number of heroic verses, the praises of all the noted lawyers of the day. The poetical merit displayed in these sketches is not great; of humour they possess little; and, in discrimination of character, they are not very successful. It is rather amusing to find the writer expressing his regret that Mr. Brougham has not confined himself to pursuits purely professional; in which case, as he informs us,

"With well-earn'd wealth, and honest, just renown,
The *highest honours* might have been his own;"

as though the honour of sitting on the bench in a full-bottomed wig, were one which such a man as Mr. Brougham could, by any possibility, covet or accept.

Jerusalem Regained; a Poem. 8vo. 8s.

THEOLOGY.

Literæ Sacræ; or, the Doctrines of Moral Philosophy and Scriptural Christianity compared. Vol. I. 8vo. 9s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Histoire des Confesseurs des Empereurs, des Rois, et d'autres Princes. 1 vol. 8vo. (History of the Confessors of Emperors, Kings, and other Potentates.)

M. de Gregoire, the author of this work, is an honest man and a Jansenist. His productions bear the impress of sincerity and good faith, but are unfortunately rather heavy and tiresome in the perusal. At a moment when the king's confessors are endeavouring to resume all their ancient influence, and when in fact, this great kingdom, whose destinies are of such importance to the rest of Europe, is governed in a great measure by the Jesuits, it might be thought that a remarkable and well-digested work, from the pen of a distinguished Jansenist, ought to produce a considerable sensation. But such is by no means the case. The majority of the French look with a mocking eye upon both Jansenists and Jesuits. Indifference as to religious matters is more than ever the distinctive trait of the French character. The bigoted and outrageous conduct of the curates, in refusing the rites of sepulture, on account of their profession or opinions, has tended to diminish the superstitious feeling which had not been destroyed by the sarcasms and pleasantries of Voltaire. The efforts of Messieurs Gregoire, Lanjuinais, and other respectable characters, are directed to root out, if possible, this indifference to former sentiments; but it is probable that their efforts will be unavailing. To to say the truth, the only persons reasonably and sincerely religious in France are the Protestants. As to the educated portion of those who call themselves Catholics, they may admire the morality of the gospel; but, as to the peculiar dogmas of the church of Rome, if they do not openly despise them, they at least consider them of little if any importance. The atrocious ends (set forth in this book) to which the confessors of the kings of France have heretofore turned their influence, are well calculated to increase the repugnance felt towards the Papal religion. The scenes now passing in Spain, will fill up the measure of hatred towards the Jesuits, which already exists in the public mind. Who can foresee the result of the moral experiments which have been making upon the religion of the French since 1815? There are at present some young and pretty women of rank in Paris, who are endeavouring to establish a new religious sect. This is a little speculation of vanity, the progress of which it will not be unamusing to follow.

Chants Heroiques des Montagnards et Matelots Grecs, traduits en Vers Français, par M. Nepomucene Lemercier. 1 vol. (Heroic Songs of the Greek Mountaineers and Seamen, translated into French Verse. By N. Lemercier.)

The translation of the popular songs of Greece, by M. Fauriel, has had great success, at least as much as any book can have at Paris, the author of which is neither Charlatan nor intriguer. M. Lemercier, who was a man of talent some twenty years ago, and who has had a still greater merit, that of resenting the seductions of Napoleon, has, in the work before us, turned these songs into French verse. He has certainly contrived to preserve no inconsiderable portion of their energetic simplicity; not an easy task, when the trammels of French poetry are taken into consideration. But his versification is, as usual, of the most obdurate and inharmonious nature. The book has been much cried up, out of respect to the author, who is an independent and courageous character; but few, if any, have had the courage to read it.

Histoire de la Revolution. Par Thiers. Vols. 3 et 4. (History of the Revolution. By Thiers.)

The admirable work of M. Mignet, who has contrived to give an excellent history of the French Revolution in 740 pages, has rendered almost unreadable all other works upon the subject. The two volumes just published by M. Thiers are chiefly remarkable for a style at the same time vague and full of pretension. The author has acquirements sufficient to have made his work interesting and instructive, if he had adopted a simple and less repulsive style. He enters into many details which Mignet had not space for; but as there is a continued effort to be very impressive and pompous in his phraseology, the interest of these is in a great measure destroyed. It were to be wished that Mignet would write a second and more detailed history of the Revolution; till then, the best guides through that extraordinary epoch, are his 740 pages, and some of the conscientious Memoirs relative to that event—such as the Memoirs of Thibaudeau, &c. &c.

Instruction sur la Danse, extraite de Saintes Ecritures, de Saints Pères, de Saints Conciles. By M. l'Abbé Hulot. 1 vol. 18mo. (Instruction on Dancing, extracted from the Holy Scriptures, the Fathers, and the Holy Councils. By the Abbé Hulot.)

Several of the French clergy are endeavouring, either by persuasion or menaces, to induce their flocks to renounce dancing, that national and innocent amusement, the looking forward to which cheers the peasant through his labours. It is not exactly the Jesuits who are thus seeking the decline and downfall of dancing: these reverend and cunning fathers, on the contrary, find it a better system to be indulgent towards even much greater peccadilloes than that of jumping on the light fantastic toe. Hence their great success and influence as confessors. The pamphlet of M. Hulot has made a sensation, for it was *apropos* to the moment, having appeared a few days after the famous program of M. Sosthene de la Rochefoucault, relative to the grand opera, of which he has been recently nominated director. This gentleman, though married, is the *cher ami* of Madame du Cayla, the wife of another man; and yet he has undertaken to reform the morals and manners of the whole corps of singers, dancers, &c. of the *Academie royale de Musique*, or, as it is now pleasantly entitled, the *Academie morale de Musique*. Fired with a holy zeal, he has commenced a crusade against short petticoats and low bodices—he has placed his interdict upon the charm-discovering *pirouette*, and menaced with anathema any female toe that shall presume to rise above a certain decorous distance from the boards. In fine, if this saltutory reformist should persist in his alterations, we shall shortly see the joyous nymphs of the opera as prudish in their looks, and prim in their attitudes, as female quakers. The zeal of M. de la Rochefoucault has stirred up that of the Abbé Hulot, who has come forward in support of the projected reformation, with proofs from holy writ, decisions of councils general and particular, and grave *dicta* of the Fathers of the Church. A M. Baron also has just published a very serious and erudite work upon dancing.

Du Courage et de la Patience dans le Traitement des Maladies, traduit de l'Italien du Docteur Pasta. 1 vol. 8vo. (Of Courage and Patience in the Treatment of Diseases, translated from the Italian. By Dr. Pasta.)

This learned Italian physician, who has written this work, is uncle to the celebrated singer Madame Pasta. He has discussed his subject philosophically and metaphysically. From it we learn that courage in the treatment of chronic diseases is one of the principal and most direct causes of their cure.

Histoire de Ninon de L'Enclos. Par M. Quatremere de Boissy. 1 vol. 18mo. (The History of Ninon de L'Enclos. By M. Quatremere de Boissy.)

M. Quatremere's life of the seductive Ninon de l'Enclos is a failure; for although he has erudition enough to have collected many interesting details upon that celebrated beauty, yet from a desire of not shocking the bigoted party now dominant in France, (for several of the Quatremere family are in the enjoyment of lucrative situations) he has withheld them, and this work is consequently tame and colourless. The life of this singular woman, if written with spirit, impartiality, and dramatic talent, would be the favourite book of the day. If Sir Walter Scott had the same knowledge of French annals and manners as M. Quatremere, what an interesting picture might we not expect of Ninon de l'Enclos, and the age in which she flourished!

Œuvres de J. B. de Maisonneuve. Publiée par M. Cheron. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Works of J. B. de Maisonneuve, &c.)

We were well acquainted with M. Maisonneuve, who died about three years ago, at the age of seventy-two. He was a very lively *spirituel* sort of man, until he lapsed into that doting garru-

lity which is a frequent malady with men of letters in Paris; for there, as soon as a man is known as an author, he acquires a right, which too often he not only uses, but abuses, of speaking at all times and in all places *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis;* so that his stock of original ideas, if he ever had any, becomes quickly exhausted, and he sinks into a teller of "twice-told tales." What drew, in particular, on M. Maisonneuve the attention of society, was that, though a tragedy of his, called "Roxalane et Mustapha," had been played, with the most distinguished success, at the French theatre some forty years ago, yet he never would consent to let it be published. This tragedy, so vaunted in the literary chit-chat of the day, is now given to the public curiosity, together with another tragedy entitled "Odmar et Zelma," which had been also successful, but now makes its first appearance in print. Besides these, the volume contains a comedy under the title of "Le Faux Insouciant." The author, if such considerations can touch him whither he is gone, will have reason to regret not having published his "Roxalane" soon after its representation, when it would, in all probability, have met with the public approbation. But now it comes too late; for the Frenchman of 1824 is both a reasonable and a reasoning being, frigid, severe, and thirsting after profound emotions; in a word, a demi-Englishman, and consequently widely differing in almost every respect from the subjects of Louis XV. whose chief characteristic was reckless frivolity. In minds constituted as those of the latter were, this tragedy would have been sufficiently strong to have caused emotion; but the French of the present day require something of sterner stuff to move them. It is the *Fiesque* of M. Ancelot, a heavy imitation of Schiller, which suits their taste. Strange as it may appear, there has been a less modification in the French character from the year 1500 and the reign of Francis I. to the year 1780 and the reign of Louis XVI. than from 1789 to 1824. The combustible materials that were gathering force and volume for 280 years, at length exploded, and changed every thing around them. Never has there been an instance of sons so widely differing from their fathers, as is exemplified in the new generation in France, as compared with the old stock. One, if not the least striking proof of this, is the change in their literary tastes. The "Roxalane" of M. Maisonneuve, though possessing considerable merit as a tragedy written according to the system of Voltaire, is unreadable by any Frenchman under forty years of age of the present day.

LITERARY REPORT.

The venerable author of the Man of Feeling Henry Mackenzie is at present engaged on an autobiographical work, which cannot fail to be eminently interesting to the literary world. Except Bentham, Mr. Mackenzie is, we believe, the oldest living author in Great Britain. Johnson, Goldsmith, Gibbon, Reynolds, are all within his recollection; and in his own country, the great names of the Gregories, Beattie, Cullen, Reid, the Monroes, David Hume, Robertson, Adam Smith, Blair, Kames, Tytler, Monboddo, Black, Logan, and many others, must all be familiar to him as household words. Mr. Mackenzie, notwithstanding his great age, is as fully in possession of all his faculties, as he was at five and twenty: and as his latter years have been passed among the highest literary characters of our own day, such a work as his cannot fail to be one of the most interesting ever published.

The Quarterly Review is no longer under the superintendence of Mr. Gifford. The new Editor is Mr. John Coleridge, the Barrister. The next number will give us "a taste of his quality" as Editor of the Quarterly: an office of which those only who know how many persons and parties the gentleman who occupies that office has to please and conciliate, can appreciate the difficulties.

The Memoirs of Madame de Genlis, which are shortly to appear, both in French and English, are among the most amusing works belonging to that interesting portion of French literature. The two volumes now in the press, consist of a vast number of anecdotes relative to the persons and events among which the early life of the authoress was passed. The brilliant society of Paris during the latter part of the reign of Louis XV. is admirably characterized, and illustrated with spirited and amusing anecdotes of its splendid farmers-general, its Bourets and its de la Popelinieres; its men of letters, Marmontel, the Abbé d'Olivet, D'Alembert, Sainte Foix, Sauvigny, Colardeau, Voltaire, &c. &c. The interiors of convents, and of lordly mansions, are exhibited with the same fidelity and spirit: the Maréchale de Luxembourg and Madame de Boufflers, the arbitresses of fashion in their day—all the beauties and *beaux esprits*, and courtiers of the time, come out distinctly "in their habits as they lived." The côteries of Versailles, the Isle Adam, Villers Coterets, and the Palais Royal, are all described with a brilliancy and animation which could only have been caught from long and constant observation: the intrigues of courtiers, the manners of princes, and the secret springs of many curious events, are all laid open to the view. It would be wrong to omit noticing the beautiful and interesting account given by the authoress, of her childhood; or not to allude to the many striking and well-told anecdotes which, in the hands of an able author,

would furnish the theme of many a novel. To those who love reading for the solid information they receive from it, the Memoirs of Madame de Genlis will come recommended by the judicious observations on life, manners and morals, and by the ingenious and excellent remarks upon literature which are interspersed through them.

Though those acquainted with Parisian society know that Madame de Genlis is, even at this advanced stage of her life, as well qualified to write the Memoirs of her Times, as at any former period, it may be satisfactory to know that the work now publishing, was written long since, and that, as she herself states, she has only had to put together and arrange all the fragments of it. Madame de Genlis did not intend that her work should have been given to the world until after her death; but the large sum proffered by her booksellers (upwards of 50,000 fr.), induced her to change her resolution.

The newly discovered, and recently published, Edition of Shakspeare's Hamlet, is to be the next revival at Covent Garden Theatre, in the costume of the time, and with appropriate scenery, at least as far as they can be ascertained. Mr. Planché is employed, in conjunction with Mr. Kemble, on this Tragedy. Such is the newspaper report. We can scarcely, however, think it probable that a gentleman of Mr. Kemble's taste, reading, and feeling of Shakspeare's excellence, could be induced to bring forward a version of the play which, though differing somewhat in plot, is decidedly inferior to the recognized copy in the higher qualities of beautiful language and harmonious versification, *merely because it is new*.

Mr. JOHN GIBSON LOCKHART, the son-in-law of Sir Walter Scott, is engaged in preparing for the press an Edition of Shakspeare, with Notes.

The great fire in Edinburgh, it is stated, has retarded the publication of the Tales of the Crusaders. This we think not likely to be the true cause; for every body knows how easily three, or even thirty, volumes might have been printed since the period when the fire took place. Another reason, and a more probable one is, that the author himself is not satisfied with his undertaking; and intends making considerable alterations.

The Journal of an Exile, descriptive of the scenery and manners of some interesting parts of France, especially among the peasantry, in two volumes, is preparing for publication, and expected to appear in the early part of this month.

A gentleman of distinguished talent, long resident in Italy, is about to publish the result of his observations among the higher orders there, under the title of The English in Italy. The work is to extend to three volumes, and to be ready in April.

The historical and literary tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland, with anecdotes of celebrated persons visited by the author, including most of the literati of both countries, in 2 vols. 8vo. is expected to appear speedily.

In the Press.—The Widow of the late Mr. JOHN BELL is about to publish his Observations on the Arts in Italy, made principally during his stay at Florence, illustrated with Engravings from his own Drawings. The excellence of the latter will easily be acknowledged by those who remember the admirable anatomical plates in his published works.

Mr. NICHOLS's Collection of "The Progresses, Processions, and Public Entertainments of King James the First," will contain (by the kind communications of numerous literary friends) many interesting particulars, never before published, of the King's welcome reception in various Corporation Towns, and of his Entertainment in the hospitable Mansions of the Nobility and Gentry whom he honoured by his visits. Complete copies are also reprinted of several Tracts of extreme rarity, not to be separately obtained, but at an enormous expense; amongst which are all the Masques at Court during the twenty-two years of that Pacific Monarch's Reign; including those performed by the Gentlemen of the Inns of Court, and as many of the "London Pageants" of the period as can be met with. Illustrated by Historical, Topographical, Biographical, and Bibliographical Notes, collected during the Researches of not less than half a century.—This Work is printed uniformly with the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth;" and will form three handsome Volumes, to be published periodically.

Shortly will be published Triumphs of Genius and Perseverance, by the Author of "Self-Advancement," "Practical Wisdom," &c. being the lives of men of science and literature, who have risen to eminence amidst extraordinary difficulties.

Mr. BLAQUIERE has in the press, a Narrative of his Second Visit to Greece, including facts and anecdotes relative to the last days of Lord Byron, with extracts from his correspondence with the Provisional Government, official documents, &c.—Also, a Second Edition of "The Greek Revolution."

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Jan. 1 to Jan. 31, 1825.
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Jan. 1	45	53	29,95	30,05	Jan. 17	32	42	29,70	29,86
2	39	47	29,80	30,00	18	30	47	29,44	29,23
3	34	44	30,00	30,20	19	30	40	29,38	29,42
4	38	55	29,83	30,20	20	31	43	29,50	29,53
5	31	38	30,38	30,47	21	35	43	29,64	29,69
6	25	38	30,48	30,50	22	32	42	29,78	29,98
7	30	48	30,36	30,40	23	33	40	30,05	stat.
8	32	43	30,50	stat.	24	30	40	30,05	29,80
9	29	43	30,66	30,68	25	30	40	29,55	29,60
10	32	41	30,58	stat.	26	26	39	29,90	stat.
11	33	41	30,68	30,60	27	36	51	29,90	29,94
12	27	39	30,53	stat.	28	43	33	30,38	30,56
13	28	41	30,40	30,38	29	25	40	30,57	30,55
14	34	44	30,27	30,20	30	25	46	30,40	30,34
15	43	37	30,10	30,16	31	34	51	30,36	stat.
16	32	43	29,76	29,59					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE total absence of winterly weather has been the means of forwarding every operation in practical husbandry; the planting of beans and peas is wholly completed, fallows have received an ample share of winter tillage, the fold-yards have been emptied of their precious stores for the amelioration of the soil, and the regeneration of future crops; and the sowing of oats and barley is on the eve of commencement.

No great scarcity of keeping is seriously anticipated, even should the spring prove uncongenial—a circumstance not very improbable, considering the long continuance of westerly winds, which we have recently experienced; and the consequent chance that cold winds, from the opposite quarter, will assail us during the months of March and April. Nevertheless, hay is plentiful, a considerable quantity of mangle-wurzle is stored for spring use; and the Swedish turnip (which has turned out very much superior to any other variety, in the present year) is still moderately abundant, and retentive of its fattening properties.

The rot in sheep has been lamentably extensive, and attended with ruinous consequences to many industrious individuals; and has also been productive of a sudden rise in the value of mutton, as well as in that of wool, and consequently of store sheep. The holders of lean cattle, too, have taken advantage of various concurrent circumstances, and are demanding such prices for their stock, as no future probabilities will justify the grazier in acceding to.

The value of grain, during the present season, has maintained a moderate equilibrium, and the price has been such as to remunerate the grower, without pressing heavily upon the consumer. The principles of our existing corn laws will, perhaps, again be brought under the consideration of parliament; however, it appears that the agricultural population are decidedly averse to any alteration being made therein, beyond that of providing means for preventing fraudulent returns. The idea of striking out the London averages entirely, appears to be founded upon justice and the spirit of our existing laws, which were evidently framed with a view to prevent the admission of foreign grain whenever that of our own growth was below the standard of value that would afford remuneration to the British farmer; consequently the average should be determined by the price at which *he* sells his grain, and not by what it will fetch after having passed through half a dozen hands, and become saddled with the charges for freight, profit, commission, and *et ceteras*, which must evidently be the case with respect to such corn as is sold in Mark Lane.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Jan. 15th, *67s 3d*—22d, *67s 0d*—29th, 66s *8d*—Feb. 5th, *66s 7d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	2*s*	8*d*	to	4*s*	0*d*
Mutton -	3	4	to	4	4
Veal -	4	0	to	5	8
Pork -	4	0	to	5	8
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields p. ton.
Oxnobles - 4*l* 10*s* to 4*l* 15*s*
Yorkshire Kidneys, 5 10 to 5 15
Scotch Reds - 4 10 to 5 0
Marsh Champions 5 10 to 5 15

HAY AND STRAW, per Load.
Smithfield.—Old Hay, 90s to 100s—Inf. 65s to 85s—Clover, 100s to 110s—Inf. 85s to 95s—Straw, 40s to 48s.
St. James's.—Hay, 60s to 105s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 80s to 105s—Straw, 36s 0d to 51s
Whitechapel.—Clover, 80s to 110s—Hay, 65s to 100s—Straw, 40s to 48s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. 239½ 240; Three per Cent. Reduced, 91¾ ⅞; Three per Cent. Consols, 94⅛ 93⅞; New Four per Cent. 106⅛; Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 101⅝ ⅜; India Bonds, 97 99 pm.; 2d Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 62 60 pm.; 1½ Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. and 500*l*. 63 60 pm.; Consols for the Account, 91⅛.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, February 23, 1825.

THE spirit of speculation, which has of late been so actively and advantageously engaged in the foreign stock and share market, has at last extended itself also over our markets for goods; and there is at this moment scarcely an article of merchandize the value of which has not been considerably enhanced by its influence since the beginning of this month. It would almost appear as if we already felt that abundance of money, which may only be expected, at some future period, should the various mining speculations now on foot have the expected results, and by which alone similar revolutions in the value of things may be caused in times of peace. Although the motives for the present speculations cannot be satisfactorily explained to an impartial observer, still it is clear, that they originate chiefly in the transfer of some large capitals from the stock market, which does not offer any more prospects for great improvement (almost all securities having already reached a high standard) in the investment of Colonial produce, the prices of which are low, comparatively, to what they were some years ago.

SUGARS. — British plantation Muscovados have risen 4s. to 6s. — Havannah and Brazil, 6s. to 8s.; white Havannah having been paid at 50s., and yellow 38s. In East India sugars there is a similar improvement—Yellow Bourbon obtaining 33s. to 35s.

COFFEE.—For this article the demand revived in the beginning of this week; and as it appeared that the foreign sorts were proportionately much lower than the Colony qualities, the attention has been chiefly directed to them, and immense parcels bought up by speculators. St. Domingo, which was offered a few days ago at 65s., realizes now currently 76s. to 78s.; and such is the present eagerness of buyers, that a further rise is certain. Brazil has been paid at 82s.—Jamaica and Demerara are also 6s. to 8s. higher.

COTTON.—The demand has been very animated as well here as in Liverpool, and our quotations are now ⅛ to ¼ per lb. higher than a month ago; Surate 7d. to 9½d.; Bengal 6½d. to 8½d.; Georgie 9½d. to 1s.; Pernamb. 13½d. to 15d. The speculators are sanguine of a further improvement.

SPICES have particularly been favoured with the good opinion of speculators, and the rise in some of them is beyond any precedent, as will appear from the following comparison of their present and former prices.

Cinnamon, worth two months ago 6s. 6d. rates now at 11s. to 1.s. 6d.

Mace	5s.	.. 23s. to 25s.
Nutmegs	3s 6d.	.. 8s.
Cassia lignea ..	6*l*. 6s.	.. 10*l*.
Ginger	25s. to 30s.	.. 48s. to 50s.
Pepper	5½d. to 6d.	.. 7½d. to 8d.

SALTPETRE has been paid as high as 29s. to 30s.

RICE has advanced 3s to 4s.; Carolina has been paid at 37s. to 40s.; East India is 2s higher.

RUM.—Considerable business has been done in Rum at an improvement of 3d. to

5d. per gallon. Jamaica 12o/o overproof is now worth 2s. 3d.; Leeward Island 1s. 9d., 2s. per gallon. The Brandy market is very firm.

INDIGO, very firm at 8d. to 10d. per lb. advanse upon the prices of the January sale.

COCHINEAL has risen from 1s. 6d. to 2s. and is not to be found under 18s. to 20s.

DYEWOODS have been bought up with eagerness. Campeachy logwood 10*l*.—10*l*. 10s. Jamaica 8*l*. to 9*l*.

OIL, steady; South Sea was lately sold at 27*l*. 10s. to 28*l*.

TALLOW, little doing, 34s. to 36s. for yellow candle.

SILK.—At a late East India Company's sale, prices were from 6s. to 8s. higher than in last October's sale.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JAN. 19, TO FEB. 15, 1825, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ANDERSON, J Edward-street, tea-dealer (Chester, Staples Inn
Arnold, E. Upper York-street, baker (Harding, London Wall
Aspinall, W. Sutcliffe wood bottom, stone-merchant (Thompson and Co. Halifax
Bales, W. Newmarket, innkeeper (Isaacson, Newmarket
Benelli, J. B. King's Theatre, dealer (Rogers and Son, Manchester Buildings
Beesley, F. Bedwardine, glove-manufacturer (Parkins and Smith
Birkins, B. Weymouth Mews, livery stable keeper (Hubert, New Clement's Inn Chambers
Boswood, J. Silver street, victualler (Searth, Lyon's Inn
Bowden, T. Museum street, stationer (Fox and Prideaux, Austin Friars
Brimmer, G Strand-lane, printer (Brooks and Grane, John-street
Butt, S. Motcomb, cheese-dealer (Bowles and Co. Shaftesbury
Chambers, C. Southampton-row, mercer (Cook. Wright, Lincoln's Inn
Clarke, G. B. New Shoreham, brewer (Tribe, Worthing
Cooper, J. Ashton-under line, shopkeeper (Walmsley, Marple
Crooke, J. Burnley, iron-founder (Lacon, Liverpool
De Laussaux, F. T. Canterbury, p -merchant (Howard, Cook's court
Draper, T. White-street, Southwark, dealer (Rushbury, Carthusian-street
Eady, S. P. Dean-street, dealer (Sheriff, Salisbury-street
Fawcett, J. and White, P. Mile's lane, bottle merchants (Baker, Nicholas-lane
Ford, J. jun. Mattoke, and Peading, linen-drapers (Green and Ashurst, Sambrook-court
Forsyth, G. Carlisle, draper (Wannup
Garside, S. Gisburn, cattle-jobber (Wright, Chapel en Frith
Golding, G. Swan-yard, livery stable keeper (Sharp, Upper North-place, Gray's Inn
Goodall, W. and Birchenhall, J. Titherington, cotton-spinners (Grimsditch and Hopes, Macclesfield
Grimwood, J. Hoxton, penter (Jones and Bland, Great Marylabonne-street
Grocock, S Gray's Inn lane Road, oil (Sleap, Middle Temple la
Hall, R jun. Poulton n the Fylde, liquor merchant (Thompson and Bald n, Lancaster
Harmar, J. Great Su y-street, stove-manufacturer (Bartlett and Beddom.
Henderson, J Shaw, corn dealer (Harrison, Penrith
Herbert, B. Cheltenh lk-mercer (Thompson, St. Mildred's court
Howe, R. Haymarket, job-master (Timbrell and Robarts, Macclesfield-street
Hughes, T. Spaldhurst street, draper (Bartlett and Beddome, Nicolas-lane
Jones, E. Newington causeway, linen-draper (Leigh, Charlotte-row, City
Kinghorn, J. Croydon, linen-draper (Fisher, Wallbrook-buildings
Knight, J. P. Fulham, hop-merchant (Lindsay, St. Thomas-street
Levoi, M. Cheltenham, picture-dealer (Pruen and Co.
Levy, J. Southampton, grocer (Coombs, Salisbury
Lock, J. Baker-street North, chymist (Watson, Gerrard-street
Long, W. Little St. Andrew's street, oil and colour-merchant (Smyth, Red Lion-square
Mallough. E. J. Belvidere place, wharfinger (Ashly and Goodman, Tokenhouse-yard
Marshall, T. White Lion-court, merchant (Baddeley, Lemon-street
Moore, J. U. City-road, blind maker (Sheppard, Cloak-lane
Morgan, J. T. Arlington-place, jeweller (Niblett, Cheapside
Moseley, R. Goulston-square, glass merchant (Norton, White Cross street
Nathan, M George street, Adelphi, bill-broker (Lewis, Charlotte-street
Nickles, J. Hunter street, upholsterer (Huchison, Crown-court
Osborne, T. Stroud, linen-draper (Parker, Worcester
Paris, A A. Long-acre, printer (Curtis, Bridge-street
Pescodd, G. Southover, miller (Gwynne, Lewes
Rees, D. Liverpool, merchant (Williams
Roberts, P. P. H. Holborn, cheesemonger (Sheet and Co. Philpot-lane
Robinson, J. H. and H S Ridden-court, Hornchurch, hay-salesman (Williams, Lincoln's Inn
Rowe, W Plymouth, jeweller (Sole, Devonport
Rowland, H R Tottenham, stationer (Harmer, Hatton-garden
Russel, D Long acre, linen-draper (Spence and Desborough, Size-lane
Saunders, J. Holland street, bacon-dryer (Huchison,
Savage, W. Fetter-lane victualler (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-str
Seager J R. Palmer s plumber and glazier
Shuttleworth, C. Birmingham, cabinet-maker (Bird
Smith, W. W. Holborn hill, silk-mercer (Hodgson and Ogden
Smith, H. Piccadilly, hosier (Oldbadeston and Murray, London street
Smyth, G. Southampton-street, Camberwell, grocer (Hugh, Trinity-square
Sparks, T. and Bailey, J. Chandos-street, drapers (Gates and Hardwick, Cateaton-street
Storer, J. Mount street, undertaker (Wood, Richmond Buildings
Strachan, R Cheapside, warehouseman (Parkinson and Staff, Norwich
Tooth, E Hastings, haberdasher (Crouch, Union court
Turner, O. Chancery lane, stationer (Cope, Willson street
Turner, R. Manchester, builder (Booth, Manchester
Whirley, J. T. Edmonton, grocer (Phipps, Weaver's hall
Wilkinson, B. Leicester, draper (Cuttle and Tins, Wakefield
Willock, R. Lancaster, wine merchant (Webster
Williams, W. B. Upper Brook street, tailor (Dignam, Newman street
Windett, J. Norwich, grocer (Parkinson and Staff
Wood, J. Great Russel street, silversmith (Hamilton and Allithorne, Tavistock row
Wright, J. Charlotte street, St. Pancras, cheesemonger (Elkin, Broad street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Kirkland, surgeon, Connock
Mrs C. Patterson, merchant, Mauchline
W. Richardson, brewer, Dumfries
R. Turnbull, seedsman, Edinburgh
J. Bishop, cowfeeder and spirit-dealer, Edinburgh
T. Alexander and Co manufacturers in Glasgow
The Glasgow new Ton work company, and of J. Peat, and W. Peat, tanners, Glasgow
J. Kyle, hardware merchant Inverness

DIVIDENDS.

ABBEY, T. Pocklington, Feb. 14
Annen, J. Churchrow, London, Feb 19
Atkinson, T. Ludgate hill, Feb. 12
Austin, J Devonport, Feb. 24
Beale, W and Wrathall, J. H. Union street, Southwark, Feb 19
Becher, C. C Lothbury, Feb 15
Berry, T Bond court, Feb 26
Bignell, W Colchester street, Savage Gardens, March 19
Bigsby, J. Deptford, March 5
Bond, J. Causton, Norfolk, Feb 22
Brammell, G. Sheffield, Feb 11
Breedon, W. and H Ruddington, Feb 24
Bromige, W. Hartlebury, March 11
Brown, G Dundee, March 5
Brumfit, F. Leeds, March 1
Bulmer, S Oxford street, Feb 15
Burton, C Bristol, Feb. 17
Cannon, J. Liverpool, Feb 12
Chapman, S Greenwich, Feb. 26
Clarke, W. Hull, March 8
Clively, E. Woolwich, Feb. 26
Congland, W. and Colton, W. B. Liverpool, March 2
Courthorpe, I Rotherhithe, Feb 19
Cranage, T. Watling street, Salop, Feb 28
Crisp, W. Bromfield, Feb 25. 26
Critchley, I Manchester, Feb. 12
Dampier, E Primrose street, Feb 26
Dann, W Pentham, T. and B. and Baillie, J Chatham, Feb 22
Davies, M. Llanfiechan, Feb. 21
Devey, W Holland street, Feb 26
Docwra, T Erith, Feb 22
Dudley, C. S. Gracechurch street, March 8
Evans, R. Grimley, Feb. 16
Eveleigh, F and S. Union street, March 5
Fielding, J Mottram in Longdendale, March 2
Forster, E and Wylam, R. Newcastle on Tyne, Feb. 25
Fry, W. Type street, Feb 22
Garhards, H. Savage Gardens, March 8
Gibson, J and Foster, S Wardrobe place, Jan. 29
Gilpin, J. Westbury, March 14
Gravenor, W. Bristol, Feb 28
Glover, D and J. Leeds, Feb 22
Golding, H. Lower Thames street, March 5
Green, J Rednall, March 1
Hall, R S Bank buildings, Jan. 29
Hamer, S B Furnival's Inn, Feb 8
Hays, C and Blunden, W. H. Oxford street, Feb 22
Heath, W. J. Cushion court, March 5
Hilder, W. New Windsor, Feb 26
Holmes, F. Vere street, March 5
Holmes, J Carlisle, March 9
Hooper, C Marston Bigott, Feb 28
Hunt, G. Leicester square, Feb 26
Ivatts, J. Gerrard's hall, March 1
Jackson, W High Holborn, Feb. 26
King, W Cavendish, Feb 12
Knight, J Halifax, Feb. 26
Lane, T. Chandos street, Feb 19
Lees, J. N Wigan, Feb 24
Lee, P. C. and Ballard, W. Hammerdon, March 19
Levy, J. A. Bucklersbury, March 15
Lush, J and W High Holborn, Feb. 12
Lyall, G North Shields, March 10
M'Gowan, W. Newark, March 8
Marris, T. Barton upon Humber, April 12
Martindale, B. St James street, Feb. 12
Mathews, M and Hopkins, J. Rochester, Feb 19
Musson, J Keswick, Feb 24
Mackenzie, P and W. Sheffield, Feb 26
M'George, W Lower Fore street, Lambeth, Feb 26
Mucnair, J jun and J. Atkinson, Cornhill, Feb. 15
Merrick, W Bristol, Feb 11
Millard, J Cheapside, Feb 26
Monnington, W Chepstow, March 2
Moorhouse, J. Sloane street, Feb 19 March 5
Moore, G. jun Lower road, Deptford, March 5
Murray, W. Pall Mall East, Feb
Newell, J. Beaconsfield, Feb. 22
Norton, R jun Charlotte street, Feb 26
Parkinson, R Liverpool, Feb. 28
Paternoster, W Rochester, Feb. 29
Fearson, T Herringthorpe, Feb. 18
Pearson, C Grosvenor place, Feb. 9
Perkins, R Penmain, Feb. 21
Pertell, J King street, Feb 19
Pigram, J. Maidstone, March 5
Pugh, S. Sheerness, Feb. 26
Pullen, R. Leeds, Feb. 19
Saunders, R Birmingham, March 1
Savery, C South Elford, Feb. 22
Scott, O. Manchester buildings, Feb. 19
Scrivener, H sen. and jun. and Wilson, J. Southwark, Feb. 19
Seeley, P. and Nash, E. Red Lion Yard, Feb. 19
Sharpus, R. Davies street, Feb. 22
Stevens, J. Stafford, Feb. 26
Stodart, R. and M. Strand, March 5
Stokes, I. sen. Welshpool, Feb. 25
Tatner, C. Horton Kirby, Feb. 15
Thomas, J. Leicester, Feb 26
Thorpe, M. Worksop, March 3
Thornley, S. Levenshulme, Feb 21
Tollett, W. Plymouth Dock, Feb 23
Troughton, J. and J. and B and Newcombe, C. A. Coventry, March 7
Vos, H. New court, Crutched Friars, Feb 26
Watson, R. Britannia Terrace, March 1
Weller, I Croydon, Feb 22
Wharton, F. Finsbury place, Feb 19
Whitbread, W Whitehead, Feb. 26
Whiting, T Oxford, March 5
Williams, E. Fenchurch-street, Feb. 26
Wood, W. Smith, T. and R. and Stein, J. Workington, Feb. 26
Woodward, J. Banbury, March 18
Wood, T. Barbican, Feb. 19
Wreaks, J. Sheffield, Feb. 26
Young, J. Bristol, Feb 16
Zimmer, J. Welbeck street, Feb. 12

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

New Sheriffs. — *Bedfordshire*, S. B. Edwards; *Berkshire*, E. F. Maitland; *Buckinghamshire*, J. Dupré; *Camb. & Hunt.* Sir C. E. Nightingale; *Cheshire*, J. S. Daintry; *Cumberland*, M. Atkinson; *Cornwall*, Wm. Baron; *Derbyshire*, Sir C. A. Hastings; *Devonshire*, G. Strode; *Dorsetshire*, C. Spurrier; *Essex*, P. Du Cane; *Gloucestershire*, Sir J. Musgrave; *Herefordshire*, T. A. Knight; *Hertfordshire*, T. N. Kemble; *Kent*, W. G.D.Tysson; *Leicestershire*. C. M. Phillips; *Lincolnshire*, Sir J. Trollope; *Monmouthshire*, J. Proctor; *Norfolk*, John Harvey; *Northamptonshire*, Sir R. H. Gunning; *Northumberland*, A. Gregson; *Nottinghamshire*, G. Gregory; *Oxfordshire*, Sir F. Desanges; *Rutlandshire*, John Neal; *Shropshire*, J. W. Dod; *Somersetshire*, J. Quantock; *Staffordshire*, Sir G. Pigot; *C. of Southampton*, H. P. Delmé; *Suffolk*, Sir H. E. Bunbury; *Surrey*, J. B. Hankey; *Sussex*, J. H. Slater; *Warwickshire*, C. Leigh; *Wiltshire*, Ernlé Warriner; *Worcestershire*, T. S. Vernon; *Yorkshire*, J. Hutton.

At a late meeting of the Levant Company a letter from Mr. Canning was read, in which he recommended the return of the charter of that Company into the hands of Government. The motive for this interference is said to be the objection of Mr. Canning to any exclusive privileges for trading. He had nothing to say against the conduct of the Company; and he proposed that all their agents in Greece and Turkey should be retained, and be duly accredited as Consuls, &c. of the British Government. The Directors separated, at first, it is said, without coming to any resolution respecting the surrender of their charter. This is one of the oldest trading companies existing, having been formed in 1579. Lord Grenville is the Governor. The Company has since complied with the request of Mr. Canning.

London Custom-House. — It had been known for some time that part of the foundation of this edifice had been giving way, and preparations were making for repairing it. They had commenced to repair it when the Long Room fell into the King's Warehouse, immediately below it. The workmen, &c., were fortunately alarmed by a sudden crack, which gave the whole of them just time to escape, or

the consequence would have been fatal to many. The Custom-house cost more than a quarter of a million sterling.

Monied Speculations. — In the present excessive rage for speculation a list of such of them as are in full play may not be without use.——*Railroads.*—Birmingham and Liverpool, 600,000*l*.—Bristol and Birmingham, 800,000*l*.—Grand Western, 3,000,000*l*.—Grand Junction, 2,000,000*l*. —Hibernian General, 1,000,000*l*.—Limerick and Waterford, 300,000*l*.—London Northern, 2,500,000*l*. — London, Portsmouth, and Southampton, 1,000,000*l*.— Manchester and Leeds, 500,000*l*.—Manchester and Liverpool, 300,000*l*.—Norfolk, Suffolk, and Essex, 1,000,000*l*.— Surrey, Sussex, and Hants, 750,000*l*.— Taunton, 200,000*l*.——*Banking, Loan, Investment, and Assurance Companies.*— Alliance Fire and Life, 5,000,000*l*.—Alliance Marine, 2,000,000*l*.—British Annuity, 3,000,000*l*.—British Paving, Building, and Investment, 2,000,000*l*.—British Shipping Loan Company, 1,000,000*l*— Crown Life Assurance, 1,500,000*l*. — Equitable Investment Society, 2,000,000*l*. —Equitable Loan Bank, 2,000,000*l*. — Irish Investment Bank, 500,000*l*.—Investment Bank, 200,000*l*.—Irish Investment and Equitable Loan Bank, 500,000*l*. — London and Manchester Equitable Loan Bank, 500,000*l*. — Metropolitan Banking Company, 500,000*l*. — Metropolitan Investment Society, 2,000,000*l*. — Medical, Clerical, and General Life Insurance, 1,000,000*l*.— Metropolitan Loan and Investment Company 1,000,000*l*. — Palladium Fire and Life Assurance, 2,000,000*l*. — Protector Fire Assurance, 5,000,000*l*. — Promoter Benefit Company, 60,000*l*. — Provincial Bank of Ireland, 2,000,000*l*. — United British and Foreign Loan Company, 2,500,000*l*.—— *Gas Companies.* — Birmingham and Staffordshire, 100,000*l*.— Continental, 2,000,000*l*. — Gas Engine Carriage Company, 200,000*l*.—Hibernian, 1,000,000*l*.—New Imperial ditto, 250,000*l*. Provincial ditto, 1,000,000*l*. — Phœnix ditto, 450,000*l*. — South American and Colonial Gas ditto, 1,000,000*l*.—United General Gas, 2,000,000*l*.——*British and Irish Mines.*—British Mining Association, 400,000*l*.—Equitable Mining, 200,000*l*.— English Mining, 250,000*l*. — Hibernian Mining Company, 500,000*l*.—South Wales ditto, 2,000,000*l*.—Welsh Iron and Coal ditto, 250,000*l*.——*Foreign Mines,* &c. —Anglo-Mexican, 1,000,000*l*. — Anglo-Chilian, 1,000,000*l*. — Arigna Iron and Coal, 300,000*l*.—Brazilian, 1,000,000*l*.— Chilian, 1,000,000*l*.—General South American, 2,000,000*l*.—Colombian, 1,000,000*l*. New Brazilian, 2,000,000*l*.—Pasco Peruvian Mines, 2,000,000*l*.—Pearl Fishery, 725,000*l*.—Reál del Monte, 200,000*l*.— Rio de la Plata, 1,000,000*l*. — Tlalpaxahua, 400,000*l*.—United Mexican Mining Company, 240,000*l*. —— *Shipping and Dock Companies.* — Bristol and English Channel Ship Canal, 570,000*l*. — Bermondsey Dock, 800,000*l*.— Bermondsey Collier Dock, 750,000*l*.—General Steam Navigation, 2,000,000*l*. — London and Portsmouth Ship Canal, 5,000,000*l*.— London, Brighton, and Devonshire Fishing Company, 500,000*l*. — St. Ives New Pier, 30,000*l*. — South London Dock, 750,000*l*. —— *Miscellaneous Companies.* — Australian Agricultural Company, 1,000,000*l*.—Alderney Dairy, 75,000*l*.— Bognor New Town, 300,000*l*. — British Distillery, 200,000*l*. — British Iron, 2,000,000*l*. — British Fishing Company, 1,000,000*l* —British Patent Brick, 300,000*l*. East London Dairy, 125,000*l*.—General Journal Company, 250,000*l*.—Great Westminster Dairy, 200,000*l*.—General United Coal, 2,000,000*l*.—Kent and Essex Flour Company, 210,000*l*.—London Brick Company, 500,000*l*. — Metropolitan Marine Bath, 500,000*l*.—Metropolitan Fish Company, 500,000*l*. — Metropolitan Waterworks Company, 500,000*l*.—Metropolitan Alderney Dairy, 150,000*l*. — Royal National Bath, 250,000*l*. — South London Milk, 100,000*l*.—Thames Quay Company, 611,000*l*. — Thames Tunnel, 200,000*l*.— Westminster Fish, 100,000*l*.

Tithe Committee of Common Council.— Mr. Hurcombe lately brought up the Report of this Committee. He was proud to recommend this Report to the attention of the Court, as it exhibited the unanimous feeling of the City at large on the very important subject which had so long occupied their attention, and occasioned them great trouble in acting under the conflicting opinions that had so long existed with respect to it. The Committee had thought it necessary to convene a meeting of the Churchwardens and Representatives of each parish affected by the question, and the unanimity which was found to prevail throughout, was truly gratifying. The whole City was now alive to the importance of a united resistance to the exorbitant demands made upon them; and if they persevered, he had no doubt that their efforts would be crowned with success. The origin of the Statute of Henry VIII. was now clearly understood, and the sentiment entertained respecting it was, that both in law and in justice, even supposing the decree founded upon it was valid, the Clergy who took the 2s. 9d. in the pound, were bound to take it on the conditions under which the grant was made, namely, that they should repair the church and maintain the poor of their parish. If the Clergy would do

this, then indeed would the citizens pay them not only the 2s. 9d. in the pound, but in many cases even a larger sum. Parliament would, if the question were properly set before it, no doubt view it in the same manner. From the Population Returns, which he held in his hands, it would plainly appear that the Clergy of the City of London were not warranted in these immense advances in their claims by any increase of their duties. From the Census taken in the year 1700, it appeared that the number of inhabitants of London, within the Walls, was 139,300; from the Census of 1750, it appeared the number had decreased to 87,000; from the Census of 1801, it appeared to have decreased at that time to 78,000; from the Census taken in 1811, it appeared to have decreased to 57,700; and by the last Census, in 1821, it appeared to have varied but very little, the numbers being 58,400. The increase of tithes had, however, been in an inverse ratio to this decrease of the amount of duty to be performed. The citizens generally, he could say, were willing to give their Pastors a fair, adequate, and respectable remuneration. They were not actuated by any hostility towards the Clergy, but resisted, in self-defence, demands which were ruinous, and without foundation either in law or in justice. If this feeling, and the facts which he had stated, were properly represented to the Legislature, he could entertain no doubt of their success. The Report stated that the Committee had called a meeting of the Churchwardens and Deputations from the several parishes affected by the claim of 2s. 9d. in the pound. From all that had transpired at the meeting, and from a full consideration of all the matters which had come before them on the subject, they were of opinion that a petition should be presented to the House of Commons, praying a repeal of the Statute 37 Henry VIII. and the substitution of such equitable relief as the Legislature in its wisdom should think proper to grant.

Exorbitance of London Tithes.—In the year 1812, it appears that the population of the city of London within the Walls was reduced to 55,484 from 139,300, which was the amount of the population of the year 1700; and for this reduced population there are ninety-seven parishes and 67 parish churches; whereas in the twelve out-parishes alone there was in 1812 a population of 452,451, and there were only twelve parish churches; and when the increase of population since 1812 is considered, the amount paid for tithes within the Walls of London, compared with the amount paid in the out-parishes, will be found to be enormous. Calculating ninety-seven parishes and sixty-seven churches for a population of 56,000 persons, the disparity is very great; but as one-third of this number is composed of dissenters and others, 18,400 must at least be deducted from it, leaving only 37,600 to attend service in them.

Collier Dock at Rotherhithe.— Mr. Brunel's project for a Collier Dock at Rotherhithe has received from its inventor considerable improvements, and is proposed to be carried into effect on an enlarged scale. Large Depôts for Coals are intended to be formed in the vicinity of the principal Bridges; and to these Depôts expeditious and unobstructed communications are to be made by *Railways.* Thus Westminster, Waterloo, Blackfriars, Southwark, and London Bridges, will open direct routes to the western, while the Tunnel will afford a passage to the eastern parts of the metropolis on the northern bank of the River; and on the southern bank the Dock and Depôts will furnish a ready supply of coal almost at the door of the consumer. These considerations speak strongly in favour of the situation which Mr. Brunel has selected for the Collier Dock.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. James Hoste, A. M. to the Vicarage of Barwick, Norfolk.—The Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, to the Rectory of Garveston, Norfolk.—The Rev. B. Pulleyne, to the Vicarage of Sherringham, Norfolk.—The Rev. George Pearson, B. D. by the Governors of the Charter House, to the Rectory of Castle Camps, Cambridge.—The Rev. John Wood, M. A. to the Vicarage of Santhorpe.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The King has appointed the Duke of Northumberland, to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of France, on the occasion of his Majesty's Coronation.—The Right Hon. Frederick Lamb, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of his Most Catholic Majesty.—The Right Hon. P.C. Sydney, Visc. Strangford, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the Ottoman Porte, created by patent a Baron of Great Britain and Ireland, by the title of Baron Penshurst, of Penshurst co. Kent, to him and his heirs male.—Adm. Sir Edward Thornborough, and Adm. Sir Eliab Harvey, to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.—Rear Adm. W. C. Fahie, to be K. C. B.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Newton.—Sir Robert Townsend Townsend Farquhar, of Bruton-street, Berkeley-square, in the room of Thomas Claughton, esq. — *Cambridge.* The Marquis of Graham.—Co. *Cornwall.* Sir V. Vivyan, of Trelowarren, in the room of Sir W. Lemo

Married.]—At Fulham, J. R. Birnie, of Acton Green, esq. to Harriet, only daughter of William Jones, esq.—At St. Marylebone New Church, William Newham, esq. of Great Portland-street, to Miss Walker.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, P. T. Wykeham, esq. of Tythrop House, Oxfordshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Fiennes Wykeham Martin, esq.--At Marylebone New Church, Walter Parker, son of William Wynn, esq. of Wouldham, Kent, to Susanna Hannah, youngest daughter of William Howard, esq.

Died.]—On the 14th Jan. at Stepney, Middlesex, in her 74th year, Mrs. Anna Gilbert, widow of the late Mr. John Gilbert, and many years of Ongar, in the county of Essex.—On the 23d Jan. deeply regretted, Harriet, the wife of J. J. Wilkinson, esq. of Seymour-Place, Euston-square, and of the Temple.—At Leyton, Joseph Cotton, esq. Deputy Master of the Trinity House. — John Barber, esq. of Stanwell.—At Scrampore-place, Hammersmith, Miss M. Phillips.—In Upper Phillimore-place, Kensington, Mrs. Hartle. —Mr. T. Lin, of Newington, Surrey.—At Streatham, aged 35, James Palmer, esq. late Treasurer of Christ's Hospital.—At Dorking, the Rev. John Whitehouse.—At Walworth, Phœbe, wife of Mr. W. D. Clarke, and eldest daughter of Mr. Wm. Phillips of Dorking. — Elizabeth, third daughter of Samuel Wilde, esq.—At her house in Cross-street, Islington, Eliza beth, relict of Mr. Edward Collinson.—At his house in Park-crescent, Portland-place, William Fairlie, esq. formerly of Calcutta. —In Regent-street, John Woodmeston, esq. of the Royal Marines.—Mrs. Skilbeck, of Highbury-place, Islington. — At the chambers of a gentleman in Gray's Inn, after a few hours' illness, Edward Cullen. He was the son of a clergyman in Suffolk, had received a liberal education, and was once possessed of a handsome property; but having engaged in some delusive speculation, he lost it. For many years he was employed to go of errands and perform menial offices for gentlemen in Gray's Inn. He was buried at the expense of the Society of Gray's Inn. He was very kindly noticed, and frequently relieved by Mr. Justice Littledale and Mr. Selby, the Treasurer of that Inn.—Mr. Wm. Cartwright, of Chancery lane, only son of R. Cartwright, esq. of Hunter-street, Brunswick-square.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MR. P. BARRETT.

In Aungier-street, Dublin, at the advanced age of eighty-eight years, Mr. Patrick Barrett, the father of the Irish stage, upon which he had been engaged as a performer of low comedy upwards of half a century! He was of an active, bustling, talkative disposition; and although never remarkable for abstemiousness, he enjoyed excellent health, until a few days before his final dissolution. Extremely fond of walking, he was constantly seen in the streets of the city, going to one acquaintance or another, to beguile the time, in recounting the often-told anecdote and antiquated jest. There was hardly a player of the last century of whom he had not some knowledge. He often said, that John Kemble, at the commencement of his theatrical career, paid him for lessons in acting. By a peculiar system of economy, he saved a sum that enabled him to live independent, which he left as a provision for the maintenance and education of his two grand-daughters.

RICHARD SALWEY, ESQ.

Last month at his seat at Moor Park, near Ludlow, in the fifty-first year of his age, Richard Salwey, esq. He was of very ancient Norman origin, his family being descended from Humphrey de Salwey, of Kanke, in the county of Stafford, and himself maternally from the Lords Folliot, of Stonehouse, in the county of Salop. In 1795, he married Isabella, daughter of Job Walker Baugh, Esq. of Stonehouse, and is succeeded in his estate by John Salwey, Esq. his only son. He was a gentleman universally beloved and respected for his high principles, conciliating and amiable disposition, and polished manners. By this deeply afflicting event his family have to deplore the irreparable loss of the kindest and most affectionate husband and father, and his friends, by whom his private worth could be best appreciated, a most excellent man. Kind-hearted, benevolent, and humane, his charities were extensive, but unostentatious, and his memory will be long cherished in the grateful recollections of the poor of his immediate neighbourhood, and the surrounding country. He was High Sheriff of the county of Hereford in the year 1807, and in the beginning of the war with France, served on the continent in the 11th regiment of Light Dragoons, and was afterwards Colonel Commandant of the Ludlow Volunteers, which, from the great respect and regard he was held in by that corps, he was enabled to bring to the highest practicable state of military discipline.

THE EARL OF THANET.

Lately, in Paris, Sackville Tufton, Earl of Thanet, Baron Tufton, and a Baronet, Hereditary Sheriff of the county of Westmoreland, and Lord of Skipton in Craven, who was born June 30, 1769. He succeeded his father Sackville, the eighth Earl, April 10, 1786: married, February 28, 1811, Anne Charlotte de Bojanovitz, descended from a noble family in Hungary, since deceased, by whom he had no issue. Lord Thanet, though not standing conspicuously forth as a public character, was in private life a highly estimable individual. As a great landholder, he was, especially in Kent, amongst the foremost in making agricultural experiments and improvements which tended materially to the advantage of the community. As a landlord, he deserved and obtained the respect and esteem of his tenantry, and was much beloved by the poorer classes; and as a mere private individual, his conduct was invariably distinguished by the greatest urbanity, affability, and gentlemanly demeanour. His lordship was in the habit of residing great part of his time at his seat at Hothfield, in Kent, where he was distinguished for his hospitality and benevolence. He used frequently to visit the markets, particularly the stock-market at Ashford, at which he was accustomed to converse familiarly with several of the butchers attending there. Since the death of his countess, which happened a few years ago, Lord Thanet ceased to be a regular resident in that county, only coming occasionally to his family seat, and passing much of his time upon the Continent, chiefly at Paris. His lordship was in possession of large estates in Westmoreland, where it was understood that the great influence naturally attached to his property was exerted at the two last elections for that county in favour of Mr. Brougham; but it was not sufficient to obtain a victory over the great power enjoyed there by the Lowthers. The trial and conviction of Lord Thanet, several years ago, in the Court of King's Bench, for an assault committed in the Court at Maidstone, at the period of the trial of O'Conner, Quigley, and others, and his subsequent imprisonment in the Tower of London, are circumstances well known; but it was afterwards understood that his Lordship was not the individual who really committed the assault. It is said there was a mistake in the witnesses as to identity, and that his lordship knew who the person was that actually struck the blow, but refused to betray him.

SIR JAMES BLAND LAMB, BART.

Lately, Sir James Bland Lamb, bart. D. C. L. who, when known by the name of Burges, distinguished himself in politics and literature. He was the only son of George Burges, Esq. a military officer, and afterwards Comptroller General of the Customs in North Britain, and was born at Gibraltar, June 8, 1752. He was about seven years under the tuition of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, author of "The History of the Reign of Queen Anne, &c." during which time he attended for the space of two years the University of Edinburgh. He was then placed at Westminster School, where he continued till Christmas 1769, when he was removed to University College, Oxford, and placed under the tuition of Dr. Scott, (now Lord Stowell). Having left the University in 1773, he made the tour of France, Italy, Switzerland, and part of Germany. On his return he attended the Courts in Westminster Hall; and in Easter Term, 1777, was called to the Bar by the Society of Lincoln's Inn. On the 19th of June that year, he married the Hon. Elizabeth Noel, second daughter of Edward Viscount Wentworth, who died in 1779, without issue. In 1778 he published "Heroic Epistles from Serjeant Bradshaw in the Shades, to John Dunning, Esq." In 1780, he married, secondly, Anne, third daughter of Lieut.-col. L. C. Montelieu, Baron of St. Hypolite, by whom he had ten children. In 1783 appeared his "Considerations on the Law of Insolvency," 8vo.; and a "Letter to the Earl of Effingham on his lately proposed Act of Insolvency," 8vo. In very early life he formed a close intimacy with Mr. Pitt and the late Duke of Leeds, who, being anxious to attach him to their party, prevailed upon him to embark in political affairs. In 1787 he was returned M. P. for Helston in Cornwall, and in 1790 re-chosen. In August 1789 he was appointed one of the Under Secretaries of State for the Foreign Department. In the course of that year, Mr. Burges published an "Address to the Country Gentlemen of England and Wales, on County Courts," 8vo.; and in 1790, "Letters on the Spanish Aggression at Nootka," 8vo. published under the signature of Verus. He also privately printed a "Narrative of the Negotiations between France and Spain in 1790." In 1794, Mr. Burges, Evan Napean, and S. Cotterell, esqrs. were appointed Joint Commissioners of the Privy Seal. Mr. Burges and another Under Secretary of State were the founders of "The Sun Newspaper," un-

der the sanction of Mr. Pitt. Among the effusions of wit, humour, and satire with which he enlivened the columns of that newspaper in its early days, were a series of verses, entitled "The Casuist," in which he pourtrayed the chief members of the Opposition at that period; and several tales, among which was "The Bishop's Wig." Of a graver cast were a series of Letters under the signature of Alfred, in which he took a comprehensive view of the several states, political objects, and relative interests of all European Governments. On resigning his office of Under Secretary of State, he was created, Oct. 31, 1795, a Baronet, of Burville, Berks; and was also appointed for life Knight Marshal of the King's Household. In 1796 he published a poem, entitled "The Birth and Triumph of Love," 4to. The plan was taken from a series of plates, "The Birth and Triumph of Cupid," published by Mr. P. W. Tompkins. During 1799 and 1800, Sir James was engaged in composing and printing an heroic poem in eighteen books, celebrating the character and achievements of Richard the First. Whilst it was passing through the press, he sent copies to many of his poetical friends, for their opinion on its merits. They were accompanied by the following note: — "Sir James Burges takes the liberty of requesting that, as this is merely a private impression of a very few copies, for the sole purpose of obtaining a candid criticism of the work, it may not be shewn to any one. In this confidence, he has the honour to send it to Mr. ——. The remainder is printing, and will be forwarded as soon as possible."—At the sale of his library, three of these copies, each containing the above note, were sold; one "with remarks and corrections by J. Anstey;" another with very discouraging "remarks, corrections, and general observations throughout, by Mr. Boscawen;" and the third with particularly flattering "remarks throughout, and an autograph letter, by Richard Cumberland." A fourth copy followed, "collated by Sir J. B. Burges, with Cumberland, Sotheby, Fitz-Gerald, Pye, Anstey, Boscawen, and Archd. Nares; manuscript letter of Mr. Boscawen's inserted." The poem was finally published in 2 vols. 8vo. 1801. A few years after he produced, in conjunction with Mr. Cumberland, "The Exodiad." His play of "Riches, or the Wife and Brother," founded on Massinger's "City Madam," and acted at the Lyceum Theatre by the Drury Lane Company, was published in 8vo. 1810; and to him has been ascribed the Comic Opera of "Tricks upon Travellers," never printed. The Romance of "The Dragon Knight" was undoubtedly his. Sir James the third time entered the matrimonial state, by marrying, Sept. 8, 1812, Lady Margaret, daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarras, and relict of Alexander Fordyce, Esq. By her, who also died before him, December 1, 1814, he had no issue.

JOHN BOYS, ESQ.

At Wingham, Dec. 16th, John Boys, Esq. of Each, and formerly of Betshanger, Kent, descended from a younger branch of an old and respectable family in Kent, who about the middle of the sixteenth century, left Hawkhurst for a residence in Sussex, and soon after the Restoration went to reside near Barham, Kent. As an agriculturist Mr. Boys will be long remembered. In 1796, at the instance of the Board of Agriculture, he wrote a "General View of the Agriculture of the County of Kent," and by further desire of that Board, he re-edited it in 1805, together with "An Essay on Paring and Burning" of Poor Soils; those works, the result, not of theory, but of practice and experiments, are often quoted by writers on those subjects, and are strongly noticed in the Encyclopædias; they are also translated into French, and are in very general circulation amongst the agriculturists on the opposite coast. As a grazier he was equally well known for his South Down flock of sheep, and the public prizes so frequently awarded to him. Mr. Boys was, for about fifty years, one of the most active of his neighbourhood in all public works and improvements—he was one of the Commissioners of Sewers for East Kent, and a great promoter of drainage; he took a very leading share in the drainage of the Finglesham and Eastry Brooks, now become a valuable tract of marsh land, and he continued his assistance in the discharge of such duties as long as health and strength permitted him. To a firm and persevering mind, he added a sound understanding, which remained unimpaired and perfect to the last. He was married in January 1774, to the daughter of the Rev. Richard Harvey, sen. formerly Vicar of Eastry cum Word, and sister of John Springett Harvey, esq. one of the present Masters in Chancery. She and twelve children survive him.

M. HERMANN TOLLIUS.

Towards the end of 1822, at Leyden, M. Hermann Tollius, Professor of Greek and Latin literature in that University. He was born at Breda in 1742, studied at Leyden under Muschenbroek, Hemsterhuis, and Ruhnkenius, and afterwards himself instructed at Harderwijk, where he obtained the chair of eloquence and

Greek in 1767. The death of his wife having destroyed all his pleasures in that town, he went to Paris, and found relief in the treasury of Greek manuscripts at the Royal Library, and in the conversations of Villoison, Vicq. d'Azir, Franklin, and Lalande. Being afterwards elected to the chair of History and Greek in the Atheneum of Amsterdam, he removed thither, and opened his course of lectures in 1778 with an essay "De Gerardo Joh. Vossio, perfecto grammatico." In 1785 the education of the children of His Highness the Hereditary Statholder was confided to him. He accompanied the eldest son in his travels, and afterwards obtained the office of Surveyor of Lands. In 1794 he was sent in the capacity of Civil Commissary General to the English army appointed to protect Holland; but since the invasion of the French rendered that post useless, he retreated with the English to Osnabruck, and was called thence by the House of Orange, which employed him in several missions to Berlin, London, and Hanover, and likewise to the Congress of Rastadt. The hereditary Prince of Orange having purchased the estates of Prince Jublonowski in Poland, Tollius was named Director General of them, and commissioned to found German colonies there. However, King Louis Bonaparte having written to Tollius to engage him to return to his native country, he did so in 1809, and with permission of the Prince of Orange, undertook the professorship of Statistics and Diplomacy at the University of Leyden. He commenced with a Latin lecture "De fine Statistices quæ vocatur Hodiernæ." At the time of the revolution of 1814, he took part in the Great Assembly at Amsterdam, which recalled to the throne the family of the ancient Statholders. After the restoration of the Academy of Leyden, he took the chair of Greek and Latin literature, which he filled till his death. Tollius is known in the learned world by his edition of "Apollonii Lexicon Homericum," the materials of which he had collected at Paris. During the troubles of Holland, he published anonymously many political works, all adapted to the spirit of the Statholder's court. A valuable collection, which he formed in the latter years of his life, is that of official papers relative to the affairs of the United Provinces since 1786. They have appeared in three vols. 1814—1816. In the affairs of which they treat, Tollius "magna pars fuit;" and several of the records which he published, had been compiled by himself.

SIR ROBERT DALLAS, KNT.

In London, Dec. 25, Sir R. Dallas, Knt. late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He was the eldest son of Robert Dallas, esq. of Kensington, by Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. James Smith, minister of Kilberney, in Ayrshire. Being intended from his infancy for the Bar, he received a good education, and he determined to accustom himself to public speaking. It is well known that Mr. Burke commenced his career as an orator, and distinguished himself in Bow Lane, before he attempted to shine in St. Stephen's Chapel. Mr. Garrow also prepared himself for Westminster Hall, by his previous attendance at the Westminster Forum; while the subject of this memoir initiated himself at Coachmakers'-hall, and was allowed by his auditors to be a very correct and eloquent speaker. On being called to the bar he obtained considerable practice at Nisi Prius, and went the circuit; but was brought into public notice by being one of the counsel employed by Mr. Hastings on his impeachment. He also distinguished himself on several other occasions, more especially before committees on contested elections, which led to a silk gown, as King's Counsel. In the second imperial Parliament, which met in 1802, he was returned for St. Michael's, Cornwall; but succeeding Sir V. Gibbs as Chief Justice of Chester, Montgomery, Flint, and Denbighshire, a new writ was ordered, February 1, 1805, and he was succeeded by the eldest son of the Duke of Buccleuch. In the same parliament he was returned for the District Burghs of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, Burntisland, and Dysart, vacant through Sir J. St. Clare Erskine becoming Earl of Rosslyn. In 1808 was published his "Speech in the Court of King's Bench on a Motion for a new Trial in the case of King v. Picton," 8vo. In 1813 he was appointed one of the Puisne Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Nov. 5, 1818, was sworn Chief Justice, in the room of Sir Vicary Gibbs, who had resigned. On the 19th of November following he was sworn a Privy Councillor. In November 1823, he signified his retirement from the Chief Justiceship, on account of the fatigues of official exertion, which had much impaired his health. Sir Robert Dallas spoke less frequently in the House of Commons while member, than might have been expected from his professional oratory; he, however, made a long and able speech, May 24, 1803, in favour of the Ministers' conduct respecting France.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Donne, Vicar of St. Paul's, Bedford, to Miss M. Dobson—At Ampthill, G. W. Chapman, esq. to Miss H. Davis.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. Deverell—At Turvey, Mr. T. H. Wilberforce.

BERKSHIRE.

Nothing can exceed the rapidity with which the whole of the improvements are now making, both in the interior and exterior of Windsor castle. The corridor which runs from the north-east corner to the new gateway has made great progress, and shews the decided improvement given to the quadrangle. The elevation of the south front is completed, and the workmen have partially commenced lowering the court-yard; in the course of which they discovered, at an inconsiderable depth below the surface, a few stone steps, apparently leading to a subterraneous apartment. The research being continued, it was found to be the entrance to an excavation, hollowed in the chalk to the depth of nearly eighty feet. From the peculiar construction of this pit, and the circumstance of no passage connecting it with any other part of the building being at all discernible, it is supposed that it had been employed, in days of feudal violence, as a place of confinement for the unhappy victims of civil dissensions.

Married.] At Hurley, the Hon. Capt. Irby, R. N. to Miss F. Mangles—The Rev. J. B. Storrey to Miss M. Romaine—At Reading, Mr. O. Goddard to Mrs. F. Richardson—Mr. J. Preston to Miss S. Carter.

Died.] At Salthill, Mr. Sears—At Wantage, Mrs. Shaw—At Abingdon, Mr. J. Sherwood—At Sutton Courtney, Mrs. S. Allnutt—At Newbury, Mr. J. Beale—At Streatham, J. Palmer, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Died.] Near Aylesbury, Mrs. Lucas—At Aylesbury, Mrs. Yates—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. Wilson.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Cambridge, Jan. 21.—The following is a summary of the members of all the Colleges in 1824; Trinity College, 1229; St. John's College, 1015; Queen's College, 228; Emanuel College, 218; Christ's College, 210; Jesus College, 204; Caius College, 201; St. Peter's College, 169; Clare Hall, 139; Trinity Hall, 135; Corpus Christi College, 130; Pembroke Hall, 125; Catherine Hall, 118; King's College, 108; Sidney College, 101; Magdalen College, 95; Downing College, 53; University Officers, 11—Total, 4489.—Comparative view;—In 1748, 1500; in 1823, 4277; in 1824, 4489.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. E. Cory to Miss Wilks—The Rev. W. H. Wilkinson, of Cambridge, to Miss E. C. Tyndale—J. E. Fordham, of Melbourn-bury, to Miss H. Gurney.

Died.] At Papworth Hall, C. M. Cheere, esq. R. Beasdyhe, esq. of Borrington Hall.

CHESHIRE.

A Meeting has been held in Chester for the purpose of erecting a new Bridge there. Earl Grosvenor and the Bishop of the Diocese were among the supporters of the measure.

Married.] At Barrow, near Chester, Mr. J. Crawford to Miss P. Chamberlain—At Chester, Mr. E. Moss to Miss Sadler—Mr. G. Podmore to Miss M. Thring—J. Lane, esq. to Miss E. Carter—G. Walker, esq. to Miss E. Knight—Mr. T. Kendall to Miss E. Jones—At Great Budworth, Mr. J. Hewett to Miss E. Barker—At Bowden, Mr. J. Worsley to Miss E. Ashcroft—Mr. J. Woodward to Mrs. Chamberlain, of Trafford—At Stockport, Mr. A. O. Hadfield to Miss Kidd—At Heaton Norris, Mr. R. Orrib to Miss Pickin—At Lymm, H. Battersby, esq. to Miss Lee.

Died.] At Chester, Miss E. Francis—Mr. E. Lewis—Mr. S. Reynolds—E. Parry, esq.—Mrs. Clive—Mr. J. Pritchard—Mr. J. Evans—Mrs. Hodgson—Miss M. Jones—Mrs. Edwards—Mrs. S. Speed—Miss Truss—At Ollerton, Mr. R. Leigh—At Wisterton, the Rev. P. Walthall.

CORNWALL.

It is proposed to form a Company with a capital of 250,000*l.*, for the purpose of carrying on the deep-sea-fishery off the coasts of Cornwall.—Among the objects of the Company is the securing a portion of those immense shoals of *pilchards* which annually appear off the coasts, but which too often escape, notwithstanding the efforts of the seaners to secure them, from their remaining in deep water.

Married.] At Gluvias, Mr. J. Saunders to Mrs. Spargoe—The Rev. J. Michel, of Linkinhorne, to Miss Johns—At Falmouth, Mr. J. Pascoe to Miss Teague.

Died.] At Truro, Mr. B. Wilkey—J. Thomas, esq. of Chiverton, 85; and a few days after Mary his wife—At Tolgullow, Mrs. Michell—At Liskeard, Mr. R. Warner, 94—E. Rawder, 104—At Tresmarow, Mrs. Glynn, 90.

CUMBERLAND.

The Carlisle Burns' Club was lately celebrated on the anniversary of the birth of that popular Bard at the Scotch Arms in Rickergate. Upwards of forty gentlemen were present.—R. Lowry, Esq. presided; Mr. Dunbar filled the vice-chair. Few entertainments have afforded more rational pleasure, and more harmony of feeling. Among the toasts drunk, were those of the King, the Lord Lieutenant, the Memory of Burns, Memory of Byron, the healths of the leading writers of the day, Mr. Brougham, &c. The day was likewise celebrated at Dumfries, Ayr, and various other parts of Scotland.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Gilkerson to Miss A. Ridley—Mr. J. Holliday to Miss S. Atkin—Mr. T. Oram to Miss S. Walker—Mr. T. Richmond to Miss A. Saul—Mr. J. Howitt to Miss J. Robinson—Mr. T. Forster to Miss M. Mitchel—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Robinson to Miss M. Hallaway—At Cockermouth, Capt. J. Metcalfe to Miss Michell.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Stuart—Mr. J. Fairburn—Mr. J. Wallace—Mrs. M. Topping—Mr. T. Noble—Mr. M. Robinson—Mr. J. Sanderson—At Plumpton, Mr. T. Parker—At Workington, Capt. S. Martindale.

DERBYSHIRE.

One of the richest veins of lead ore perhaps ever discovered, has been lately broken into near Matlock, in what is called a pipe work, or an opening or communication of caverns, similar to those which are shewn to visitors at Matlock Bath. The roof, sides, and bottom are covered with the richest galena. It is visited by all the miners in the county, and one professional gentleman offered 10,000 guineas for the ore in sight.

Married.] At Quarndon, near Derby, Mr. H. Hoole to Miss H. Bullock—Mr. J. Taylor, of Chesterfield, to Miss Anne Smith.

Died.] At Moreton, Mr. W. Fletcher, 83—Mr. J. Heathcote of Longstone—At Suitterton, Mr. E. Eaton—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Brown.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Meeting has taken place at Exeter for the formation of a Rail-road from that city to Exmouth; the expense is estimated at 50,000*l.* The project was favourably received.

Married.] At Plympton, the Rev. J. C. Jones to Mrs. Crawley—At Stoke Damarel, Mr. Brougham to Miss Appleton—At Budock, Capt. J. P. James to Miss E. Hall—At Exeter, Mr. C. Warr to Miss E. Batt—J. Long, esq. to Miss C. Lane—Mr. J. Totcher to Miss S. Batten—At Dawlish, the Rev. C. Lethbridge to Mrs. Hartop—At Dodbrook, Mr. Jordon to Miss Richards.

Died.] At Widworthy, James Harris, one of the five hundred who sailed to the East Indies, with Admiral Hughs, in the Worcester; and of whom only seventy returned—At Exeter, Mr. Ellard—Mrs. Chamberlain—Mrs. Luke—At Ugborough, J. White, esq.—At Tiverton, Mr. W. Sharland—At Barnstaple, Mrs. Bremride—Mrs. Lock.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme, —— Hawker, esq. to Mrs. Stevens—The Rev. H. T. Tucker, of Uplyme, to Miss C. Mitchel—Mr. C. Cox, of Sherborne, to Miss Dibsdall.

Died.] At Broadway, near Weymouth, J. Balston, esq.—At Sherborne, Mrs. Simmons—Mrs. Senger—At Upper Bockenhampton, P. Meggs, esq.—At Alderholt, Mrs. Moyle—F. Lullington, esq. of Hart Foot Lane Cottage—At Sherborne, Mrs. Spooner.

DURHAM.

Married.] Mr. T. Hutchinson to Miss H. Willey, of Chester-le-street—At Llanchester, Mr. J. Angus to Miss Leyburn—At Gateshead, Mr. R. Coward to Miss Gordon—Mr. T. Embleton to Mrs. Foreman—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. Gibb to Miss Davey—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Richardson to Miss D. Dunn—Mr. N. Dawsey to Miss H. Scott.

Died.] At Chester-le-street, Mr. J. Purvis—At Durham, Mrs. J. Vardy—Mrs. M. Weeland—At Stella House, M. Dunn, esq.—At Bishopton, the Rev. R. Tatham—At High Hulum, Mrs. Hall—At Lambton Park, Mr. T. Brown—At Lumley, Miss E. Hedley—At Durham, Mrs. E. Ord.

ESSEX.

A Lecture on Grecian Architecture was last month delivered before the Colchester Philosophical Society, by Mr. J. Beadel, jun. After explaining and illustrating the Egyptian and Vitruvian Theories, the Lecturer gave a brief history of the invention of the three Greek Orders, and a sketch of the rise and progress of Architecture in Greece. The superiority of the Grecian Architecture over that of the Romans, was then insisted on at considerable length, and the Lecture concluded by urging the general advantages of the science.—At the close of the Lecture, Mr. Beadel presented to the Society an elegant model of the Temple of Theseus, which he had exhibited for the illustration of his Lecture.—The donations at this Meeting were—Several Zoophytes, among which was a fine specimen of Brain-stone, Madrepora Labyrinthica of Linnæus; a beautiful cluster of multivalve shells; and a variety of fossils—by Mrs. Bennett Hawes, of Mersea; a superior specimen of the Nautilus Pompilius of Linnæus, by Mr. John Marsden, of Colchester: several fossils, by Miss Rudkin, of Colchester; some valuable shells, by Miss Baker, of Colchester.

Married.] Mr. S. F. Bridge, of Halsted, to Miss M. Pask—At West Ham, C. F. Briggs, esq. to Miss F. Gray—At Wenley, S. Weeley, esq. to Miss J. Ablitt—At Boreham, C. F. Bond, esq. to Miss F. C. Ray—R. Gadsden, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss Field—R. C. Salmon, esq. of Beaumont Hall, to Miss M. A. Constable.

Died.] At Malden, Mr. J. Gurr—At Thorndon, the Rev. G. Jon—At Mayland, Mr. R. Poynter—T. W. Hetherington, of Walthamstow—At Braintree, Mrs. Shave—Mr. S. Wilkinson—Mrs. M. Harrison—C. Cardinall, esq. of Tendring, 96—At Colchester, Mrs. Collis—The Rev. T. Dakins—At Great Baddow, W. Urquhart, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A most respectable Meeting was held at the Assembly-Rooms, Cheltenham, last month, for the purpose of taking into consideration the establishment of an Insurance Company for this County. Several of the principal gentlemen of the county attended, by whom the scheme was warmly patronised, and the list of shares subscribed, exhibited an amount of nearly 200,000*l.*

Married.] T. P. Peterson, esq. of Maugetsfield House, to Miss E. B. Parker—Miss A. Pearce, of Berkely, to Miss Legge—At Oxenhall, Mr. W. Bower to Miss E. Turner—At Elberton Church, A. Ward, esq. to Miss M. Johnson—At Bibury, Mr. C. Large to Miss Powell—At Stroud, Mr. T. Fryer to Miss M. M. Sims—At Chipping Sodbury, Mr. N. Vick to Miss G. Sallis—At Rodborough, T. Adlington, esq. to Miss M. Smith—At Berkeley, Mr. T. Pullen to Miss C. Sharp.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Plumptre—Mrs. Stephens—Mrs. Carter—Mrs. L. Rich—A. G. King, esq.—At Spa, Miss L. J. Wedgwood—Mrs. Allen—Near Stroud, Mr. H. Bradley—Mr. J. Hill, of Slarden—At Alstone House, Miss H. Wood—At Cheltenham, Miss S. Evans—Capt. Murray—E. Bradshaw, M. D.—At Driffield, the Rev. R. D. Cumberland—Miss E. P. Miles, of Leigh Court, near Bristol.

HAMPSHIRE.

A project is set on foot for establishing both dry and wet docks, commodious warehouses, wharfs, &c. for merchant shipping, at Portsmouth. The site proposed for these docks is the great morass near Southsea Castle, where upwards of 100 acres of low lands, it is supposed, will afford every facility for carrying into execution the undertaking, which is to be effected by a Joint Stock Company, with a capital of 100,000*l.* in shares of 100*l.* Shares to the amount of 10,000*l.* have been taken by inhabitants of Portsmouth, and applications have been made to the projectors, to unite with the intended Railways.

Married.] At Romsey, Mr. L. Challocombe to Miss A. Bower—Mr. Miller to Miss Mason—At Hurtsbourne Priors, Mr. J. Blandy to Miss A. M. Alexander—At Westmeon, Mr. B. Batten to Miss Pile—At Twyford, R. Rawlins, esq. to Miss Cordery—At Sparsholt, Mr. W. Collins to Miss F. Fitt.

Died.] At Alresford, Mrs. Piper—At Wallow, Mr. J. Gale—At Appleshaw, Miss Phillips—At Southampton, Mrs. Locke—Mrs. Willson—At Bittern, Mr. R. Laisley—At Winchester, Mrs. Rose—Mr. Pern—Mrs. Baugherst, of the Soke—At Alverstoke, G. Willis, esq.—At Brockenhurst, Mr. J. Dukes—At Dean Farm, I. W. Mr. Harvey.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ledbury, H. Rudge, esq. to Miss E. Barrett—Mr. J. Jones to Jane, and Mr. J. Morgan to Alice, daughters of Mr. Gwilt, of [illegible]ton.

Died.] At Hill Court, E. C. Carpenter, esq.—At Hereford, Mrs. Colbatch—Miss E. Bayliss, of Hayle Mills, near Ledbury—Mrs. S. Morgan, of Goodrich, near Ross.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Sir G. Shee, bart. of Lockleys—E. Fisher, esq. of Northaw, to Miss S. Smith.

Died.] At Yardley, Mrs. Parslow—At Great Amwell, Mr. A. Thorpe—At Hemel Hempsted, Mr. W. Bacon—Mr. Mercier, of Harpenden.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. G. Chapman to Miss S. Ashby—At Ramsey, Mr. W. Campion to Miss J. Bycroft.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mrs. Sweeting—Mrs. Henderson—Mrs. Bunting—Mrs. Lawrence.

KENT.

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester have determined to restore the interior of Rochester Cathedral to its primitive state; the Corinthian altar-piece, put up at the time of the Reformation, is taken down, and has brought to view the whole of the original composition of the east end of the choir, consisting of three gothic arched recesses and windows, in the purest style of the 13th century, and on scraping off the whitewash, the decorations of the high altar appeared, consisting of birds and beasts, *fleurs de lys*, lilies, crescents, stars, scroll foliage, fleury-crosses, lace-work borders, &c. arranged in the most beautiful order, and finely contrasted in the colours, which consist of the brightest crimsons, purples, azures, greens, &c. Another antiquarian treasure has been discovered of equal curiosity. This is a monument, with the effigies of one of the early Bishops of Rochester, in his pontifical robes, judged to be of that period when the arts of sculpture and architecture were at the zenith of splendour, the reign of Edward the Third. The crosier, mitre, and robes, are tastefully disposed and gorgeously enriched; the crosier, with gilded foliage, and the mitre in diamonded compartments of jewellery work, the execution of which is in the highest degree elaborate. The outer robe is crimson, with gold embroidery and jewels; and the under robe purple, relieved by a vest of a pink colour and gold fringe. The gloves have jewels, and the shoes are embroidered.

Married.] At Lewisham, Lieut. C. Goullett, R. N. to Miss E. Britten.

Died.] At Sevenoaks, Miss C. Morris—At Happington, H. G. Fousset, esq.—At Bromley, J. Shuttleworth, esq.—At Canterbury, Mr. S. H. Waddington—At Maidstone, R. Crew, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

In addition to the various improvements already projected, it is in contemplation to form a ground Tunnel under the Mersey, one end of which is to join the intended termination of the Liverpool and Birmingham Rail-road company, on the Cheshire side of the river. The subject is under consideration by the committee of the Birmingham Railway. The establishment of such a mode of communication between the opposite banks of the river, would be fraught with many advantages; among which may be enumerated a safe and direct communication for carriages, stage-coaches, &c. with Chester and North Wales; the facility with which the river may be crossed for every purpose, either of business or pleasure, at all hours, and at all seasons of the year.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Antwis to Miss S. Craven—Mr. J. Green to Miss J. Edwards—Mr. [illegible] Armstrong to Miss C. Pugh—Mr. E. Lucas to Miss Newton—Mr. R. Hammersley to Miss M. Gornell—At Prestbury, Mr. W. Woolley to Miss M. Holey—At Salford, Mr. J. H. Hulme to Miss E. Jackson—At Dean Church, near Bolton, J. C. Middleton, esq. to Miss M. Middleton.

Died.] At Lostock, J. Haworth, esq.—At Liverpool, J. Hibberson, esq.—Mr. J. Hesketh—D. Ellotson, of Parrox Hall, Preesal—At Manchester, Miss E. Hyde—Mr. T. Williamson—Mrs. Kent.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Houghton-on-the hill, Mr. J. Hallam to Miss H. Thompson—At Newbold Verdon, Mr. Talbernet to Miss A. Elverson—Mr. Caries, of Loughborough, to Miss Bailey—Calep Lowdham, esq. of Leicester.

Died.] At Saddington, Mr. N. Heycock—At Market Harborough, Miss G. Adams—Mrs. Sutton—At Kettleby, Mrs. W. Pick—At Sherwood Hall, Mr. B. Houseley—At Walton Rectory, Mrs. Hobart—At Leicester, C. Lowdham, esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Horncastle, Mr. Danby to Miss M. Pilley—At Grantham, Mr. Turner to Miss C. Cook—Mr. W. Sleight, of Boston East, to Miss M. Martin—Mr. R. Palmer, of Wilsford, to Miss J. Jackson—At Kirton, Mr. J. W. Sharpe to Miss M. Lawrence—At Owersby, near Market Rasen, Mr. B. Green to Miss A. Blanchard.

Died.] At Sleaford, Mr. W. Brown—At Water Newton, Mrs. Sculthorpe—At Alford, Mrs. F. Wayett—At Spalding, Mrs. Digby—Mrs. Caister, 92—Mrs. Horn—At Summer Clittle, Lady Wray.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Chepstow, Mr. J. Jones to Miss Fiske.

Died.] At Newton Hall, the Rev. W. Parsons—At Twnewydd, Bedwelty, the Rev. J. James—At Usk, A. Waddington, esq. to Miss M. Edwards.

NORFOLK.

Jan. 20th. A large mass of earth was detached from a part of the hills near Cromer, called Light-house Hills, which at that place are about 250 feet in height. It fell with great force on the beach, extending itself beyond low water mark about 300 yards from the cliff: it is calculated that it now covers upwards of twelve acres, and that it must contain not less than half a million of cubic yards, equal to as many cart loads. As the fall of this enormous body was sudden, it is fortunate no person was near it, as the officers and men on the Preventive service were in the course of their duty obliged to pass in the night immediately where it fell. It makes a grand and imposing appearance, and is much resorted to by the curious; several fossil bones and other curious things have been taken up and noticed; a large and rapid stream of water immediately after its fall issued from the bank, discharging itself on the beach with great noise and violence.

Married.] At Blakeney, Mr. S. Sterling to Mrs. Jory—At Earlham, Lieut. C. Girdlestone to Miss C. Hitch—Mr. J. Harrington, of Aylesham, to Miss Hipper—Mr. R. Curl, of Caister, to Miss A. Harbord—At Heigham, Mr. R. Hills to Miss Lowden—At Great Rainham Church, C. Loftus, esq. to Miss J. Dixon.

Died.] At Norwich, B. Bird, esq.—Mr. R. Marshall—Mr. D. Joy—Mr. W. Kinnebrook—At Hoe, Mrs. Kitteringham—At Little Snoring, Mrs. Powell—At Thorpe, Mrs. Fowell—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Larter—T. Abel, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Scaldwell, Mr. G. Everett to Miss E. Drage—At Harlestone, Mr. W. Lumley to Miss Sanders.

Died.] At Wellingborough, Mr. E. T. Betterton—At Daventry, Mrs. Bannister—At Northampton, Mrs. Buxton—Mrs. Knibb—Mr. E. R. Francis—At Cooknoe, Mr. E. Walkin—At Quinton, Mr. J. Clarke—The Rev. J. Mills, of Little Isham.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At the first prize exhibition of the Botanical and Horticultural Society of Northumberland, Durham and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on the 14th January, the following prizes were adjudged.—For the best six sorts of eating apples, the silver medal, to Mr. N. Grace, of Scotswood; the best six sorts of baking apples, the silver medal, the best six heads of sea kale, the silver medal, and the best dish of mushrooms, the silver medal, to Mr. Thomas Smith, gardener to Matthew Bell, Esq. of Woolsington; the best twenty-five heads of asparagus, the silver medal, and the best

twelve pods of kidney beans, the silver medal, to Mr. Thomas Rowell, gardener to J. G. Lambton, Esq. of Lambton Park; and for the best six heads of early brocoli, the silver medal, to Mr. Richard Lawson, gardener to Christopher Blackett, Esq. of Wylam.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Ord to Miss E. Pinkney—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Hindmarsh to Miss Burrell—At Burdon Place, near Newcastle, Mr. George Rennoldson—At Tynemouth, W. C. Wright, esq. to Miss C. S. Parr—At Norton, the Rev. C. Anstey to Miss E. Grey.

Died.] At Hexham, Mrs. Dickenson—Mrs. Dean—Mrs. Spragget—At Ridley Villa, Mrs. Smith—At Alnwick, Mrs. Cunningham—At Elsden Castle, Miss A. E. Grose—At Croft House, Miss J. Fenwick—At Tweedmouth, Mrs. S. Gibson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Porter to Miss S. Mann—Mr. W. Jarvis to Miss M. Thorpe—Mr. C. Cooper to Miss M. Hallam—Mr. T. Sherborne to Miss M. Sharpe—Mr. R. Dodd to Miss S. Whitworth—Mr. T. Ellis to Miss A. Harvey.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Hough—Mr. S. Richards—Mrs. Ward—Jonas Bettison, esq.—Mrs. Lawson—Mrs. Simms—Mrs. H. Buxton—At Welham, S. Thorold, esq.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Swalcliffe, Miss E. Dix—At Banbury, Mr. J. Burchley—The Rev. T R. Berkeley, D. D., 83, of Wootton—At Chipping Norton, T. Wapshot, esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Gibson, of Oakham, to Miss Dunmore.

Died.] At Braunston, near Oakham, Mrs. Robinson, 79.

SHROPSHIRE.

A new Company has been formed for the purpose of executing a Canal from the Ellesmere and Chester Canal at Nantwich, to form a junction with the Staffordshire and Worcestershire Canal at Wolverhampton. This intended Canal, in extent forty-two miles, will pass the termination of the Marquis of Stafford's private Canal with which the Shropshire Canal is connected at Wombridge, and with this latter the Shrewsbury Canal is connected by an inclined plane at Donington. Shrewsbury will, therefore, be thus connected with the Mersey near Liverpool, although in a circuitous direction. It is also designed to extend the Chester Canal from Ellesmere-port to nearly opposite Liverpool, so that merchandize will not be delayed by going along the river Mersey, but will pass immediately from Liverpool into the Canal.

Married.] At Lilleshall, Mr. J. S. Barber to Miss J. Boycott—At Meole, Mr. M'Crackan to Miss Davies—At Ludlow, Mr. R. Jones to Miss M. Heighington—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Newson to Miss M. A. S. Baumes—At Hales Owen, W. Shelly, esq. to Miss H. Parker—At Ellesmere, Mr. Golightly, esq. to Miss M. Boydell.

Died.] Mrs. Childe, of Brace Meole—Mr. Hodges—At Beitherton, Miss Jellicoe—At Ruyton of-the eleven-towns, Mrs. Gittins—At Hilton, J. Bradney, esq.—At Harnage, J. Wilde, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Bath Literary Institution.—Last month this splendid Establishment was opened to the subscribers and their friends. Upwards of three hundred ladies and gentlemen were present, including the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, Viscount Duncan, Lord James O'Brien, Lord and Lady Ashtown, Lord and Lady Southwell, and the Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, Lord Bishop of Elphin, Hon. Mr. Clifford, Sir J. C. and Lady Hippisley, Sir J. F. and Lady Acland, Sir John and Lady Keane, Sir Joseph Huddart, Sir F. Baker, Colonel Palmer, M. P. Wm. Dickinson, Esq. M. P. Mr. Parish, Thomas Moore, Esq. Rev. W. L. Bowles, Rev. George Crabbe, &c. &c. This is a new æra in the history of Bath. Scarcely a century and half ago the Warm Springs were in little better state than when they were first discovered as a morass by the Royal Briton. The morass for many centuries covered the ruins of a Roman Temple, dedicated with the spirit of piety, which was strangely intermixed with pagan idolatry and military ambition, to the virgin representative of divine wisdom. The queen of Charles II. drank the waters from a plain cistern. In the 18th century, Bath grew suddenly from a village, or something little superior, to a noble city.—Sir George Gibbes, M. D. delivered, according to previous arrangement, the Inaugural Lecture.

Married.] At Bathwick, W. Spencer, esq. to Miss M. Williams—J. H. Lovicourt, esq. to Miss A. Dent—J. Mogrige, esq. of Dulverton, to Miss E. L. Stone—At Bedminster, J. Roberts, esq. to Miss E. Harries—At Ilminster, W. Speke, esq. to Miss G. E. Hanning.

Died.] At North Curry, Miss E. J. Turner—At Bath, the Rev. J. Maule—W. Perfect, esq—Mrs. Benson—Capt. Blanch—At Shank's House, N. Dalton, esq.—At Taunton, Mr. A. Cox—T. Cogan, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Burslem, Mr. R. Keay—At Leck, Miss E. Cruso.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] T. Churchyard, esq. of Woodbridge, to Miss H. Hailes—At Bury, J. Nursey, esq. to Miss M. Walker.

Died.] At Wattisfield, Mr. Filby—At Stoke by Nayland, Mr. G. Clarke, 88—At Gazeley, Mrs. Norman—At Sudbury, Mrs. G. Johnson—The Rev. J. Buck, A. M. Rector of Lavenham. As a magistrate, he was merciful and just; as a friend, he was sincere and affectionate; and, as a minister of the gospel, he was liberal and benevolent. During his magistracy he abolished the disgraceful practice of bull baiting, which had, for a long time, been the common custom with the inhabitants of Lavenham.

SUSSEX.

Horticultural Society.—A Meeting of the Sussex Horticultural Society took place last month at Brighton, J. M. Cripps, Esq. in the Chair. The state of the Society was represented as highly flattering. A variety of business was transacted, and the following noblemen and gentlemen were proposed and unanimously elected members:—The Earl of Egremont, the Earl of Chichester, Sir C. M. Burrell, Bart. M. P. James M. Lloyd, Esq. M. P. Walter Burrell, Esq. M. P. Thomas Read Kemp, Esq. M. P. Thomas Tourle, Esq. Robert Chester Cooper, Esq. Richard Ironmonger, Esq. Charles Elliott, Esq. Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Dick, Mr. Pitt, Mr. John Chalk, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Thomas Shepherd, Mrs. Lombe; and the following Honorary Members:—Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. P.H.S. Thomas Sabine, Esq. V.P.H.S. Sir John Sebright, Bart. M. P. F.H.S. William Crayshaw, Esq. F.H.S.—The funds are very flourishing, and fully adequate to enlarge the premiums both in respect to the value and number of prizes.

A labourer lately employed in digging flints, near Hollingbury Castle (the ancient earthwork or camp on the summit of the hill between Brighton and Stanmer), discovered an interesting group of antiquities, placed very superficially in a slight excavation on the chalk rock. It consisted of a celt; a nearly circular ornament, spirally fluted, and having two rings placed loosely

on the extremities and four *armillæ*, or bracelets for the wrist, of a very peculiar shape. All these ornaments are composed of a metallic substance, which, from the appearance of those parts where the green patina, with which they are encrusted, has been removed, must have originally possessed a lustre little inferior to burnished gold.

Married.] Capt. H. Holmes to Miss J. Hentz, of Ferring—At Wisbrough Green, the Rev. J. Broadwood to Miss C. King.

Died.] In Regency Square, Brighton, H. Verrell, esq.—At Chichester, the Rev. M. Toghill—The Rev. T. Walker, Vicar of West Hoathley—At Brighton, the Rev. P. G. Tomkins.

WARWICKSHIRE.

At a late general meeting of the proprietors of the Worcester and Birmingham Canal, it was determined to empower the committee to co operate with other Canal Companies in opposing Railroad projects generally; and in furtherance thereof it was resolved that improvements should be forthwith made upon the canal to facilitate and expedite the transit of goods.

Married.] At Birmingham, the Rev. J. J. Taylor to Miss H. T. Smith—The Rev. M. Davies to Miss H. Linwood.

Died.] At Leamington, Mr. T. V. Anson—Miss M. Williams—At Dale End, Birmingham, Mr. E. Jones.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. W. Willson to Miss Tipping.

Died.] At Kendal, Mr. J. Rooking—Mrs. W. Barrow.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. Brown, of Marlborough, to Mrs. A. Freeman—At Fonthill Gifford, S. Taylor, esq. to Miss M. A. Still.

Died.] The Rev. J. Pidding, of Yatton Keynall—At Trowbridge, G. Waldron, esq.—At Woolverton, F. Faugoin, esq.—At Marden, Mrs. Cameron.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] J. M'Cabe, esq. to Miss Martin, of Severn Stoke—At Stourport, the Rev. C. Wharton to Miss M. A. Crane.

Died.] The Rev. T. Snow, son of the Rev. T. L. Snow, of Tidmington House—At Stowbridge, S. Bate, esq.—At Malvern, Miss E. Parry.

YORKSHIRE.

The month before last, thirteen men were employed in digging and filling the corves on both sides of the principal passage to the shaft of a coal pit at Middleton, three miles from Leeds. The excavations were going on in two separate compartments of the pit, in one of which were eight men, and in the other five. The foul air, or, as it is usually termed, fire-damp, was driven forward to the spot on which they were occupied. This would have proved of little importance had none of the lights been exposed, as Sir Humphrey Davy's safety lamp indicates the presence of the noxious gas without explosion.—But, most unfortunately, the catastrophes which already have been caused by similar inadvertencies, do not seem to have impressed this class of people with a proper sense of caution: one of the men working on the north side of the centre passage, is supposed to have taken off the top of his lamp for some purpose, and the hydrogen gas became immediately ignited, when a tremendous explosion took place. Nearly the whole of the colliers engaged in the northern division were killed upon the spot. All the hurriers and thrusters who attempted to make their escape by the principal passage, were destroyed, some by the suffocating nature of the blast, and others by the violence with which they were driven by it against the corves by which this outlet was obstructed. The bodies of these poor men were for the most part mangled and disfigured in the most shocking manner. Five colliers, who were working in the neighbouring compartment to the other nine, were suffocated, having no possible outlet by which to escape but the principal passage, already blocked up with the corves and dead bodies of their comrades.

Married.] At Wheldrake, R. N. Raimes, esq. to Miss H. Hughes—At York, R. Mansel, esq. to Miss M. Armstrong—At Thrybergh, G. Ramsden, esq. to Miss A. Fullerton—J. Moorhouse, esq. to Miss M. Blake, of Rilston.

Died.] At Hoyle Green, Mr. R. Sottle—At Morley, Mrs. Webster—At Market Weighton, R. Sandwith, esq.—At Wetherby, Mr. W. Kighley.

WALES.

The forming of the new line of road between Newtown, in Montgomeryshire, and Builth, in South Wales, continues; the greater part will be completed during the present year; whereby means of communication, not only of the greatest importance to an almost unknown and very improvable district of the counties of Montgomery and Radnor, through which it passes, but also to the public in general, by shortening and facilitating the route between the eastern part of North Wales, and the central, and southern portions of South Wales, will be effected.

Married.] J. Matthews, esq. of Biddlesdon, Llangarron, to Miss J. Loverige—At Mold, Mr. J. Watkins to Miss M. Herbert.

Died.] At Brynderwen, J. Greenfield, esq.—At Nantclwyd, Denbigh, R. H. Kenrick, esq.—At Carnarvon, Capt A. Owen—Mrs. Tomkinson, late of Dongrey Hall, Flint—At Holyhead, Capt. W. Rogers.

SCOTLAND.

A subscription has been filled up for making a Railway from Leith to Edinburgh. It is proposed to unite the head level of the Forth and Clyde Canal with the Union Canal, at the corresponding lock near the summit of the latter. This will save the time of passing seven locks; and as the Canal Companies are building light iron boats, passengers and goods will in this way be conveyed from Glasgow to Edinburgh in little more than nine hours. The Monkland and Kirkintilloch Railway is nearly ready; the Broxburn and Shotts Railway (terminating in the extensive coal fields belonging to the Duke of Hamilton) has been surveyed, and is in course of being subscribed for.

The meeting of the Highland Society lately took place in Edinburgh, in the New Hall; nearly 200 members were present. Among other things, the chairman reported the progress of the Gaelic Dictionary, which, notwithstanding some temporary obstacles, is advancing to completion; and in little more than a year may be expected to appear entire.

Married.] At Haddington, T. Spears, jun. esq. to Miss M. M. Dunlop—At Edinburgh, E. B. Glass, esq. to Miss C. Scott.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lady Arden—J. Campbell, esq.—D. Greig, esq.—At Smallburn, Stirlingshire, W. Bow, esq.—At Walston Manse, the Rev. P. Mollison, 79—At Alloa, J. Drummond, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, J. G. Hatton, esq. to Miss A. J. Benson—J. Wilson, esq. to Miss C. W. Wright—The Rev. J. Battersby to Miss M. Harrington—F. Durham, esq. to Miss G. Sharp.

Died.] At Dublin, the Hon. and Rev. C. Knox—R. Stack, esq.—C. Young, esq.—P. Lawless, esq.—At Crobeg, G. Stawell, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

APRIL 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 21st, 22d, and 23d, the Lords met, but no business worthy of record was transacted. On the 24th, Lord Suffield moved the first reading of his bill to declare it unlawful for persons to set in their grounds spring guns or any other instruments which are dangerous to life. The Earl of Donoughmore presented a petition, signed with 100,000 names of Catholics in Ireland, praying a consideration of their case. Lord Lansdown presented a petition in favour of the same measure from the Protestant nobility, landowners, bankers, merchants, and others of Dublin, in favour of the Catholics. Lord Gort presented one from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of Dublin against any concession to the Catholics. On the 28th, Lord Melville brought in a bill to regulate the mode of choosing juries in Scotland, and the Unlawful Societies Irish Bill was read a first time. March 2d, the various bills were forwarded a stage, but there was no debate of moment. On the 3d, several petitions were presented against the Unlawful Societies' bill, and the House divided upon hearing counsel on the bill, 23 for and 69 against, majority 46. The House then divided on the second reading, 146 for and 46 against, majority in its favour 102. On the 4th, Lord Suffield moved the second reading of the bill for rendering spring guns illegal. On the 7th, the Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from the clergy of his diocese against any concession to the Catholics, and in favour of the bill for suppressing their Association. A short debate took place on the Spring Guns bill, and the Unlawful Irish Societies bill. On the 8th, and 9th, and 10th, no transactions of interest occurred in the House. On the 11th Baring's and Green's divorce bills passed. On the 14th nothing of moment transpired. On the 15th a petition was presented from Cambridge against further concession to the Catholics. Lord Suffield introduced two new measures into his Spring Guns bill. The first of these substituted the protection of the law for that of gunpowder and shot, and make it larceny to steal vegetable productions in gardens. The second prohibited the use of spring guns and other engines destructive of human life, in any garden, nursery, or other cultivated ground. Both bills were read a first time, and the House went into a Committee on the original measure, in which the Earl of Liverpool moved that the operation of the bill be extended to walled gardens and all other places whatever, and to the abolition of man traps. The amendment was carried by a majority of 28 to 5, thus rendering the second measure unnecessary, the original one being made unlimited in its operations. On the 16th several forms were gone through, in transacting the business of the session; and the 17th was occupied in business of little general interest. On the 18th a number of appeals were heard, and petitions presented for and against the Catholic claims. On the 21st Lord Suffield withdrew his bill relative to Spring Guns, in consequence of the Lord Chancellor introducing one on the same subject at some future time. Lord Eldon then brought in a bill to make it larceny to steal fruit growing in a garden. On the 22d the Scotch Judicature bill was read a third time, and passed.

House of Commons.—On the 21st February several petitions were presented, and the House went into a Committee of Finance. The various items were voted for the navy estimates, which shewed an increase, as compared to the last, of 120,000*l*. The Unlawful Irish Societies bill was read a second time, when Lord Nugent divided the House on the question, that it be read that day six months. The motion was rejected on a division, by 253 to 107. On the 22d the House divided against the St. Catherine Docks bill on the motion of Mr. C. Calvert, 118 for the second reading, and 30 against it, majority 88. Mr. F. Palmer moved for leave to bring in a bill to empower magistrates at quarter sessions, to effect changes between counties of insulated parcels of land, for the more convenient administration of justice. Mr. Hume lost a resolution on the Unlawful Societies bill, 'that all persons now holding, or who might hold office under the Crown in Ireland, should take an oath that he did not belong to any society pronounced illegal by the Act.' On the 23d a conversation took place as to the right of Members voting upon private bills, in which they possessed an interest. Mr. Brougham agreed in the propriety of disallowing the votes of Members interested in private bills, but did not see how the House could stop there, nor where a limit could be fixed; and most of the Members agreed with him, it seeming better to leave the question to the sense of the

House. On the 24th, Col. Wodehouse moved for a committee to enquire into the propriety of changing the Norfolk assizes from Thetford to Norwich. On a division the motion was lost by a majority of 51 against it. Mr. Hume moved for the re-appointment of the Select Committee to examine the laws respecting the exportation of machinery. Mr. R. Martin obtained leave, by a majority of 41 to 29, to bring in a bill for the abolition of bear-baiting, and other cruel sports. (The hon. gentleman, from some misinformation, censured M. Majendie, the French surgeon, and one of the best, cleverest, and most scientific men of the age, for cruel experiments upon animals; though he could have had no object in view but the benefit of science in any dissections he undertook.) On the 25th a select committee was appointed to consider the value of the collection of MSS. from the East, and the Babylonian and Ninivean medals and antiquities left by Mr. Rich, with the view of purchasing them for the Museum. Sir C. Long also announced the gift of a library of 18,000 volumes on Italian history and topography, presented by Sir R. C. Hoare to the Museum. The Irish Unlawful Societies bill was read the third time. Ayes 226, noes 96, majority 130. On the 28th, after some preliminary business, the House resolved itself into a committee of ways and means. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then brought forward his budget for the year, and moved the repeal of certain duties. After going into the necessary detail, Mr. Robinson observed, that the result of the calculations which he had stated to the committee was, that there was a surplus from 1824 of 1,437,744*l.*; from 1825, of 443,528*l.*; from 1826, of 864,676*l.*; from 1827, of 1,254,676*l.* being a total of 4,000,624*l.* He had three objects in view in the application of our surplus revenue in those years. The first was to extend our commerce, by increasing the facility of consumption of foreign produce in this country; the next was, the carrying farther the attempts which had been made to exterminate that monstrous evil, smuggling; and the third was, the remission of a portion of direct taxes, provided he was not driven by that to an abandonment of the two other points, which he considered of much more importance to the general interests of the country than the partial remission of direct taxes.* The taxes he proposed to repeal amounted to 1,520,000*l.* That would cost us in 1826 and 1827 about 3,000,000*l.* In 1825, the loss would amount to 620,000*l.*; so that the total loss in the three years ending in 1827 would be about 3,620,000*l.* The surplus revenue out of which this was to be de-

* HEMP—Reduce to ½d. per lb. (half)	£100,000
COFFEE—Half the duty of 1s. per lb.	150,000
WINE—French, from 11s. 5¼d. per gallon to 6s. per ditto; Portugal, from 7s. 7d. per gallon to 4s. per ditto	230,000
BRITISH SPIRITS—From 10s. 6d. per gallon to 5s. from malt and 6s. from grain; RUM—From 10s. 6d. per gallon to 8s. per ditto	750,000
CYDER—From 30s. per Hogshead to 15s. per ditto	15,000
Assessed Taxes	270,000
	£1,515,000

Four-wheel carriages, drawn by ponies	£ 857
Occasional waiters, &c.	1,343
Coachmakers' Licences	354
Carriages sold by auction, or on commission	3,391
Mules carrying ore, &c.	137
Persons quitting houses after the commencement of the year	5,000
Houses left in the care of a person	4,000
One additional window allowed where there is a cheese room or a dairy	1,000
Farm houses occupied by labourers	1,000
Husbandry servants occasionally employed as grooms	2,000
Farmers, letting husbandry horses to hire	4,000
Taxed carts	18,913
Houses and Windows.	
Whole of the duty on windows on houses not having more than Seven; Inhabited house duty on houses under 10*l.* rent	235,000
	£276,995

frayed, would amount in the same time to 4,000,000*l.*; so that there would be a balance of 400,000*l.* in the Exchequer to meet the drawback on the stock of wine in hand, or any defalcations of revenue which might unexpectedly arise. He now called upon the committee to support him in the plan which he had submitted to its consideration. Mr. H. Davis complained that the tobacco duties were not reduced. Mr. Ellice applauded the candour and good spirit of the Chancellor, but found fault with the neglect of West India interests, that rum was not reduced at the same rate as British spirits. Mr. T. Whitmore regretted that the equalization of the East India duties made no part of the plan of the Right Hon. Gentleman. The House then resumed. March 1st, Sir F. Burdett moved that the petition of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, praying to be relieved from all civil and religious disabilities, should be received. The petition was then read by the clerk, and the Hon. Baronet next went into the question. He said, that being a member of the Church of England, he was bound to remember that it taught him the charitable maxim to do unto others as he would wish them to do to him. He had to remember also what the Constitution taught him, that an equality of burdens being borne, involved the enjoyment of an equality of rights. If those alarms which had been expressed about the Pope were really felt, what a mass of inconsistency was it in Ministers to have done so much, even to the shedding of blood, in order to uphold the Papal authority, and that, too, at a time when the power of the Pope was literally overturned! What was it, after all, which the Catholics sought, and would obtain by this concession? A few most respectable Catholic gentlemen might obtain seats in the House of Commons—a few Catholic noblemen would be admitted to the House of Lords—and his Majesty would have the power of nominating Roman Catholics to a few places of trust. When he recollected that the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robinson), who was now one of the heartiest friends of the measure, had originally been hostile to it, and upon as honourable principles as the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Peel) who was now opposed to it, but had changed his mind, he could not despair of some time seeing that Right Hon. Gentleman, too, advocate this great question. The people of Ireland were the most docile people in the world. Whatever also might be said of the priests, he could affirm that the effect of their conduct on the conduct of the people was extremely beneficial. The Hon. Bart. concluded by moving, "That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to consider the state of the laws respecting civil disabilities, so far as they affect the Roman Catholics, and how far it may be right to alter or modify the same." Mr. Croker seconded the motion. Mr. Canning supported it and said, "If my opinion and advice were asked, I should not think this the most favourable opportunity for bringing it before Parliament. Although, as I have observed, there are circumstances which make me consider this an unfavourable opportunity for bringing the subject forward, yet personally I am not sorry that it has been brought forward; because, having, on a recent occasion, lent my aid to a measure to suppress the excess of an irregular zeal, I am not sorry that I have now an opportunity of shewing that I was hostile to the zeal superinduced upon that question, but at the bottom that my feeling on the great measure was unaltered and unalterable. It has been admitted, that at no period was the feeling of religious zeal more paramount over every consideration of political ambition than it is now on the Continent. True. But what inference do I draw from this admission. Mankind are divided into two classes. They are distinguished by two lines of demarcation—one line is drawn between the Protestants and Catholics, and one line between British influence and foreign influence. What then do I say? Efface the line of separation which divides the Protestant and the Catholic, and strengthen the line which separates British and foreign influence. These are the principles, sir, upon which I have always advocated this question. With respect to the fears expressed, I declare, and pledge myself to it, in the face of the country, that I would go as far as any man to maintain the Protestant Establishment, as now constituted;—nay, I am ready to do more—I declare, that if my reason were convinced, that not to stand where we were was dangerous, and by proceeding further we risked the Church Establishment, interwoven as it was with our happy Constitution, I would stand where we are at all hazards, and oppose further concessions. But it is, sir, because my reason is not satisfied—because my judgment is not convinced that such would be the result of concession, that I wish to see the Constitution open its vest, and receive into its bosom all who live in its allegiance and support its government. These are my reasons for supporting the motion of the Hon. Baronet—not by any means considering myself bound to the course I shall pursue when the details are offered to the House, or pledged to sacri-

fice to the object of the measure any thing which in my conscience I may think, or in my judgment be persuaded to believe, was not only hostile, but dangerous to the Protestant Constitution." Mr. Wetherell and Mr. J. W. Bankes opposed the motion. Mr. Plunket, in advocating at great length the necessity of acceding to the motion of the Hon. Bart., was followed by Mr. Peel, in opposition thereto, on the ground that it was absolutely necessary to do so for the security of the Established Church. Mr. Brougham next addressed the House in favour of the motion, combating the arguments of Mr. Peel; and after a few words from Sir Charles Forbes and Mr. Pelham, Sir Francis Burdett rose to reply. The House then divided, when there appeared: for the motion, 247; against it, 234. Majority in favour of the motion 13. On the 2d no debate of importance took place. Leave was given to bring in a bill to amend the Small Debts Bill. On the 3d, Mr. Maberley moved the total repeal of the Assessed Taxes. Mr. Lester and Mr. Heathcote supported the motion. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it. The House divided, 64 for, and 111 against the motion. On the 4th, Lord Palmerston proposed an increase of the land forces, 8923 men and 2000 officers; and moved that 86,893 men, exclusive of the regiments in India and the royal veteran battalions, should be granted for the ensuing year. After some discussion the resolution was carried. The Ordnance estimates were also voted. On the 7th, the Weights and Measures Bill was passed, and the Game Laws Bill read a second time; on which reading the House divided, 82 for, and 26 against the bill. On the army estimates being brought up, Mr. Hume moved as an amendment, "That it is not necessary in the time of profound peace, to raise an army of 86,000 men, besides artillery, militia, and volunteers." The motion was negatived, 102 being against Mr. Hume's motion, and 8 for it. On the 9th, the bills of several trading companies were read and debated. Mr. Peel moved for leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the laws relative to juries. On the 10th, Col. Davies moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider how far the present duties on foreign spirits might be lowered. The motion was opposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and finally rejected. On the 11th, the House went into a committee of supply for paying army extraordinaries. Mr. Martin's Cruelty to Animals Bill was thrown out by a majority of 50 to 32. On the 14th, several private bills were advanced a stage. On the 15th, the report of the Thames Quay Bill was brought up, and carried by a majority of 85 to 45. The bill for the abolition of the assessed taxes remitted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was read a third time. On the 16th, several private bills were gone into, and petitions received. On the 17th, Mr. Calcraft called the attention of the House to the falsifying the Corn averages. Mr. Peel presented a petition from Oxford against Catholic Emancipation. On the House dividing upon the question of Borough Corporations, on the motion of Mr. Hume, it adjourned, 26 members only being present. On the 18th, the St. Andrew's Rates bill was read a second time. Some debate took place upon the Pasco Mining Bill. Petitions were presented from interested individuals against certain Joint-Stock Companies. Mr. P. Grenfell complained that nothing had been done yet respecting them, either restraining them or otherwise. Mr. Huskisson regretted the existence of so many companies, but could not see the means of applying a legal remedy to them. The House went into a Committee of Supply on the Irish Miscellaneous Service Money, when the various items were agreed to, after several divisions of the House by Mr. Hume. The Annual Duties Bill was read a third time, and passed.

From the regular returns it appears that the expense of the establishments for the prevention of Smuggling, costs 1,533,708*l.* 4s. 10d. and the produce of all the seizures 282,541*l.* 8s. 5¾d. So that the seizures are but little more than one-eighth of the expenses incurred in making them.

THE COLONIES.

The war in India has begun to put on an appearance of a protracted character, little contemplated by the wise council at Bengal or by Lord Amherst. Owing to the liberal government of the Marquis of Hastings, Indian Finance was never in so flourishing a state. In 1823, the revenue amounted to 22,213,623*l.*, whereas five years before it was only 18,375,000*l.* Lord Amherst, on whose shoulders the impolitic conduct of the late measures must rest, not possessing that experience or knowledge which his predecessor had, and being necessarily led himself by the council, does not really deserve all those censures which have been cast upon him. He looked to the Bengal council to assist, who knew more of the affairs of the East

than he himself did, and he has followed them to good purpose. The removal of Lord Hastings, whose high conduct they were unable to appreciate, seems rapidly leading the Indian empire into confusion. Restrictions and savings have produced a serious mutiny in the 47th Native regiment, at the moment it was ordered to march for service, and blood has been shed in consequence. The Burmese war, rashly undertaken and ill planned, shews no prospect of drawing towards a close. The brave troops employed against the enemy, whether British or Native, suffer dreadfully from sickness; and the system of government or rather of despotism pursued in the East, since Lord Hastings' removal, is doing every thing for his lordship's conduct which his best friends could desire in the way of contrast. Lord Amherst is now to be recalled. The truth is, a man of talent must be sent out who will act for himself, and suffer no trading council to dictate measures to him, or the safety of India will be seriously endangered. The last despatches from Rangoon, are dated the 11th of October, and come down to the 16th. It appears that on the morning of the 5th of that month, an attack was made upon the Burmese, after which the troops were compelled to retreat. They had advanced and driven the enemy before them, till night approaching, they fell in with a stockade, from which they met a powerful resistance, and the whole force sent on the service was compelled to fall back on the main body, leaving 21 killed and 74 wounded. Captain Allen and Lieutenant Bond, of the 34th light infantry, were among the slain. This position of the Burmese was called Keykloo. On the 8th of October, the troops marched against it again. On their march, they found the wounded that had been left on the former attack fastened to the trunks of trees on the road side, mangled and mutilated in every manner that savage cruelty could devise, and the feelings of the troops were, obviously, raised to a very high pitch of indignation at the sight—twenty-three bodies were counted. Five men were met with afterwards, treated in the same manner. The enemy had abandoned his works, and the troops burned the stockades, and returned without meeting a foe. Some stockades having been erected upon the Lyng river, General Campbell detached a force against them, of which the following is part of the official account. The attack took place on the 8th and 9th of October, and was accomplished without loss of lives, only three private soldiers being wounded. Major Evans commanding the detachment, thus writes:

"On the morning of the 5th inst. I embarked with 300 men of his Majesty's 89th Regiment, 100 rank and file of the 18th Madras Native Infantry, and a detachment of Bengal Artillery, under Captain Timbrel, on board a squadron of gun-boats, flotilla, &c. under the command of Captain Chadds of H.M.S. Arachne, and the first day's tide carried us as high as Pagoda Point, above Kemmendine, at the junction of the Lyng and Paulang Rivers. Having been joined by the armed transport Flotilla, at 2 P. M. next day the squadron proceeded up the Lyng River with a flowing tide. Bodies of the enemy were seen moving up the right bank of the river, and numerous war boats hovered in our front and kept up a continued but distant fire from cannon with which they were all provided. After the flotilla anchored, the light boats in advance under Lieutenant Kellet of his Majesty's ship Arachne, pursued the enemy's war boats, and having closed with one carrying a gun and full complement of men, boarded and took her in the handsomest style, the Burmese jumping overboard to save themselves. On the 7th, after proceeding about four miles, I observed two stockades, which were taken possession of without loss, and we reached with this tide within a short distance of the large works and fortified village of Thantabain, having in the course of the day destroyed seven of the newly constructed war boats. On reconnoitring the village of Thantabain, I found it was defended by three long breastworks, with a very extensive stockade, constructed of large teak beams, and fourteen large war boats, each mounting a gun, were anchored so as to defend the approach to it. Having consulted Captain Chadds, we advanced to the assault, the steamboat with the Satellite and Bomb Ketch in tow, and the troops in their boats ready to land when ordered. In passing the breastworks we received a smart running fire from jinjals and musketry, which was returned with showers of grape from the Satellite, and observing the enemy evidently in confusion, I directed the troops and scaling ladders to be immediately landed, and in a few minutes every work about the place was in our possession. During this night some fire rafts, of a most formidable appearance, were floated down the river, but very fortunately passed without touching any of the vessels. At six o'clock next morning, we again moved with the tide, and in passing a narrow neck of land, at the junction of two rivers, were received with a brisk discharge of musketry from a long line of breastworks, and a cannonade from a very large stockade on our right. The fire of the latter was soon silenced by the well pointed guns of the Satellite. The troops and pioneers were ordered then to land, and this formidable stockade was carried by assault, without a struggle. It is, without exception, the strongest work of the kind I have ever seen; the length of the front and rear faces is 200 yards, and that of the side faces 150. It is built of solid timber, fifteen feet high, with a platform inside all round, five feet broad, and eight feet from the ground; upon this platform were a number of wooden guns, and of single and double wooden headed shot, and many jinjals; and below we found seven pieces of iron and brass ordnance. In front the stockade is strengthened by breastworks and regular demi-

lunes, and would contain with ease above 2,000 men. In the centre of this strong hold, we found the magnificent Bungalow of the Khee Woongee, who, I presume, fled early in the day, although we found the house perforated by balls in many places, and the rooms much stained with blood. I cannot doubt but the enemy's loss must have been severe, but we only found seventeen dead bodies, which they had not time to carry off. The advanced boats having pushed up the river some miles without seeing any other works, I considered the objects you had in view fully accomplished, and we accordingly began to move back to Rangoon. Had not the most marked respect for the British arms been shewn during our whole progress up the river, I should have regretted that the enemy afforded me no opportunity of bringing my troops into regular contact with them; but the reduction of the most formidable stockades I have ever seen, fully garrisoned by men, as far as I could see all armed with muskets, and animated by the presence of two Ministers of State, Khee Woongee and Sykin Woongee, sufficiently denotes the terror we inspired."

After all this, it appears that no effect has been produced which is any thing like decisive of the war. The Burmese may protract the contest as long as they please. It was expected that Sir Arch. Campbell would be enabled to advance against Ummerapoora, the capital of Ava, by the end of November; and should he succeed in his attempt on that place, it is supposed that the Burmese may be awed by it into submission. The force collected by the Burmese between Rangoon and Ummerapoora was estimated at 100,000 men, under the command of the Prince of Surrawaddy, the King of Ava's brother. The reports of a revolution in Ava are not confirmed. Mr. Gouger, who was taken prisoner some time ago by the Burmese, remained in their custody, but had not suffered any further molestation. A number of fire-rafts, filled with various combustibles, which had been constructed by the Burmese for the purpose of floating down the Irrawaddy, and impeding the progress of the transports, had been destroyed.

FOREIGN STATES.

The proceedings in the French Chamber of Deputies have neither been very interesting nor contributed to the credit of the ministry. The infamous law respecting sacrilege has passed the Chamber of Peers by a majority of four, which four were themselves ministers. The clergy, to support the necessity of the measure, have got up the following tale, which they state filled the inhabitants of Cateau with consternation. "A clergyman returning in procession, after carrying the viaticum to a sick person in the suburb, a man rushed out of a public-house and fell on the ecclesiastic to strike him: but the crowd instantly seized him, and but for the intervention of the local authorities, who immediately put him in prison, he would infallibly have been the victim of his abominable action. He could not touch the sacred vessel, which the clergyman carried wrapped up in a veil, but he threw down the lid of it, surmounted by a cross, which was broken!"—The measure of indemnity to the emigrants has been warmly opposed. General Foy insisted that they had neither the plea of force nor right in their favour; and their emigration was a criminal abandonment of their country to invite foreign invasion. The constant burthens heaping upon the finances would place France in a neutral state as to its foreign relations. Prince Metternich had arrived at Paris, it was reported to demand the money left by Napoleon to his son, though some asserted it was to get the censorship on the press re-established. It appears that the national clergy insist upon the king's taking the ancient oath at his coronation, which oath militates against the Charter. French accounts state that a proposal had been made by Spain to borrow 500,000,000 francs, but that the proposal had been rejected.

The Pacha of Egypt is making preparations for the next campaign against the Greeks; but it was believed at Alexandria that he had other views than the subjugation of that brave people. The commerce of Egypt was rising to a degree of splendour which astonished all the Europeans resident in that country; and the Government of the Pacha was spoken of with the same respect as the most enlightened of those of Europe.

According to letters from Odessa of the 8th ult. Omer, the Turkish Pacha, had at last openly joined the Greeks, and had placed the town of Prevesa in their hands, as a pledge of his sincerity.

The election to the Presidency of the United States is at last decided in favour of Mr. Adams. The numbers at the close of the proceedings stood as follows:—For Mr. Adams, 13; General Jackson, 7; Mr. Crawford, 4.—Previous advices stated that Mr. Clay (a candidate for the office of President) and his friends had gone over to the party of Mr. Adams.—General La Fayette had remitted a sum of money, 2000 dollars, to England, for the relief of the proscribed Frenchmen residing in England.

Bolivar has obtained a great victory over the Spaniards at Guamanguilla, and achieved the complete destruction of the Spanish force in Peru.

MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA.

THE opera season has commenced at a very late period, under circumstances so adverse and depressing, that few men in the situation of Mr. Ebers, the lessee of the King's Theatre, would probably have had the courage and spirit to venture upon an undertaking which, at the best, is not likely to be lucrative, and which, without a correspondingly liberal patronage and protection from the nobility and the public altogether, must be attended with great loss.

The grand Rossinian season of last year, under Signor Benelli's management, ended woefully. Wasteful and unnecessary engagements—*five* prime Donne for instance!—absorbed the receipts; many of the vocal and instrumental performers were left with their claims unsettled; the *gran' maestro*, after a rich harvest of six or seven months, during which he did nothing for the theatre except lending his person now and then for exhibition in the orchestra, and amusing the public with the promise of *Ugo re d' Italia,* took his departure; and the *impressario nell' angustie*, Signor Benelli, saw good reason to follow the example, leaving the unfortunate concern more than ever involved.

Thus, not only the Lord Chancellor had more than his accustomed portion of the old standing dish, but the Lord Chief Justice, too, was allowed to partake of the operatic fare; for Monsieur Vestris had no notion of doing *pas seuls* and *pirouettes* for a mere nothing; Signor Garcia thought it more than cruel to have sung "Cruda sorte" at half-price: Signor Curioni, also, remembering his part in the Donna del Lago, sang to the tune

E poi rapirmi, o barbaro!
Lo patto che ho con *te*;

others followed in the same *touching* strain, and Mr. Ebers had "to pay the pipers."

Amidst these and other operatic vexations, arrangements for a new season were little to be thought of. At last, however, difficulties were somewhat smoothed by persevering exertions, dissonances gradually resolved themselves, a company was mustered from resources within reach, and the opening of the King's Theatre with *Il Don Giovanni* announced for a certain day.

Alas! more serious troubles were yet in store for the manager. The building, long before under silent suspicion, was publicly and professionally declared to be unsound; and there was a chance, if we had gone to see the promised Don Giovanni, that while the rake was precipitated into the pit of everlasting torment, the spectators above might have shared a fate somewhat similar. The gallery had sunk a matter of nine inches, and the northern wall of the theatre had fearfully yielded to the pressure. The public authorities interfered, the opening was deferred, immediate and effective repairs were begun, and as these will not be completed before Easter, Mr. Ebers, undismayed by the accumulation of untoward circumstances and expense, temporarily engaged and fitted up the little theatre in the Haymarket.

Tantæ molis erat canoram condere gentem!

Thus has Mr. Ebers strained every nerve; done, as the French would say, the impossible, to rescue from failure a metropolitan entertainment of the highest order, long a matter of absolute necessity to the higher ranks, and of late years an equally indispensable source of amusement and instruction to the growing mass of the musical public. If ever encouragement was deserved—was almost a matter of duty with those that can so well dispense it, it is in the present case; and we must qualify the opinion we entertain of British liberality, if the support Mr. E. meets with shall not be commensurate with such exertions and sacrifices.

Thanks to the musical resources in a great measure within ourselves, this claim for support is not an appeal *in forma pauperis*. The orchestra engaged is better than the band of last year; (Mackintosh happily again the bassoon) the musical management of the theatre is consigned to Mr. Ayrton, a gentleman whose qualifications have stood the test of one of the most brilliant former seasons; and the following names of singers enlisted on the spot, leave no apprehension of the performances being unworthy of the musical taste of the capital. We have Madame Ronzi di Begnis, Madame Vestris, and Madame Caradori; Signors Garcia and Begrez are the tenors for the present, and for the basso and buffo parts the disposeable force consists thus far in Signors Di Begnis, Porto, and Remorini. Additional engagements, Madame Pasta among others, are said to be in progress. The ballet as yet is less complete, the principals being Charles Vestris and Le Blond, Mademoiselle Aumer and Madame Ronzi Vestris, the latter a saltatorian gem of inappreciable value.

With this company the season began on the 5th of March, in the small theatre, fitted up and decorated with tasteful neatness. The opera was "Le Nozze di Fi-

garo," a sort of *cheval de bataille*,—and happily so,—always ready for saddle on emergencies. As the parts were allotted to their usual representatives on former occasions, which received our comments more than once, it is unnecessary to speak of them again. The ladies seemed not to be in prime voice: Madame Ronzi di Begnis as the Countess, and Caradori as Cherubino, evidently laboured under the effects of cold. Madame Vestris played Susanna. The ballet was the everlasting, but ever attractive "L'Offrande aux Graces;" and here the diminutive size of the house was much felt, the fair heels were often in each other's way, and the figures and groupings compressed to close quarters.

On Tuesday the 8th, Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia" was performed, also with the usual cast of characters, excepting that of Figaro: the Count by Monsieur Begrez, Don Basilio by Signor Porto, Don Bartolo by Signor Di Begnis. The latter acted and sang the part admirably, and Porto exhibited a considerable vein of quaint humour, and made the most ugly comical faces imaginable. Madame Vestris as Rosina, and Begrez as the Count, may be classed together, very fair when better cannot be had. But the novelty of the day was Signor Remorini, his first appearance in the arduous character of the busy Barber. This gentleman's performance in the "Turco in Italia," and in "Semiramide," the only operas in which he played last season, had raised with us great expectations, which were certainly not realized. But we must see more of him before we lessen the high opinion with which he had before impressed us. We are convinced Signor Remorini was not in perfect health when he played Figaro. His voice had not its full strength in the lower scale, and in the higher notes it was absolutely ineffective. The difficult song which introduces him to the audience, transposed, we believe, a tone lower, made no great impression; the duett with the Count, likewise, was not remarkable for efficiency; and in the concerted pieces the part of Figaro, so essential in the score, broke occasionally, only, upon our hearing. This want of effect, we repeat, must surely have been owing to indisposition, perhaps also to the nature of the house, which is too contracted for the propagation and proper vibration of musical sound; but we must at the same time add, that Signor Remorini appeared to us not to be sufficiently perfect in his part. With the acting, barring the last-mentioned objection, we have no fault to find. His Figaro was not absolutely the *beau ideal* of the character, but there was sufficient comic humour and vivacity to carry the part through with effect, and to gain the approbation of the audience.

Since writing the above, "Il Barbiere di Siviglia" has been repeated, with Signor Garcia as Count Almaviva. Remorini's Figaro, although not quite what, in our sanguine expectations, we could have wished, was infinitely better, and gave general satisfaction. His voice was still inefficient in the higher notes of the bass scale. This and a similar want of effectiveness in others, we now are convinced, must in a great degree be attributed to the contracted dimensions, as well as to the structure of the house. There is decidedly a want of vibration; the music is quite another thing in the legitimate abode of our Italian opera. But in the acting, the Barbiere proved a rich treat. Madame Vestris, in spite of a cold, and more particularly, the male performers, Signors Garcia, Di Begnis, Porto, and Remorini, entered heartily into the comic humour which pervades this charming opera, and often were rewarded by a hearty laugh from the audience. Garcia also sang finely, in his way; that is to say, he overloaded the melodies with graceful embellishments and musical arabesques of every kind. He thus contrived to disfigure the beautiful opening air, "Ecco ridente il Cielo," one of the most chaste and perfect songs Rossini has written, and the vein of writing which he seems to have lost.

A Miss Willis performed the unimportant part of Berta, in a way which made us regret even Graziani. The choruses were bad and vulgar.

A new ballet, "La Coquette Soumise," has been brought out, but we have not seen it yet. A new opera by Generali, "L'Adelina," was also ready for representation, but has been postponed on account of Madame Di Begnis's indisposition.

THE DRAMA.

We have often, of late, been obliged to deplore the sterility of the theatres in matters for criticism; but our young remembrance cannot recall a month to parallel the last in utter barrenness. One little farce, entitled "Change Partners," is the solitary novelty of four weeks;—and this is already forgotten. The main incident, which supposes two young people to fall in love with each other's epis-

tolary style, is too decidedly impossible even for farce; and notwithstanding some graceful pleasantry, the trifle did not obtain a very brilliant career. In one respect, however, its production is worth recording; for it is said to proceed from the pen of Mrs. Orger; and, although not calculated for great success, is agreeable as a proof of the intelligence of an excellent actress and a charming woman.

In this interval—this pause of dramatic fate—we will take the opportunity of saying a word or two on the unprecedented absence of intellectual power from the theatres. The subject has been often discussed; but there is one view of it which we deem worthy of more distinct notice than it has yet received. It may be true that the spirit of the age does not incline to the drama; that its poetry tends rather to the contemplative and reflective, than to vivid impersonations of character and passion; and that a stately egotism is one of its predominant features. When, however, we think not only of the great names which our literature may boast, but on the number of active, intelligent, and ambitious minds which have expanded at the impulse given of late years to feeling and thought, we cannot entirely refer the inanity of the modern drama to this inherent cause. There is, we think, an incidental circumstance which discourages able writers from transmitting plays to the theatres, or which prevents the appearance of their dramas even when accepted by the manager. We allude to the new position which the principal actors have assumed in relation to authors and their works. The profession of an actor has greatly increased in respectability in our own times; its members have frequently the benefit of classical accomplishments and independent tastes; and their emoluments have been augmented in proportion to their moral and intellectual claims to esteem. This is, in many respects, well; but the state of things which has exalted the actor, has, almost in the same degree, depressed the author. In former times, a favourite actor thought it his duty to study the character allotted to him, without exerting his own critical tastes on the conception, or insisting that his part should be written up to the height of his real or imagined capacities. It is impossible to blame our more highly cultivated artists for asserting the principles of composition which they deem essential to success; or for insisting on a monopoly of eloquence and passion, if they have power to make good their claim. To quarrel with such an employment of strength, where it exists, is to quarrel with human nature; but the effect is unfortunate to the poet. He becomes, not subjected to the caprice or the wisdom of one performer, but perplexed by the opposing notions and wishes of all who are able really to assist him. He is like a professor of chess, who should find, when he came to the board, that his king, his queen, bishops, and all his men, had wills of their own, and opinions which they were able to assert on the relative stations they ought to occupy. What would avail his skill in such a case? Must the poet write with the performers in his eye; calculating exactly, not their powers, but their own sense of them; and dividing his speeches and effects according to his best estimate of the scale of salaries? What a humiliating office, even if success were certain! It is surely hard enough to conceive a noble and definite outline; to develope character and passion in the narrow bounds of five acts; to relieve the pathos and chasten the agony by imaginative and fanciful allusions without breaking their course; and to conduct the whole to a close upon which the mind may rest pensively satisfied. But if, in addition to this task, the poet is compelled to adapt and mould his conceptions to the ever-shifting circumstances of the green room; if, instead of bringing out the image of his own mind, he is to write up or write down a part; if he is to set down a long declamation here, contrive an effect there, arrange a transition in one place, and insert a burst of passion in another, how can he do justice to the burning suggestions of his genius? A man can hardly write *from* nature, and *for* particular actors; the ends rarely meet. But suppose by some curious felicity he has succeeded; suppose he has charmed his hero without disgusting all the other persons of his drama; suppose all his parts are good enough, and none too good—the slightest accident—a cold, a hoarseness, a provincial engagement, a dispute with the manager, makes the whole machinery useless, and lays the fated tragedy on the shelf. And, then, at the other house the piece has not the slightest chance; for it is not adapted to the company, or to the principal, or only tragedian. What matters it that the play is written for all time, if it is not suited to the establishment? What are the earnestness, the force, the intensity of a poet's thoughts, compared to the energies and tastes of a favourite performer? No more, in theatrical estimation, than the slender reward of the dramatist is to the great professional income of the actor. We do not grudge to the latter his gains;

we sympathise in the applause which he elicits; we rejoice in the endowments which grace, and in the virtues which exalt him; we feel that his present success should be the more splendid because it is so soon to pass away; but we cannot suppress a wish that his potent art were rather the poet's servant than his master.

The merits of particular actors, while giving them a preponderance over authors, have been prejudicial to their own art. They have induced the public to look to the personal qualities of the individual, rather than to the triumphs of science and skill. A performer now will not strive to vanquish the obstacles of nature, and to throw himself, as an intellectual ventriloquist, into diversified characters, but does just that which suits his own temperament, and produces most applause with least labour. We go to admire his energy, his declamation, his hysteric laughter, his bitter sarcasm *in* a particular part, not to see the part done to the life. He subjects his art to himself, not himself to his art. The physical, therefore, and the merely energetic, instead of the characteristic and the complete, are expected on the scene. As soon as an actress becomes perfect in youthful parts, we find out that she is too old to play them. On the same principle, we do not expect a tragic actor to put himself out of his way for our pleasure—to play a middle-aged hero, when his line is that of the youthful lover's—or to abate an ace of his dignity. He is only required to be himself in a stately masquerade. Not such was Garrick, whose astonishing versatility, perhaps, was as much attributable to the just expectations of the town as to the aptitude of his powers. Not such was Henderson, who seems to have attained his varied excellence, in no small measure, by patient and enthusiastic study,—who was Falstaff, Hamlet, Horatius, Comus, Benedict—not merely playing tragedy, comedy, and farce, but personating all ages, all conditions, all varieties of humanity—disdaining nothing as too mean, and shrinking from nothing as too vast and terrific, which had its root in nature. Not such was Smith, "gentleman Smith," who was one night Charles Surface, and the next Macbeth or Richard. Not such even was John Kemble, whose physical power and weakness might alike seem to limit his range; for he did not scruple to attempt Valentine, Young Mirabel, and other comic parts, nor disdain to play Bassanio, Sciolto, and Cromwell, that he might contribute to the perfection of the representations in which he assisted. Many parts have he and Mrs. Siddons accepted without a murmur, in which they felt they could produce no effect but that which they contributed by their own grace and majesty. We should like to see what any high, nay, what any second-rate tragedian would say, in these times, if he were cast for Percy in the Castle Spectre;—and yet Mr. Kemble played this part "for the good of the concern," though the only point consisted in falling from a window flat on a sopha! That fall did not injure the rigid sublimity of his Cato or render the patrician scorn of his Coriolanus less withering. It is weakness, not strength, which induces an artist to be afraid of lowering himself by playing an inferior part, or one out of his favourite line; for that which is truly excellent will always vindicate itself as soon as it appears. We do not mean that a man of sense and spirit ought to submit to the caprice of every author or of every manager, who may desire him to play the fool for their benefit; nor do we think any individual is to be blamed; but we contend that the present system, by which authors are compelled to write for actors, instead of actors being expected to study how they may impersonate the conceptions of authors, is equally calculated to crush dramatic composition, and to destroy the art of acting.

This evil has been much increased by the practice of engaging actors for a few nights, instead of by the season. An immediate advantage is thus, perhaps, gained both by the actor and the manager; for the first obtains much money in little time, and hastens to fill his pockets and vulgarise his style in the country; and the last makes a show of possessing a great source of attraction, and pays, on the whole, less money; but the permanent interests of the drama suffer. There is no concert, no feeling of unity maintained in the theatre. The great performer is *in* the company, but not *of* it, and the others surround him at humble distance. The limitations of his engagement, and its extravagant terms, if his performances are multiplied, increase the chances against authors, and render their case almost hopeless. Can we, therefore, wonder if, at present, men of real power stand aloof from a scene attended at the best with vexation and risk, and leave such things as we could name to the boisterous applause of a first night, and to neglect for ever after?

We are not ourselves dramatic authors, nor ever shall be; nor do we found our remarks on particular instances; but we speak from observation, prompted by an earnest regard for the interests of the drama in England. Perhaps at no very

distant period a remedy may be found worse than the disease;—in the total absence of talent from the boards. One after another of our favourites has departed, and no one, literally *no one*, has appeared for years who has even given promise of the very first-rate excellence. We have still a few admirable tragedians in their several walks; and we hope they may long continue with us; for we would rather submit to despotism from them, than enjoy freedom under those who, at present, seem destined to succeed them!

FINE ARTS.

The Diorama.—This delightful place of illusion, after having been closed for a few weeks, has just reopened with a new view of the Ruins of Holyrood Chapel by Moonlight;—that of Chatres Cathedral still remaining. We believe we must at last concede (and we can afford to do it without much reluctance) that the French nation has for once surpassed the English in the effect it has produced by a particular class of works of art. We must, however, limit our admission to *effect* merely: for as to either conception or execution—in short, as to *talent*—we cannot allow that the pictures exhibited at this place by Messrs. Daguerre and Bouton are in any degree superior to many of a similar kind that had previously been exhibited by English artists. In fact, the peculiar merits of the works hitherto presented to the public at the Diorama, have consisted in that which, strictly speaking, excludes them from ranking as regular works of Fine Art. They owe their singular truth of effect to their want of good faith, if we may so express ourselves. They are not exactly what they seem to be. In short, they are not *pictures*, in the usual and well-understood sense of that word, but are more in the nature of *scenes on the stage*; which latter do not pretend to confine themselves within any particular limit as to their mode of execution, but confessedly avail themselves of all "appliances and means" that can in any way further their acknowledged end, of mere popular effect. As skilful adaptations of means to an end, these scenes of the Diorama are perfect; but as evidences of natural talent, or even of acquired power of hand and execution, they are certainly not superior to some of the scenes that we are accustomed to meet with in a well-got-up stage representation at our principal theatres; and to many of those executed by an artist in this line who has only made himself generally known among us during the last three or four years, they are certainly inferior: we allude to Mr. Stanfield, of Drury-lane Theatre, some of whose scenes have unquestionably carried this class of art nearer to perfection than it had ever before reached, and as near as it ever need, or perhaps ever can reach, with reference to its express objects.

This new scene at the Diorama, representing the Ruins of Holyrood Chapel by Moonlight, though certainly not so attractive as that of the Valley of Sarnen, is perhaps upon the whole the most completely effective of any that we have been presented with—the most judiciously arranged with a view to the capabilities of the plan on which it is constructed, and the most skilfully managed in its various details. Before referring more particularly to those details, it is proper to mention, that, in conformity with what we have said as to the want of good faith in these scenes, it does not represent the scene as it really is, or as it ever was perhaps, but merely in that aspect which seems best suited to the artist's views of "picturesque effect:"—"in order to give a more *picturesque* effect to the picture, the artist has represented it in its unrepaired state." (*Description of the picture.*) Now we really do consider this as a very objectionable sacrifice of truth: for not only is there nothing whatever to assure us that any good has been gained by the alteration, but those who have never seen the spot itself are left at a complete uncertainty as to whether the representation is in fact any thing more than a fancy piece—a "composition from Nature," as the artists say.

We have thought it necessary to say thus much in regard to the principle on which these pictures, and particularly the one more immediately before us, are painted. And having said it, we are the more ready and anxious to do justice to their extreme beauty and effectiveness as substantive works. This new one, of Holyrood Chapel, is, as we have said, the very best that has yet been offered to the public, both as to the excellent management of the lights and shadows, and as to the general unity and truth of effect. The principal point of the view consists of the great window by which the chapel was lighted; behind which the moon rises, and through the ruined tracery of which it casts its pale light upon the inter-

nal walls and upon the tombs within the inclosure. This light is finely broken by the remains of two ruined pillars, which rise in the midst of the scene; and it is ingeniously contrasted, in the right corner of the inclosure, by that of a lamp which is burning on a monument, before which a female is standing, whose heavy shadow falls with great effect on the pillar behind. The extreme left consists of the walls of the chapel; while the right presents an open colonnade, through which are seen other parts of the building, all wrapt in the same "dim religious light" which beautifies the rest of the scene. Above all is the open sky gemmed with stars. It may serve to illustrate what we have said as to the mere *skill* displayed in these views, in distinction from *talent*, that the stars which appear in the sky of this picture are without exception the most perfectly illusory part of it; and yet it is evident that they are nothing more than holes pierced in the material on the surface of which we look, and which admit the rays of light through them. But it would be a very false as well as foolish criticism, which should object to this, when it is quite certain that the desired effect could not have been produced so well in any other way.

There is, however, one very obvious fault in this picture; though we have little doubt that it is an advised one, and one which, perhaps, could not have been got rid of without injuring the general effect of the scene of which it forms a part. We allude to the mode in which the moon is depicted. It is represented as throwing upon the scene on which it looks, at least as clear and bright a light as the moon ever *does* throw, even in its brightest aspect; and yet it is itself completely dim—as if seen, not only through a misty atmosphere, but through thin intervening clouds. Its appearance is perfectly natural; but then, supposing it to have possessed that appearance at the time of depicting the scene, the scene itself is *not* natural. In fact, the moon of the picture, and the moonlight, are not consistent with each other.

Having thus, somewhat too scrupulously perhaps, satisfied our critical consciences in regard to the pretensions of these scenes, as works of fine art, we can safely recommend them to our readers as most delightful objects to look upon, and as producing, to the mere uncritical spectator, general impressions and sentiments little different from those arising from the actual scenes themselves.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, Feb. 18.—Members' Prizes. The subjects for the present year are, for the *Senior Bachelors*—De statu futuro quænam fuere Veterum inter Græcos et Romanos Philosophorum dogmata? *Middle Bachelors*—Quantopere sibi invicem prosint populi liberè mutandis inter se mercibus.

Cambridge, Feb. 25.—At a congregation on Wednesday last the following degrees were conferred —*Doctor in Divinity*, the Rev. Arthur Savage Wade, St. John's College, vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick.—*Masters of Arts*, the Rev. T. Harvey, Pembroke Hall; the Rev. F. Synge, St. Peter's College.—At the above congregation a grace passed the Senate, to confer the degree of LL.D. on William Frere, Esq. Master of Downing College, by royal mandate. A grace to confirm the report made by the syndicate appointed to examine Mr. Dodwell's collection of drawings, and to purchase the same out of the University chest, was rejected by 49 to 13.

Cambridge Philosophical Society.—At a numerous meeting of the Cambridge Philosophical Society, lately held, a notice was read by Professor Cumming, on the subject of the conversion of cast iron into plumbago, by the action of sea water: a specimen of plumbago formed in this manner was furnished by Mr. Alderson, of Pembroke College, which formed part of the iron groove of a patent log belonging to the ship Zoroaster, of Hull. A very interesting paper was read by Mr. Airy, of Trinity College, on a mal-conformation of the eye, the refraction in a plane nearly vertical being greater than in the others: the distortion of the images produced by this cause, the eye being naturally short-sighted, was corrected by a lens, with one surface concave and spherical, and the other concave and cylindrical; its axis being at right angles to the plane of greatest refraction. The commencement of a paper was read by Professor Sedgwick, on the essential distinction between alluvial and diluvial deposits; the completion of which was deferred to another meeting.

Oxford.—The Oxford Herald contains a summary of the Members of that University in January 1825, from which it appears that there are 2116 Members of Convocation, and 4600 Members on the books.

Royal Society of Literature.—At the ordinary meetings which commenced in

November, there have been several very interesting papers read. The session opened with two from Mr. G. Penn on points of classical literature and criticism. The first suggested various elucidations and emendations in the present reading of Horace's Epistle to Torquatus. The second paper was called "*Carmen Brundusinum*," and contained some very ingenious reasons for giving that title to the ode which closes the first book, and stands without date or "*argumentum*." The author gives his reasons, founded on internal evidence, for believing that this song was composed upon occasion of the festivities which, as Dion Cassius relates, (lib. xlviii. c. 30.) took place at Brundusinum, in the year, A. V. C. 714, in consequence of the ratification of the treaty between Octavius and Antony.

Propelling Vessels by Galvanism.—In the *Glasgow Mechanics' Magazine*, in the No. for October 23, there appeared a curious proposal for propelling Vessels by Galvanism. The paddles to be of a reciprocating kind, and to work under water. The writer states the only uncertainty to be as to the room on board a vessel for an apparatus of the needful size, to produce gas sufficient to supply a cylinder for the purpose from the decomposition of the sea water. The same idea has subsequently appeared in the "Chymist;" and so lately after it was announced in the "Glasgow Magazine," that the Editor of that publication deems it to have been taken from his correspondent's communication.

Captain Franklin's Expedition.—The *Dumfries Courier* states, on the authority of conversations with Dr. Richardson, that on leaving New York, Captain Franklin and party will proceed by the Lake Erie Canal, through Lake Huron and Lake Superior to Fort William, the first of the Hudson's Bay Company's settlements; and from thence by the river communication to Winipeg, Athabasca, Slave, and Great Bear Lakes. Near the latter place, the winter quarters of the travellers will be fixed, where the above company have already built a house, and laid up provisions, and where they expect to be met by sixteen able-bodied seamen, all natives of Argyleshire, who were sent out last season, and who have had ample time to forward the instruments and luggage intrusted to their care. In their voyage through the principal lakes, the travellers will be conveyed in American steam-boats, and when this accommodation ceases, they will procure, as formerly, the services of stout Canadian boatmen. And here we may mention one of the greatest evils attendant on the expedition, namely, that it requires upwards of twelve months to convey them to what may be called the starting point of discovery. And however heavily the time may hang on their hands, they must patiently wait the tardy lapse of an Arctic winter, and even after the sun begins to peep above the horizon, there are not above six or eight weeks, during which they can travel with any thing like safety. In many respects their winter quarters will be pretty comfortable. Fuel and provisions have been provided in abundance; and though glass cannot be carried to such high latitudes, and their windows must be formed of oiled parchment, a rude sort of candle, which is made from the fat of the elk and other animals, will enable them to read and write, and perform various other necessary operations. At times, too, they may venture out of doors, buckle on their snow shoes, and by boring holes in the thick-ribbed ice of Mackenzie's River, set their nets, and drag many kinds of fish "into day," which, from their enormous size, would be regarded as monsters in the finer climates of the South. In this way they may partake of many a savoury meal; and we had even, we confess, the curiosity to enquire, whether the ancient "sons of the mist" might not now and then be permitted to season their fish with a welcome dram of Fairntosh. But no, whisky is too bulky an article to be carried so far, and besides would be exceedingly hurtful in a climate where the thermometer stands below Zero. Water, therefore, must be the sole beverage of both officers and men, with the exception of two solitary gallons of wine, included in the *bill of lading*, for the Arctic circle, and which are husbanded for a carousal at the approach of Spring, and previous to prosecuting the ulterior objects of the expedition. In Spring, Captain Franklin, and his old companion Mr. Back, who goes out on promotion, with one half of the party, will proceed down Mackenzie's River, and from thence explore the coast to the Westward, as far as Icy Cape and Behring's Straits. Here Captain Beechy is appointed to force a passage by the coast, meet the party and convey them to China in his vessel, the Blossom, which is at present fitting out at Deptford, and will by and by proceed to double Cape Horn, with the view of getting into the South Sea. On the other hand, Dr. Richardson's party, including Mr. Kendal, who was assistant surveyor in Captain Lyon's late expedition, will separate from Captain F. at the mouth of Mackenzie's River, to explore the country stretching to the Eastward, as far as the Copper Mine River. In this excursion the extensive track of

mountain country abounding in copper ore and fields of coals, will be examined. The Forfarshire botanist, Mr. Drummond, accompanies the expedition part of the way to collect botanical and zoological specimens, and the liberality of Government has provided an able naturalist to assist Captain Beechy; so that the natural history of this division of our American dominions bids fair at length to be effectually investigated. After landing Captain Franklin at Canton, Captain Beechy will take in provisions and return to Behring's Straits the following season, with the view of succouring Captain Parry; and should that hardy mariner appear on the coast, or should he even leave land-marks behind him, we need scarcely allude to the eager interest, we had almost said feeling of veneration, with which these monuments of the progress of science will be approached by our weary far-travelled countrymen.

Belzoni.—The widow of the late Mr. Belzoni has erected the Egyptian tomb in Leicester-square for public exhibition. The following is a copy of a letter written by that intrepid traveller and excellent man, to Mr. Briggs in London, the day before he died. It is dated at Gato, in the kingdom of Benin, Dec. 2d, 1823. Mr. Briggs was formerly his Majesty's Consul at Alexandria, and now of the firm of Briggs and Co. Gould-square, London:—

"My dear, dear Sir, and true Friend, —God has pleased that I should not survive to see my friends again: a violent attack of dysentery has brought me to the hour of death. All I can say is, that I am fully resigned to my fate, and I beg pardon of any one I may happen to have offended in my past life, begging their prayers for my next. All the travelling apparatus will be carried to Liverpool by the brig *Castor*, now in the river Benin, I believe belonging to Mr. Bold, of that place. The next is what I feel most deep in my heart; console my dear Sarah; tell her I cannot write to her—she has been to me a most faithful and good wife upwards of twenty years. I die at last a beggar; and if my friends should agree to do any thing for her and my family, I wish it to be divided between my wife and my mother. God bless you, my good Sir; may he reward you for all your goodness to me. Yours, most truly,

G. Belzoni."

The inestimable sarcophagus discovered by Belzoni lay in the British Museum, to the disgrace of the trustees, unpurchased by the nation, and would have gone abroad had not Mr. Soane given 2000*l.* for it, and thus prevented its exportation! Not one among our nobility or gentry who collect antiquities or give 2000*l.* for a horse, could be found to purchase this rarity, from a man who had encountered peril and devoted himself disinterestedly in enriching the nation. The Museum, though indebted to him for its finest relic of antiquity, omits the mention of his name in its Synopsis! Had Belzoni received a clear present of 2000*l.* from the trustees, he merited it. This is truly shopkeeping conduct, and affords poor encouragement for those who have spirit with narrow means to venture any thing for enriching our national collections. Those who have means, will seldom be inclined to hazard themselves. To whom but to the government of a national museum, then, can he who enriches it by his labours look for support? Belzoni has been shabbily treated by it: he was a man with merit only to back him, and all the world saw this alone was not sufficient. We hope his widow will receive that patronage from the people which the trustees of the museum have denied one of the most blameless, intrepid, and enterprising men, who have devoted themselves to the unfortunate career of African travel.*

Subsidence of the Baltic.—A very singular and interesting fact (says the *Scotsman*) has been ascertained respecting the level of the Baltic. It had been long suspected that the waters of this sea were gradually sinking; but a memoir, published in the Swedish Transactions for 1823, has put the change beyond a doubt. Mr. Buncrona, assisted by some officers of the Swedish piloting establishment, has examined the Swedish coast with great care from lat. 56 to 62, and Mr. Halstrom has examined those of the Gulf of Bothnia. The results of both inquiries are given in the form of a table; and though, as might have been expected, they are not completely uniform, they correspond sufficiently to place the subsidence of the waters beyond dispute. The Baltic, it is to be observed, has no tides, and is therefore favourably situated for making observations on its level; but with regard to the periods within which the changes observed

* Mr. Soane lately called the attention of the public to this subject, by inviting his numerous friends to an exhibition of the Sarcophagus, by candle-light, in his elegant and richly filled Saloons. Whether Mr. Banks, of saving name and anti-catholic tenets, was present, we know not —if he were, even he, on re-examining this precious relic, would perhaps have altered his opinion of its value, and have thanked Mr. Soane (as the nation ought to do) that he prevented the French getting it away from us. They have lately paid an immense sum for one much inferior in beauty and interest.

have taken place, it was of course necessary to rely on records or oral testimony. At the latitude of 55, where the Baltic unites with the German Ocean through the Categat, no change seems to be perceptible. But from latitude 56 to 63, the observations show a mean fall of one foot and a half in forty years, or four-tenths of an inch annually, or three feet ten inches in a century. In the Gulf of Bothnia, the results are more uniform, and indicate a mean fall of four feet four inches in a century, or rather more than half an inch annually. The Baltic is very shallow at present, and if its waters continue to sink as they have done, Revel, Abo, Narva, and a hundred other ports, will by and by become inland towns; the gulfs of Bothnia and Finland, and ultimately the Baltic itself, will be changed into dry land.

Newcastle Literary Society.—At the last monthly meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution, of Newcastle, the Rev. Wm. Turner in the chair, the attendance was numerous in the extreme, and all were highly gratified with the prospects of prosperity held forth. A paper on historical architecture, by Mr. Dobson, the architect, was read, which excited great approbation. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. D. and a hope expressed that he would make it the first of a series of papers on similar subjects. Mr. Dobson also presented the society with all the parts hitherto published of "Examples of Ornamental Sculpture in Architecture, drawn from the Originals of Bronze, Marble, and Terra Cotta, in Greece, Asia Minor, and Italy, in the years 1818, 1819, 1820, and part of 1821, by Lewis Vulliamy, Architect, engraved by Henry Moses," promising to furnish the remainder as they issue from the press. Three persons were elected members of the society, and 29 individuals were proposed as candidates for admission on the next monthly meeting. A drawing class has been established, which is conducted voluntarily by members of the institution. A class has also been established for studying the use of the globes.

Ornithology.—Lately a very fine specimen of the rough-legged Falcon (Falco lagopus of Linneus) was taken alive at Wreay, near Carlisle, after having been shot at and wounded in the wing. It measures two feet two inches in length, four feet two inches in breadth, and is feathered down to the toes. This rare bird is a native of Denmark and Siberia, and has seldom or never before been seen in Cumberland.

Astronomical Society.—At a late meeting, Mr. Baily laid on the table, for the inspection of the members, two micrometers, which have been recently invented and constructed by M. Frauenhofer, of Munich: with which, by means of very fine lines cut on glass with a diamond point, in a peculiar manner, placed in the focus of the telescope, the transits of the smallest stars may be observed; the lines appearing like so many silver threads suspended in the heavens. An engraving of Frauenhofer's achromatic telescope, now at Dorpat, of fourteen feet focus and nine inches aperture, was also submitted to the inspection of the members present, by Mr. Herschel. A communication was read from Captain Ross, dated Stranraer, 7th August 1824, in which he transmits a diagram exhibiting his observation of the occultation of Herschel's planet by the moon, on the preceding day, with Ramage's twenty-five feet telescope, and a power of 500. After this, the reading of a paper, by Mr. Henry Atkinson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, "On astronomical and other refractions; with a connected inquiry into the law of temperature in different latitudes and altitudes," was commenced.

Steam.—The elasticities of steam of different temperatures, have lately been stated, by a committee of the Royal Academy of Paris, to whom had been referred various inquiries as to accidents arising from the bursting of steam-engine boilers, in a table, which has been reduced to English measure and weight, in Mr. Brande's Journal of Science, No. 36, as follows, viz.

	Measures of elasticity in		
nos-pheres.	Pressures on a Square Inch Eng in lbs. avoir.	Columns of Mercury, in English Inches.	Temperatures, in Degrees of Fahrenheit.
1	14.61	29.92	212.0
1½	21.92	44.88	234.0
2	29.23	59.84	251.6
2½	36.44	74.80	264.2
3	43.84	89.76	275.0
3½	51.15	94.73	285.3
4	58.46	119.69	293.4
4½	65.76	134.65	302.0
5	73.07	149.61	309.2
5½	80.37	164.57	316.4
6	87.69	179.53	322.7
6½	94.99	194.49	328.5
7	102.30	209.45	334.4
7½	109.60	224.41	339.3
8	116.92	239 37	343.4

Greek Honey-poison.—Colonel Rottiers relates, that during his residence at Trebisonde, in 1816, he visited the place from which the ten thousand Greeks under Xenophon beheld the sea. He remarked the ruins of an ancient temple of the time of the Emperor Adrian. The *rhododendrum ponticum* grows there on all the mountains, and the inhabitants assert

that the bees extract a honey from it, which, mixed with that of other flowers, is a kind of poison, causing stupor in a greater or less degree, according to the season of the year. M. Dupré, the Consul of France, who accompanied Colonel Rottiers, assured him that he had experienced this effect himself. This, therefore, confirms what Xenophon says about this honey in his *Anabasis*. The inhabitants and the Turks call this honey *deli bal*, or strong honey.

Influence of Prussic Acid upon Vegetation. M. C. J. Th. Becker, in his *Dissertatio de Acidi Hydrocyanici vi perniciosa in Plantas*, which appeared at Jena in 1823, in 4to. has performed a number of experiments, from which it follows that the Prussic acid, prepared according to Vauquelin's method, destroys vegetable life in nearly the same manner as it acts upon animals. Grains immersed in this acid die, or lose their germinating faculty. The more delicate vegetables yield to it more readily than the robust ones.

Steam Engine.—To eulogise the steam engine is become common-place. Its value to this country may be estimated from calculations, which show that the steam engines in England represent the power of 320,000 horses, equal to 1,920,000 men; which, being in fact managed by 36,000 men only, add actually to the power of our population 1,884,000 men.

Annual return of Migrating Birds to the same spot.—The late Dr. Jenner, in a curious paper on the migration of birds, published since his death in the Phil. Trans. for 1824, mentions the following curious experiment: "At a farm-house in this neighbourhood I procured several swifts, and by taking off two claws from the foot of twelve, I fixed upon them an indelible mark. The year following, their nesting-places were examined in an evening, when they had retired to roost, and there I found several of the marked birds."

Ammonia disengaged from Plants during Vegetation.—M. Chevallier has determined the very curious fact, that the Chenopodium vulvaria spontaneously disengages ammonia in a very free state during the act of vegetation; and he has also found, in conjunction with M. Boullay, that a great number of flowers, even among those which have a very agreeable odour, spontaneously disengage ammonia during vegetation. M. Chevallier likewise obtained ammonia from the Chenopodium vulvaria by distillation.

Vital powers of Plants.—The vital powers of some plants are yet but little known. Professor Cazzeri presented recently to the Society of the Georfili of Florence, a branch of the *cotyledon coccinea* in full vegetation, although it had been detached from the plant sixteen months, and had remained by chance during the whole of this period wrapped up in a paper, and placed in a dark place that was very dry.

Surgery.—A boy named George Benjamin Pidgon, aged ten years, received a dreadful fracture of the *os frontis* from a blow of the winch of a well at Barming. Mr. Whatman, of Maidstone, the medical gentleman who attended the boy, at first considered it a hopeless case, as upwards of two tea spoonfuls of brain exuded, and separated from the mass. As may be supposed, highly inflammatory symptoms supervened, but by the free use of the lancet, and unceasing attention, those symptoms were kept under. At the end of five weeks the wound had closed, and the boy was sufficiently recovered to be removed. The boy and his mother having been employed in hopping by Mr. Ellis, that gentleman very humanely had a cot slung to a waggon for the boy's removal, and he was in that manner conveyed with very little fatigue to London. Nothing further was heard of the boy for a year, when his mother took him to Mr. Whatman's, to shew him the complete success of his skilful and humane attentions.—The fracture was on the *os frontis* above the right eye. A portion of the skull was pressed into the brain, and it was found necessary to take away a considerable portion of the bone, to the length extending laterally about two inches and five-eights, and in some parts an inch in width. The pulsation of the brain is very visible through the soft covering of the wound, and corresponds with the pulse of the wrist. At the lower part of the *os frontis*, nature has formed an additional callus, that protrudes a little over the eye. The general health of the boy is good, and his appearance is the same. He is considerably grown since the accident, and the only danger of further inconvenience is from the occurrence of a blow or other accident, by which the part may sustain violent and sudden pressure or rupture.—*Maidstone Paper.*

Sword Fish.—A specimen of the Ziphias gladius was found on a sand-bank in the Tay, in the end of August, and sent to Dr. Fleming of Flisk. It was upwards of six feet in length, exclusive of the snout or sword, which was two feet and a half. It had been long dead, and was much mutilated, and putrid. On the bronchiæ one specimen of the *Tristoma Coccineum* of Cuvier occurred. The stomach contained numerous remains of the *Loligo sagittata*,

which seems its ordinary food, along with the following intestinal inmates, *Ascarus incurva*, *Tetrarhynchus attenuatus*, and *Bothriocephalus plicatus*, of Rudolphi.

Prussic Acid.—The good effects of this new medicine, as an auxiliary in indigestion, has been already exemplified in a report from Paris. The dose used was one drop daily of the Vauquelin strength diluted in an ounce of water.—*Med. Adv.*

Medicine.—A decoction of the roots of blackberry bushes (*rubus occidentalis*) is a safe, sure, and speedy cure for the dysentery.—This receipt was obtained from the Oneida Indians.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Parisian Medical Society.—The Medical Society of Emulation at Paris, held its annual public sitting on the 2d of February, Doctor Keraudren acting as president. M. Jourdan, general secretary of the Society, read a paper containing considerations respecting the circumstances that have given rise to the foundation of academies in general, and to that of the Medical Society of Emulation in particular, and then proceeded to shew how greatly the state of tranquillity and peace enjoyed under a legitimate government is favourable to the progress of scientific researches, so long obstructed in France by the influence of a military regime. The meeting then heard, with a lively degree of interest, a Memoir, written by M. Geoffroy de Saint-Hilaire, on the subject of an extraordinary instance of monstrous formation. The writer took occasion to introduce into his Memoir a rapid sketch of the principles he has laid down in his works on the subject of organic aberrations, and also to record several facts hitherto unattended to, but strongly deserving the attention of those persons who are charged with watching over the health of the public. M. Boisseau then read a paper containing Reflections on the present direction of medical researches and practice. The writer principally confined himself to shewing that the labours of the ancients and of the moderns form a series of successive improvements, tending to ameliorate the condition of man in a state of society. M. Worbe then read a Notice on the dangers attendant on the use of phosphorus, illustrated by several remarkable facts. This Society, the foundation of which dates so far back as the year 1796, has published eight volumes of Memoirs, which take their place after the Acts of the Ancient Royal Society of Medicine, and of the late Royal Academy of Surgery. The Society proposes, as the subject of a prize, which will be awarded in the month of February 1826, the following question:—"To determine, by clinical observations, by the opening of dead bodies, and by experiment, 1st, the influence of the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and of its membranes, in a time of sickness, on the other organs of the body; 2d, the influence of these latter organs, also in a time of sickness, on the cerebro-spinal nervous system, and on its membranes."

Cuvier.—Baron Cuvier has just completed his new edition of "Recherches sur les Ossemens Fossiles," (Researches into the Nature of Fossil Bones,) in which that celebrated naturalist lays down the distinctive characters of several animals, the species of which have been destroyed by the revolutions of the globe. This valuable work consists of seven volumes, 4to. adorned with 316 engravings, and will be read with attention by all those who interest themselves in the study of Natural History, and particularly of the Science of Geology.

Corneille.—On a report made to the King of France by the Duke de Doudeauville, minister of the household, his Majesty has granted a pension of 2000 francs in favour of the descendants of the great Corneille. The above sum is to be placed annually in the hands of the perpetual secretary of the Academie Françaises, his Majesty leaving to the Academy the care of distributing it among those descendants of Pierre Corneille who shall appear to the Academy most worthy of participating in the advantages of the royal bounty.

Antiquities.—A discovery has recently been made, at Villeneuve les-Voulx, in the department of the Lower Alps, in a spot supposed to be the site of the ancient Alaunium, of the vestiges of an antique temple, and a remarkable mosaic, two heads and a bust, in marble, bearing, in Greek characters, the name of Philip. This temple must have been extremely rich, for the walls were covered with slates of marble, fastened with nails of bronze, gilt, and surrounded with borders of porphyry.

Fossil Bones.—The Journal of Lyons gives an interesting account of the discovery of a Fossil Elephant, on the hill which separates the Rhone and the Saone

to the east of the city of Lyons. Some workmen digging a pit in a clayey marl, found at the depth of seven feet and a half some fragments of bones, which were white and rather friable. They were surprised to see these animal remains in what the gardeners call a virgin earth. I went to the place (says the writer of the notice), and soon recognised some of the bones of an elephant. Among the persons who were present, some pretended they were bones of a giant; others, not so ignorant, said they were the skeleton of a mammoth. Those who agreed with me that these large bones had belonged to an elephant, took it into their heads that they were the remains of one of those belonging to the army of Hannibal.

Egyptian Sarcophagus.—The Egyptian Sarcophagus exhibiting at Marseilles, has been purchased by the French Government, and is now on its way to the capital. This tomb weighs 19,000lbs., and its lid 11,000lbs. It is 8 feet long, 4 feet broad, and 4½ feet high, and is marked both on the inside and the outside with hieroglyphic characters, the whole in an excellent state of preservation.

The Academie Française held an extraordinary sitting at the Royal Institute, on Tuesday the 1st February.

M. Mollevart, of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles-Lettres, presented his volume of Sacred Songs, 1 vol. in 12mo.

M. Auger, of the Academie Française, read an Historical and Literary Notice on the Comtesse d'Escarbagnas, of Moliere.

M. Laya read a Notice on Solon considered as a legislator, extracted from his Literary History of Greece. The same gentleman also read a Notice on Pittacus of Mitylene.

Count Daru read an elegant Epistle, in verse, on The Nature of Man.

Jacob's Ladder.—In a little book which has just been published at Paris, deprecating the continuance of flogging as a punishment, and characterizing it as a relic of ancient barbarism, the author (Count Lanjuinais) quotes the following curious and forcible passage from St. Bernard, in support of his ridicule of those who are always for adhering to the practices of old times, however absurd or censurable: "God alone, because he is perfect, can never improve. Far from me be the men who say 'we will not be better than our fathers.' Jacob saw angels ascending and descending the mysterious ladder which united heaven and earth; but did he see any of them stop and sit down? *It is impossible to be stationary.* Here below nothing remains in the same state. We must either ascend or descend; he who stops on the way, falls!"

Table of the extreme Temperatures observed at Paris, by M. Arago.—The moment the thermometer deviates in ever so slight a degree from its ordinary limits, the public pays the greatest attention to the progress of that instrument, and, in general, becomes persuaded that it had never before been observed to have risen so high or fallen so low. The following table, in which I have collected a list of the greatest degrees of cold and of heat that have been felt at Paris since the invention of thermometers, may therefore be found useful:

PARIS.—DATES.	Maximum of Cold. Reaumur.	Centigr.
1665, 6 February...	—17°6	—21°2
1709, 13 January...	18,5	23,1
1716	15,0	18,7
1729	12,2	15,3
1742, 10 January...	13,6	17,0
1747, 14 January...	10,9	13,6
1748	12,2	15,3
1754, 8 January ...	11,3	14,1
1755	12,5	15,6
1767	12,2	15,3
1768	13,7	17,1
1771	10,9	13,6
1776, 29 January..	15,3	19,1
1783, 30 December.	15,3	19,1
1788, 31 December	17,8	22,3
1795, 25 January..	18,8	23,5
1798, 26 December	14,1	17,6
1820, 11 January..	11,4	14,3
1823, 14 January..	11,7	14,6

There were at Paris, in 1776, 25 successive days of frost; in 1783, 69 *id.*; in 1795, 42 *id.*; and in 1798, 32. *id.*

1705, 6 August	+27°0	+33°8
1706, 8 August	28,2	35,3
1753, 7 July...	28,5	35,6
1754, 14 July ..	28,0	35,0
1775	27,8	34,7
1793 { 8 July	30,7	38,4
16 *id.*	29,8	37,3
1800, 18 August	28,4	35,5
1802, 8 August	29,1	36,4
1803	29,4	36,7
1808, 15 July	29,0	36,2
1818, 24 July	27,6	34,5

All these observations have been made with thermometers placed in a northern aspect, in the shade, and as much as is possible out of the influence of the reverberations of the ground. To turn the degrees of Reaumur into Fahrenheit, multiply Reaumur by 9, divide by 4, and add 32. Thus the hottest day on the above list, July 8, 1793, was 30,7 of Reaumur, or very nearly 100 of Fahrenheit.

SWITZERLAND.

Mount Rosa.—After Mont Blanc had long been considered the highest mountain in Europe, it was asserted, in consequence of a visit to the summit of Mount Rosa (see Vol. XII. N. M. M. p. 68), that the latter exceeded it in height. Baron Welden, however, has proved the superiority of Mont Blanc; their respective heights, determined trigonometrically by the Austrian engineers, being as follows: Mont Blanc, 14,764, and Mount Rosa, at its highest point, 14,222 Paris feet. With regard to the inhabitants, it had already been observed by M. de Saussure as one of the most remarkable peculiarities of this country, that Mount Rosa was surrounded by a German population. When to the south and east of this alp (the west is not inhabited, the north is by the upper Valais, and consequently by Germans,) we have passed through all the gradations of the French and Italian *patois*, and have got to the last villages at the foot of the mountain, the ear is suddenly struck by the sounds of the German language. If we inquire "Whence and how came you into these ravines, sequestered from the rest of the universe?" we are answered with the most singular traditions. Sometimes they were Germans beaten at the bridge of Crevola, who sought a refuge here; sometimes they were emigrants from Switzerland, who retired hither during the wars of the Revolution. But the dialect is more Saxon than Swiss; they speak better German, but they also stammer, especially the women, so as to be almost unintelligible. These Germans, however, probably came originally from the Valais, for it is proved that the communications with the northern part of Mount Rosa, (that is to say, with the valleys of Saass and Matt,) were formerly more frequent: three well-trodden paths once passed over Monte Moro. Not forty years ago the road from Macugnaga to Matt, by what is called the White Gate, was still made use of by the inhabitants, but both have now become impassable by the increase of the glaciers and the falling of avalanches. The road by the Col de Cervin, now seldom frequented, was formerly a regular commercial road from the valley of Aosta to the Upper Valais, where there was a great traffic, especially in salt and cattle. This German population, which surrounds Mount Rosa on the south and east, may amount to 9000 souls, of whom 4000 reside in the valley of Lys, where they have two parishes and several hamlets. The remaining 5000 are dispersed in the parishes of Allagna and Macugnaga. The wealthiest inhabitants are in the valley of Lys. They are indebted for their prosperity to their active commercial spirit, rather than to the fertility of their country.—The richest women never depart from the costume of their valleys, which distinguishes them in the whole neighbourhood. That of the valley of Gressonay is the most elegant, and approaches that of Switzerland. The corset and petticoat are generally of a red colour; at Allagna and Macugnaga they are brown; while in the lower valleys of Gressonay, at Jossime, and at Fontana Moro, they are blue. The men in general are a handsome and vigorous race, fair skin, ruddy complexion, light hair, blue eyes: every thing announces their German descent.

Carra, Canton of Geneva.—A Rural School is formed here, under the care of M. Eberhardt, on the plan of the one at Hofwyl, conducted by M. Fellenberg, by whom young Eberhardt was instructed. The experiment began with two pupils; the number is now increased to 24. The establishment is a capacious inclosure, well supplied with water; with the power of inclosing more land, if the school should require extension. The aim of the institution is to form honest and religious men, and make them good practical agriculturists. The expense of the two first was, at the utmost, 200 francs per head. Since the number has increased, this sum is diminished; and it is expected, that by the fifth year, there will not only be no loss, but a surplus remaining, to the establishment.

ITALY.

The Anno Santo.—[Extract of a letter from Rome, dated in Christmas week, 1824.]

"So much, ye tours and tourists, guides and guide-books, luminous, voluminous—so much for the commencement of the Anno Santo, which ye have vaunted so much!—The Papal Jubilee (*quasi lucus à non lucendo*) so called, I imagine, because nobody is joyful, has now fairly begun. The interminable processions, gorgeous and glittering, which this misnamed holy year affords in their fullest glory to every saintly sinner whom the infallible *Rel. Catt. Rom.* nourishes in idleness, commenced yesterday, and will last, I suppose, intermittently, till—Heaven knows when! I went last night to see the Pope turn carpenter and mason, to see a brick and mortar door knocked down, *mirabile dictu*, by six strokes of a silver hammer, and a due accompaniment of psalm-singing: for which agreeable and improving sights I was (Catholic-like) obliged to undergo the penance of being jammed, during the chief part of six hours, among

a *canaille* of 40,000 garlic-breathing Italians, crushed between gates, jostled by every jack-in-office, halberded by those rascally Swiss, and forced to look quietly on while my mother and ——— were within a hair's-breadth of being annihilated by a *rush*, without any possibility of my yielding them the slightest assistance.

"The sovereign Pontiff and his procession of cardinals, were well enough to look at, and he and his *chaise à porteurs* appeared, certainly, dignified and imposing, when borne aloft through a prostrate crowd from the Vatican to the Basilica of St. Peter. But the Porta Santa performance was, in my opinion, what K—— would call 'an ill-managed humbug.'

"To-day, however, I have been amply recompensed, in seeing the Pope give his benediction from the balcony of St. Peter's, for all his holiness's handy-work made me suffer yesterday. And gracefully, nobly, did the old man invoke a blessing, and deliver it '*urbi et orbi!*' A more imposing sight I never witnessed. You, I believe, have seen it only given from the Quirinal; and, if so, can scarcely form an idea of the magnificence of this. Figure to yourself the Piazza di San Pietro, when almost filled with soldiers, and the S. P. Q. R. on their knees, as the Papal hands wave over them the *sanctissima benedictio*. You know the ceremony, so I will spare you the further description which my enthusiasm at this moment might tempt me to inflict. I assure you, *cependant*, that those most tired of Roman sight-seeing were in raptures with his Holiness and his holy blessing.

"But now to more important matters. Our Lord the Pope, as a sample of his admirable faculty of pontificating, &c. has lately been fulminating from the Vatican the most thundering edicts, touching that part of the feminine attire yclept *stays*; the which, he declares, are worn by the Roman ladies so tightly laced, as to make a *maliziossima pompa di lascivia*!" The elderly gentleman is then most irreverent touching certain mysteries of *coiffure*, and lays particular stress upon the remarkable indecency of wearing ornamental caps in church, 'forgetful of the reverence due to God in the sanctuary of His temple!' All fathers, husbands, masters, and others *capi di casa*, permitting or conniving at this impropriety of conduct, or rather of vestment, in the female members of their household, together with all tailors, tailoresses, milliners, *et hoc genus omne*, who may furnish contumacious ladies with the excommunicated habiliments, are, as well as themselves, to be subjected to pecuniary fines, laid on, *a ragione della colpa*, according to the particular iniquity, or each individual transgression!

"Truly this is good;—La Sanctità dell sommo Pontifice, is sanctified indeed!—"

So far the 'Letter from Rome,' which extract had been forwarded to us, with permission to print it, on condition that we duly add our anathemas against every fair stay-wearer and staymaker, who in equal degrees cause the disturbance of the Holy flesh and blood of the Holy Pontifex, even in the Holy sanctuary, and in the Holy week of the Holy year.—As for the Bull *Plainicappicus*, against the wearing of feathers and flowers in church, we must take a month to barricade our publisher's windows against the assaults of every woman in Westminster under 30—(and according to Dean Swift's calculations, that must form a pretty considerable proportion of the whole sex*)—before we revert to the subject. It is possible we may, as we are quite alive to its interest and importance.

The Italian Society of Sciences at Modena have offered a golden medal, of the value of sixty sequins, for the best essay on the following subjects:—1. For establishing, by an accurate comparison of existing theories, the most eligible principle for the construction of arches and cupolas, for bridges and buildings, so as best to combine the advantages of architectural beauty and solidity. 2. For extending the experimental researches of Count Giordauw Riccati, on the sounds of thick and attenuated cords, and those also of Chladny, on the sounds of metallic plates, &c., so as to establish a theory of acoustics, that may serve as a basis to the practice of music.

Academy of Turin.—The Royal Academy of Turin has named the six following gentlemen as foreign corresponding members of the Academy:—M. Champollion, Figeac, and M. Champollion, jun. of Paris; M. Hammer; conservator of the Imperial Library at Vienna; M. Reynouard, perpetual secretary of the Academie Française; and M. Abel Remusat and M. Letronne, both members of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of the Royal Institute of France.

Genoa.—The Genoese have lately established a Museum of Natural History, upon a first-rate scale. Among other curiosities, they are in possession of a living animal of the ram species, which they

* Dean Swift used to say that women's ages were counted like a pique at piquet, —27, 28, 29—60!—

have crossed with the sheep of their own country, and produced a breed, resembling venison in taste. The animal is in a state of wildness, and, though now accustomed to his new mates, it tore the first, upon his introduction to her, into pieces.

Ancient Musical Instruments.—A discovery has recently been made, in an Abbey of Benedictine friars in Italy, of several musical instruments, which have been found to belong to the ages of the Low Empire. Among them is a cithara, made of ivory, with strings of gold wire mounted with clusters of diamonds in the form of a rose. There is also an antique tabour-pipe, to which several rare and valuable medals are suspended.

GERMANY.

The Royal Academy of Sciences of Berlin has proposed the following prize subject: To determine, from its sources, the state of civilization among the Etruscans, not merely in general, but in every branch of social life. To define, as nearly as possible, to what degree of perfection the industry and arts of this celebrated people had been brought.—The Academy excludes political history, and interdicts researches purely etymological and suppositious. The prize, to be adjudged on 3d July, is fifty ducats.

Among the juvenile musical geniuses who have latterly caused so much sensation, such as Liszt, Aspul, and Schauroth, there is living at present at Berlin, one of the name of Mendelssohn, grandson of the famous philosopher of the same name, who is not only as great a piano-forte player as either of those three, but a much greater composer. Though only sixteen, he has written several operas, eight orchestral symphonies, fifty fugues, and a great many smaller pieces for the piano-forte. His master is Professor Zelter, the intimate friend of the great Göthe, through whose kindness the youth has had the rare advantage of being frequently in the Poet's society.

RUSSIA.

The Courlandaise Society.—This Society at Mittau, lately held its eighth annual session. Dr. Koehler (perpetual secretary) read the report of the society, &c. Dr. Lichtenstein gave a dissertation on the physical state of the peasantry, and proposed several methods for its melioration. M. Watson (pastor) read an essay on the mythology of the Lithuanians, at the beginning of the 15th century. This people worshipped serpents, and an enormous hammer, which, according to them, released the sun from his periodical captivity.

The fine achromatic telescope, at the observatory of the University at Dorpat, in Livonia, was made in England. Fraunhofer, of Munich, has constructed an optical instrument (a refractor) still more curious. The cylinder is of wood, thirteen feet and a half long; its diameter nine inches; and, when placed on its base, the objective end is seventeen feet above the ground. The instrument weighs about thirty quintals; yet, notwithstanding, the cylinder moves so lightly, that the pressure of a finger is sufficient to put it in the direction required.

AMERICA.

Boston.—The Bunker's Hill Monument, contemplated at Boston, will be one of the most noble and interesting edifices in that country. It is to be a column of granite 250 feet in height, which is higher than the Monument of London, or any steeple in America: to be ascended by a circular stairway to the top, from which a most beautiful and extensive prospect will be presented to the spectator. The cost is estimated at 75,000 dollars, to raise which a subscription will be lodged in every town in the State. It is a part of the design of the patriotic founders to collect and preserve all printed manuscript and personal histories of the early scenes of the Revolutionary War, and the arms and implements which were used in those scenes.

MEXICO.

Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific.—On the 4th of November (says an American paper) the President of Mexico published, by order, a decree of the sovereign congress, which authorized him to receive proposals for cutting open a communication between the two oceans by the isthmus of Tehuantepec, and for rendering navigable the rivers of Alvarado, Panuco, Bravo del Norte, Santiago, and Colarod of the West. The enterprise of thus uniting the Pacific and Atlantic is of the greatest importance.

Statistics.—The existing forces of the armies of Mexico amount to 30,000 men, viz. troops of the line, 20,619; provincial forces, 9,381. These are supported at the expense of 9,922,782. 7. 4 dollars, including every contingency. The national debt unliquidated is 44,714,563. 5. 0 dollars. The total produce of the mines was in gold and silver 5,903,526 3 6 dollars in 1821, and 5,543,254. 4. 6. in 1822. This is taken under all the disadvantages of want of draining and capital for working, occasioned by the late Revolution, before which the average product annually of silver only, was 22,000,000 of dollars, and of gold 1,000,000.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Destruction of Vermin, and the Pickling of Seed-Wheat. By Mr. WILLIAM POPE.—Hitherto it would appear that no effectual remedy has been discovered to check the destructive ravages of the grub and caterpillar vermin, which in orchards and kitchen-gardens occasion so much loss to the industrious gardener. The following preparation is humbly recommended as a valuable remedy to vanquish, if not entirely to exterminate, all the tribe of vermin that prove so injurious to the industry of those who cultivate the soil. Take tobacco leaves, cut them small, and make a strong infusion of them in hot water poured upon them in a large tub. The infusion must not be boiled, as that would carry off in steam a great part of the most valuable principle, the essential oil of the tobacco. When this infusion is cold, dissolve it in one or two pounds of common gum-arabic; when the gum-arabic is dissolved, a pound or more of flour of sulphur may be added, particularly if the infusion is intended to give a smart washing to wall fruit-trees. It is conceived that the month of January, if the weather is soft, is the best season for the application of this infusion to wall fruit-trees, and to all kinds of gooseberry and currant bushes, previously pruning all bushes, and weeding clean round the stems. Some days after the first washing with a watering-pot, or garden-engine, it would be beneficial to prepare a portion of the infusion with an additional quantity of the gum-arabic, to be applied with a brush to the stems of the bushes, at least for a foot or more above the ground. The air of the atmosphere will generally keep the gum moist; and any vermin that may rise from the earth, in the course of the spring, will be arrested by the gum, and the tobacco will kill them effectually. There is one species of grub that never quits the ground till he becomes a kind of butterfly. This species destroys cabbages and cauliflowers, by attacking the roots about an inch under the surface of the earth. It would therefore be proper, before these vegetables are hoed up, to give a small portion of the infusion to each plant from a tin tea-kettle. And it is further recommended, when these plants are taken up to be transplanted, that their roots should be put in the infusion for a few minutes before they are dibbled into the earth. It is wonderful how much this infusion promotes the vigour of vegetation, where it gets to the roots of any plant. Vipers, which are common in gardens in England, and the south of Scotland, will soon forsake gardens in which the said infusion is used freely; and the essential oil of tobacco, if applied to the mouth of a viper, upon the tip of a small rod, till it bites at the rod, will kill the reptile to a certainty. This oil will kill the most poisonous snakes of warm climates. The tobacco-leaf yields a considerable quantity of essential oil, which is readily obtained by smoking tobacco in a tube nipple-glass. The oil will condense in the bulb of the nipple-glass; and it is so extremely caustic, that it will destroy the epidermis where it touches the human skin. It is peculiarly gratifying to observe, that the said infusion with gum-arabic * and flour of sulphur will be found a most important article to the farmer in the pickling of wheat or barley seed; and it is not necessary that the grain should be in the liquor above half an hour. The grain should be put in the infusion in large tubs; and, when taken up, put in bags, and the bags to be suspended above the tubs until the infusion is entirely drained off. As soon as the liquor is fully drained off, let the seed-corn be spread upon canvass-sheets in the sun and air, if dry weather; but otherwise on the sheets on the barn-floor. When spread upon the sheets to the quantity of four bushels, sprinkle over it two pounds of fine flour of sulphur, and rake the seed over and over again, to separate the grains. If the grains appear still to adhere to each other, it will be proper to add a little fine sand to make them separate freely for sowing. The destructive ground-grub will not readily attack any seed pickled with this infusion, and the spring it gives to vegetation is astonishing. *Trans. Highland Soc.*

A new Method of raising New Potatoes in Winter and Spring.—Take some dry mould, with which cover the bottom of a large box, about two inches thick; then lay potatoes of the kind (and the largest of the kind) called ox-nobles, (chiefly used for cattle,) side by side, so as to cover the mould; then cover these with two inches more mould, and so on for four or five courses. The box may stand covered with dry straw in any warm cellar. If this plan be adopted in the month of November, a very large supply of beautiful young potatoes will be obtained very soon after Christmas, and the potatoes may be repeated so as to have a succession till the season produces them in the natural way.

* The principal use of the gum-arabic is to carry the flour-of-sulphur into the soil attached to the seed.

On the Slug.—A correspondent in the *Farmer's Journal*, in adverting to the use of salt, which has been strongly recommended for killing slugs, says—I have been induced to test the experiment, namely, by collecting from my garden about half a score of these puny but voracious reptiles, which I put on a sheet of paper, and sprinkled over them a few particles of common salt, when a *galloping* consumption instantly seized them; a slimy mucus issued from orifices in their tails that seemed to melt them, and all died in a few minutes greatly tortured, and wasted down to mere ghostly exuviæ.

Drying Grain.—Mr. Thredgold observes that steam heat may be employed with advantage in drying *grain*, in the case of a wet harvest. "An apparatus for this purpose (he says) would not be expensive, and would soon repay for the construction; a boiler and steam pipes would form the chief part of the things wanted, in addition to what is usually to be found in any farm-yard. Hurdles would serve to spread the sheaves upon, and these might be laid horizontally upon cross-bars, or poles, at about eighteen or twenty inches apart. Tarpaulins, or winnowing sheets, would serve to inclose the space through which the heated air should ascend, and circulate among the sheaves; and afterwards go out at the roof of the barn, or other building where the drying is conducted. A malt kiln with a steam apparatus would make an excellent place for drying corn in a wet season; and I have no doubt, that in many districts the use of artificial heat will increase, and the loss of much valuable grain be prevented. Besides, with the knowledge that he can save his corn in good condition in a bad season, the farmer will have a mind more at ease: he becomes secure of that, which, in the ordinary course, is very frequently most seriously injured, and sometimes altogether lost. He may also turn the same contrivances to advantage in a wet hay harvest, and temporary erections will soon be changed for more permanent ones. The certainty of artificial heat will be to the farmer as important as the certainty of power is to the sailor; and those two classes of men, who have hitherto depended more than any other on seasons, will both receive great benefit by the application of steam."

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent to Christopher Pope, *for a Composition of Metals to be used for the purpose of sheathing the Bottoms of Ships and Vessels, and of roofing the Tops of Houses.*—The nature of this invention for covering ships' bottoms, roofs of houses, or other things exposed to the action of sea-water, of the air, or of the weather, is with thin plates or sheathing composed of tin or zinc, or of tin, lead, and zinc united. To unite tin and zinc, a certain quantity of zinc must be melted in the usual manner, in an iron pot or boiler, and when melted add an equal quantity of tin, and having stirred them together, in a fluid state, cast cakes of it in moulds, of about eight inches broad, ten inches long, and three-quarters of an inch in thickness; which cakes are afterwards rolled or hammered out into plates or sheathing. To unite tin, lead, and zinc, melt a quantity of lead, in an iron pot or boiler, or any other utensil, in the ordinary manner, and add to it twice the quantity of tin. This composition is cast into small lumps, of any convenient size; and having melted three times as much zinc as had been previously melted of lead, in an iron pot or boiler, add the small lumps of tin and lead, and melt the whole up together. In order thoroughly to incorporate the lead with the zinc of this composition, cast cakes eight inches broad, ten inches long, and three-quarters of an inch in thickness; which cakes afterwards roll or hammer out into plates or sheathing as hereafter described. Care should be taken in melting the various metals that no more heat be used than will just suffice to cause them to unite and compound thoroughly, as, when made hotter, the metal is hardened. The cakes of compound metal having been cast, are to be rolled or hammered out into plates or sheathing: when rolled or hammered out, the process is the same as that used to roll or hammer out copper; but if the cakes are warmed to the heat of boiling water, they will roll or hammer softer than when cold. It is not essential to this invention that the proportions for the compound metal should be strictly followed: they are such as best to answer the purpose; but they may be varied by the manufacturer, to meet the market-prices of the various metals; neither are the sizes of the cakes, nor the methods of rolling or hammering out the cakes into plates or sheathing, matters of importance. But the covering of ships' bottoms, roofs of houses, or other the like things, exposed to the action of sea-water, of the air, or of the weather generally, with thin plates of sheathing, com-

posed of tin and zinc, or of tin, lead, and zinc united, being entirely new, has never before been used in the kingdom.

The Paragrandine.—The object of the Paragrandine, lately invented in Italy, is to avert hail-storms, as the electrical conductors serve to obviate danger from lightning.—In this climate, the hail is seldom so violent as to occasion any very serious losses; but in many parts of the Continent, it is dreaded as the most destructive enemy of the husbandman: and we have known insurance companies established for the sole purpose of guarding against loss by hail-storms. The inventor of the Paragrandine is a Signor Apostolle; and many experiments have been made with it by a Signor Thollard. A report in its favour has been made at Milan by Signor Beltrami. One of the latest accounts of its beneficial effect has been published by Signor Antonio Perotti of San Giovanni di Cassara. He states, that on a piece of land belonging to himself, containing 16,000 perches in extent, having fixed up several of the Paragrandini, he had the satisfaction to find that no injury was done by hail to the corn, and very little to the vines, although no less than fourteen storms had occurred in the current year, five of which appeared to threaten great mischief to his fields, but passed over them and fell on the neighbouring lands of Valvasoni, Bagnarola, and Savorgnano. These instruments are composed of metallic points and straw ropes, bound together with hempen or flaxen threads. Dr. Astolfi, in a letter to Professor Francesco Orioli, of Bologna, relates, that on the 19th of June a hail-storm, proceeding in a direction from Bentivoglio to S. Giovanni Triano, came near the lands of Count Chenef, which were protected by Paragrandini; on approaching which the clouds were seen at once to disperse. A similar occurrence happened on the 24th of June on the estate of Galiera, where a number of these machines had been set up by Dr. Pancaldi. The last statement is contained in an official report to the Milan Government by the Gonfaloniere of San Pietro in Casale. He says, that during a stormy day, when there were many claps of thunder and flashes of lightning, he went out to observe the effects of the Paragrandine, and noticed the electric fluid to be attracted by the points of the straw in the machine, around which the flame played in graceful curves; while in the adjoining fields not protected by the Paragrandine much rain fell and the lightning did considerable mischief.

Zinc Plates for Engraving.—In Germany at present artists have begun to substitute zinc plates instead of copper-plates and also instead of stone for engravings. The artist draws on the zinc as on stone, and the expense of engravings is thus saved. A large work, being a collection of monuments of architecture, from zinc plates, has already appeared at Darmstadt, and is highly spoken of. The process is said to unite the economy of lithography with the clearness of copper engraving.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

E. Lees, of Little Thurrock, and George Harrison, of the same place, for a new method of making bricks, tiles, and other articles, manufactured with brick-earth. Feb. 1, 1825.

J. Thin, of Edinburgh, for a new method of constructing a roasting jack. Feb. 1, 1825.

S. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex, for apparatus for measuring and registering the quantity of liquids passing from one place to another. Feb. 1, 1825.

S. Crosley, of City-road, Middlesex, for an improvement in the construction of gas regulators or governors. Feb 1, 1825.

T. Burstall, of Bankside, Southwark, and J. Hill, of Greenwich, for a locomotive or steam carriage, for the conveyance of mails, passengers, and goods. Feb. 3, 1825.

G. A. Lamb, of Rye, for a new composition of malt and hops. Feb. 10, 1825.

R. Badnall the younger, of Leek, for improvements in winding, doubling, spinning, throwing, or twisting of silk, wool, cotton, or any other fibrous substances. Feb 10, 1825.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements on the method of manufacturing silk. Feb. 11, 1825.

E. Lees, of Little Thurrock, for improvements in waterworks, and in the mode of conveying water, for the purpose of flooding and draining lands; which improvements are also applicable to various other purposes. Feb. 19, 1825.

T. Masterman, of Broad-street, Ratcliffe, for an apparatus for bottling wine, beer, and other liquids, with increased economy and dispatch. Feb. 19, 1825.

E. Lloyd, of North-end, Fulham, for a new apparatus from which to feed fires with coals and other fuel. Feb. 19, 1825.

B. Farrow, of Great Tower-street, for an improvement in buildings, calculated to render them less likely to be destroyed or injured by fire than heretofore. Feb. 19, 1825.

J. Ross, of Leicester, for a new apparatus for combining and straightening wool, cotton, and other like fibrous substances. Feb. 19, 1825.

J. Mould, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for improvements in fire-arms. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. Feb. 19, 1825.

H. Burnett, of Arundel, for improvements in machinery for a new rotatory or endless lever action. Communicated to him by persons residing abroad. Feb. 19, 1825.

J. Beacham, of Paradise-street, Finsbury-square, for improvements in water-closets. Feb. 19, 1825.

J. Ayton, of Trowse Millgate, Norfolk, for an improvement or spring to be applied to bolting-mills, for the purpose of facilitating and improving the dressing of flour and other substances. Feb. 19, 1825.

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Of the many celebrated persons of his age, with whom M. de Segur has been in habits of intercourse, it is impossible to speak without admiring the good fortune which brought him into contact with so many distinguished men. He received the literary benediction of Voltaire, and was admitted to the society of Washington.

Were not the part which the Count de Segur has played in public affairs a sufficient test of his talents, his Memoirs would prove him a man of great ability. They are evidently the production of a man who, to a cultivated mind, unites a perfect knowledge of the world.

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History of the Expedition to Russia, undertaken by the Emperor Napoleon in the year 1812. By General Count Philip de Segur. 2 vols. 8vo. 25s.

These volumes are, we believe, highly spoken of by those who are best fitted to form a judgment upon their merits. The narrative they contain of the most memorable and stupendous expedition which modern times have beheld, is of a highly interesting character. The history has rather the air of some great fable—the conception of an impassioned imagination—than the semblance of truth and reality. The magnificent and dreadful story is well told by the Count de Segur. At the commencement of it we see Napoleon in the bright meridian of his glory, with his Empress by his side, amid his vassal kings, exhibiting to the eyes of Europe the full splendour of his sovereignty. It was observed that he affected on this occasion a state and pride unusual to him, which served only to give to his after-fortunes a shade of deeper gloom. Monarchs, who mingled vainly amongst his courtiers, were unable to attract his notice, and retired from the presence of their master with looks of suppressed indignation. This was doubtless an impolitic line of conduct; but from the first conception of his insane enterprise to its fatal conclusion, the genius of Napoleon appears to have deserted him. Had, indeed, his task only been to subdue an empire, his heroic mind, enfeebled as it certainly was, might have achieved its purpose; but the elements were his masters. Nothing could exceed the energetic valour of the French, who displayed, during these disastrous campaigns, all a soldier's virtues. The conduct of Ney in the retreat was unparalleled for martial skill and valour. The horrors of that retreat no tongue can adequately tell; and yet the partial and scattered details of it which we find in the pages before us, thrill us with horror. During the whole of the war destruction and suffering wore the forms of giants Kingdoms were devastated, splendid cities were burnt with fire, men perished in a night by thousands and by tens of thousands—fire and the sword and famine and frost were the perpetual assailants of the invaders. Yet, above all these fatal sufferings, the energy of the human heart often rose triumphant; and, amid the catalogue of horrors, we meet with instances of wonderful heroism and devotion. We select an anecdote of this kind at random.

"That very day a particular calamity was added to the general disaster. At Kowno Napoleon was exasperated against the Vilia, the bridge over which the Cossacks had passed had broken down, and which opposed the passage of Oudinot. He affected to despise it, like every thing else that opposed him, and ordered a squadron of the Polish guard to swim the river. These picked men obeyed the order with hesitation. At first they proceeded in good order, and when out of their depth, redoubled their exertions. They soon reached the middle of the river by swimming. But there, the rapidity of the current broke their order. Their horses then became frightened, quitted their ranks, and were carried away by the violence of the waves; they no longer swam, but floated about in scattered groups. Their riders struggled in vain; at length their strength gave way, and they resigned themselves to their fate. Their destruction was certain, but it was for their country; it was in her presence, and for the sake of their deliverers, that they devoted themselves; and even when on the point of being engulphed for ever, they suspended their unavailing struggles, turned their faces toward Napoleon, and exclaimed "Vive l'Empereur!" Three of them were especially remarked, who, with their heads still above the billows, repeated this cry and perished instantly. The army was struck with mingled horror and admiration."

"In the midst of this gradual decay an action was witnessed exhibiting something of antique energy. Two marines of the Guard were cut off from their column by a band of Cossacks, who seemed determined to take them. One became discouraged, and wished to surrender; the other continued to fight, and called out to him, that if he was coward enough to do so, he would certainly shoot him. In fact, seeing his companion throw away his musket, and stretching out his arms to the enemy, he brought him to the ground when he was in the hands of the Cossacks; then profiting by their surprise, he quickly reloaded his musket, with which he threatened the most forward. He kept them thus in check, retreated from tree to tree, gained ground upon them, and succeeded in rejoining his troop."

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

An Account of the Disease lately prevalent at the General Penitentiary. By P. M. Latham, M. D. 8vo. 8s.

A Series of Elementary Lectures on the Veterinary Art, &c. By William Percivall. Part II. 8vo. 18s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Recollections of Foreign Travel on Life, Literature, and Self-knowledge. By Sir Egerton Brydges, Bart. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 18s.

Sir Egerton Brydges is now an ancient labourer in the vineyard of Literature. From his early youth he has been devoted both to reading and to writing books—an occupation which appears to have been the only solace of his life. He is, in the proper sense of the word, a man of letters; and the present "Recollections" afford us an insight into the nature of the feelings and pleasures attached to that character. From his own account Sir Egerton Brydges has never been a happy man; and perhaps the evil may be traced to that exclusive devotion to literary pursuits and literary fame, which he himself regards as the only thing which has enabled him to bear all that he has suffered. Had his mind been applied to active pursuits, Sir Egerton Brydges would probably have been at this moment a much happier

man than he now represents himself to be. When he threw aside Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries for "the Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse," and abandoned the law for literature, he probably made an exchange little calculated to promote his own happiness. Dry and rugged and unpleasing as he might have found the law, it would have well suited his laborious habits and active mind. But Sir Egerton rejected it, and became a man of letters. As the Confessions of one who has devoted himself to literature, without obtaining the fame which he conceives to be his due, these Recollections are curious and useful. They are a *melange* of autobiography and criticism, written with great rapidity and freedom of thought. Many of the positions which they contain are of course open to much observation; but the circumstance of their having been written under the influence of indisposition, renders them unfit for severe scrutiny. We would willingly believe that the same circumstance has thrown a shade over the author's feelings, and that he views men and things through a medium somewhat morbid.

The Modern Traveller. A popular Description, Geographical, Historical, and Topographical, of the various Countries of the Globe. 12mo. Parts I. to VIII. 2s. 6d. each.

Several numbers of this useful and pleasing work have already appeared, and have, we believe, met with the encouragement which they merit. The object of the publication is to give, in a digested and popular form, the substance of the numerous books of travels, which have lately appeared, and many of which are, from their price, inaccessible to common readers. This is accomplished, not by an abridgment of each writer, but by a digest under the head of each country, of all the information respecting it to be found in the pages of modern travellers. The manner in which this is done appears to be very judicious.

The Gil Blas of the Revolution. By L. B. Picard. Translated from the French. 3 vols. 12mo. 21s.

M. Picard has displayed great talent and address in this novel. To meddle with the Revolution is a difficult and delicate affair; for on the one hand there is the hazard of offending those in power by an unreserved disclosure of political sentiments, and on the other the chance of disgusting the people by too high-coloured a picture of those horrors which accompanied that great moral convulsion. The author has, however, skilfully avoided these difficulties, and yet produced what we imagine to be an accurate representation of French society during the Revolution. The atrocities which took place at that period are thrown very much into the background; indeed the state of public feeling on such matters is, perhaps, softened down beyond what history justifies. We have, however, in the adventures of the hero, and of several of the other characters who are introduced, some admirable illustrations of that want of political principle which has been so ruinous to the interests of freedom and good government in France. Gifford, the hero, is by turns of every party. The young Abbé Dérigny forsakes the cloister for the camp, becomes a determined democrat, and at last is converted into a general of division under Napoleon; while the aristocratic Marquis de Renville, originally a staunch supporter of the king, veers round with the changing wind of fortune, and becomes one of the Imperial chamberlains.

The idea of the plot is well conceived, and many of the scenes are sprightly and amusing.

The Diary of Henry Teonge, Chaplain on board his Majesty's Ships Assistance, Bristol, and Royal Oak, Anno 1675 to 1679. Now first published from the original MS. 8vo. 12s.

This is a curious volume; for though, as a record of facts, it cannot be considered important, yet as a lively and genuine picture of the manners and feelings of the time, it must be regarded as a valuable relic. The journal had remained in the possession of a respectable Warwickshire family until it fell into the hands of the present publisher, who has given it to the world in a very neat form, with the desirable addition of many judicious and carefully collected annotations. The Chaplain is no dull theologian who makes his diary an apology for a sermon; but a hearty merry companion, who gossips in his book precisely as he may be supposed to have done over his bottle. Whenever the rump of beef upon which he dines is well roasted, he relates that fact with evident satisfaction. "This day," says the worthy clergyman, "dined with us Sir Roger Strickland. We had a gallant baked pudding, an excellent leg of porke, and colliflowers, an excellent dish made of pigs' pettitoes, two roasted piggs, one turkeycock, a roasted hogg's head, three ducks, a dish of Cyprus burds, and pistachoes and dates together, and store of good wines!" Occasionally the reverend sailor diversifies his narrative with the effusions of his muse, and indulges in sentimental recollections of his "lovely Ginny." His Diary, in short, is a very original production.

Papyro-plastics, or the Art of Modelling in Paper; being an instructive Amusement for young Persons of both Sexes, from the German, by D. Boileau. With 22 Plates. 5s.

This little volume has gone through four editions in Germany, and has reached a second in this country. It teaches an amusing, and in some degree instructive art, and will be found to afford a great deal of rational occupation for children.

The Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, &c. 8vo. 5s.

The present report and the copious appendix attached to it will be found to contain a variety of very interesting and important matter. The labours of the Society are beginning to make themselves visible in the general spirit of improvement with regard to the state of our prisons, which pervades the whole country. A great change has taken place in the interior economy of our gaols since the period of the last report, and the best effects are to be anticipated from the exertions which are so generally making to introduce a better system of prison discipline. The Society still profess their attachment to the tread-

mill, (though not, we confess, as it appears to us, upon very good grounds,) but at the same time they acknowledge the necessity which exists for introducing some regular rules for the application of this very severe species of labour.

Much intelligence, with regard to the state of prisons abroad, is collected in the Appendix. An excellent report on the state of several of the gaols in Switzerland, by a member of the Society, will be found there. This gentleman, on remarking to the guide who conducted him through the prison at Friebourg in Suabia, that so many felons brought together constituted a school for vice, received the following answer:—"Non, Monsieur, c'est encore plus; c'est l'université de crime pour le perfectionner."

We observe with great pleasure some sensible remarks at the conclusion of the report on those excellent institutions—the Infant schools.

Maps and Plans illustrative of Herodotus, Thucydides, and Xenophon, chiefly selected from D'Anville, Rennell, Anacharsis, and Gail.

A View of the present state of the Salmon and Channel Fisheries, &c. By J. Cornish, esq. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

An Enquiry into the state of Negro Slavery, with Reports, &c. By A. M'Donnell, esq. 1 vol. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Letters on the State of Ireland; addressed by J. K. L. to a friend in England. 8vo. 8s.

The Edinburgh Review, No. LXXXII. 6s.

A Letter addressed to Proprietors and Managers of Canals, &c. By T. Grahame, esq. 8vo. 3s.

Reasons against the Repeal of the Usury Laws. 8vo. 4s.

A Brief Treatise of Bona Notabilia, &c. By G. Lawton, Notary Public. 8vo. 5s.

NOVELS, TALES, &C.

De Santillana, or the Force of Bigotry. A Romantic Tale. By Z. Wentworth. 4 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 4s.

Tales of Fault and Feeling. 3 vols. 12mo.

St. Hubert; or the Trials of Angelina. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Poems on Various Subjects; chiefly Theatrical. By W. Thew. 8vo. 5s.

Select Poets of Great Britain. To which are prefixed Critical Notices of each Author. By W. Hazlitt, esq. 8vo. 15s.

Cadijah: or the Black Palace. A Tragedy in five acts. By Mrs. Jamieson. 4s.

The Songs of Deordra, translated from the Irish, with other Poems. By T. Stott, esq. 9s.

The Tragicall Historie of Hamlet. By Shakespeare. Reprinted from the only known Copy of 1603. 8vo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

The Crisis; or an Attempt to shew from Prophecy, illustrated by the Signs of the Times, the Prospects and Duties of the Church of Christ at the present period, &c. By the Rev. E. Cooper. 8vo. 7s.

An Appeal to the Masters of Families on the necessity and advantage of Family Prayer. By the Rev. C. T. Collins, M. A. 8vo. 5s.

Sermons on Faith and other Subjects. By Robert Nares, M. A. F. R. S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &C.

A Visit to Greece in 1823 and 1824, by George Waddington, esq. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, and Author of Travels in Ethiopia. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

The perusal of Mr. Waddington's pages may, perhaps, abate the ardour of some persons who have felt strongly for the Greeks; but this result ought not to follow. Mr. Waddington is a very impartial writer, and details the atrocities which the Greeks have occasionally committed, side by side with those of the Turks. He does not endeavour to conceal the unfavourable impressions which he received on his journey; and it is possible that in many instances those impressions may be correct. The regeneration of a country is, in most cases, only accomplished by years of crime and blood; and Greece is now undergoing that grievous deliverance from despotism. We must not look in the ignorant and the oppressed for the virtues of the wise and the free. Generations may pass away before the horror of the scenes which have taken place in Greece is redeemed. But that they will be redeemed when freedom shall be established, who can doubt? We trust, therefore, that no impressions adverse to the Greek cause will be derived from the volume before us, which, without reference to the opinions of the writer, is valuable for the mass of original information which it contains—information calculated to throw great light upon the real position of the Greeks. Of the style in which the book is written it is unnecessary to speak, as Mr. Waddington is already known to the public by his Travels in Ethiopia.

The following is the account given by Mr. W. of Colocotroni and his court:—

"I have presented myself three or four times at the levees of Colocotroni, and have received from him repeated assurances of his peculiar respect for the English nation, and his attachment to its individual members; and, in fact, he immediately provided me with an excellent lodging, which I could not otherwise have procured. These professions amuse me the more, as the old hypocrite is notoriously anti-Anglican, and is continually, and publicly, accusing the British government of designs to occupy and enslave the Morea. His manners however, to do him justice, are utterly devoid of urbanity; and, like his countenance and dress, are precisely those which best become a distinguished captain of banditti. His court seems to consist of about fifteen capatani, who seat themselves on the sofa which lines three sides of his spacious hall, from the walls of

which are suspended Turkish muskets curiously inlaid, with many valuable pistols and sabres. His capatani are as filthy a crew as I ever beheld, and for the most part ill-looking and very meanly attired; but the most miserably starving wretch that I have observed among them is a papas, or priest, bonneted and bearded, but still military. The usual covering for their head is nothing more than the red cap of the country; but there are generally two or three of the party who think proper, from whatsoever feeling of vanity, to burden themselves with extremely large and shapeless turbans. Colocotroni takes little notice of any of them, and seldom rises at their entrance. The fourth side of the room is occupied by a number of soldiers, who remain standing; upon some occasion Colocotroni thought proper to command them to retire. They obeyed reluctantly and slowly, and in a very few minutes returned in parties of two or three, and reoccupied their station. There is no smoking, nor any circulation of coffee or conversation. This singularly dull scene may last about twenty minutes; and then, on some signal from the chief, the party rise and disperse."

Travels in South America during the years 1819, 1820, 1821, containing an Account of the present state of Brazil, Buenos Ayres, and Chile. By Alexander Caldcleugh, esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

The number of travels in South America which have appeared this season, and are continuing to appear, are a strong proof of the great interest felt in this country with regard to the young Republics of the new world. When so many speculators have invested their fortunes in mines which remain to be discovered, it is not surprising that they should wish to have some account of the regions in which their contingent riches are buried. Any ingenious person may extract a variety of very feasible companies from Mr. Caldcleugh's book,—a hint which we hope will not be lost upon our enterprising city readers. "The Buenos Ayres' Horned Cattle Company" would, we doubt not, be a very profitable speculation. The Company might supply all Europe with jerked beef and hides. The various uses to which a Buenos Ayrian applies his horses and cows are singular enough. His horses thresh his corn, not as with us, by working a machine, but by galloping over the corn. They also make his bricks by kneading the clay. The diet of the Buenos Ayrian through all seasons is beef, and beef only; and even his poultry are fed with beef. An ox's head furnishes him with a seat, and an ox's hide with a bed. A beggar in Buenos Ayres has no more idea of begging on foot, than a mendicant in England of soliciting alms on horseback;—in short, cows and horses are to be had for the asking. At the present prices of tallow and leather, this prospect offers great advantages to the Company.

Mr. Caldcleugh appears to be an observant traveller; and the information collected by him on the present state of South America is certainly valuable. The account of the Buenos Ayrians is particularly interesting. Of the knowledge and information which are to be found amongst the South Americans, Mr. C. does not give a very flattering account; but the time has at length arrived, when intelligence of every kind will make a rapid progress. Of the superstition of the Chilians Mr. C. relates the following entertaining anecdote:—

"I had some amusing conversation in the course of the ride with my tropeiro, who wore a charm about his neck, which Rosario had shown me while he was asleep, and in which it was evident he placed considerable faith. I learned from him that every one in the country wore some charm or other, either to render the bearer fortunate in his undertakings, or as a protection from the darts of Cupid or the boa constrictor. As I conducted myself with becoming gravity, I extracted from the tropeiro the common method of making a most efficacious charm.—'You must take,' said he, 'such a piece of iron as this, (it was magnetic iron ore,) and steep it for twenty-four hours in milk, repeating every four hours these words—Do your duty, or you shall not be fed. Then place the iron in white wine for twenty-four hours, which it will render turbid—a satisfactory proof,' added the tropeiro, 'that it has become vivified: next proceed to a blacksmith's, and obtaining some iron filings, feed the iron with them once a day. Now you possess one of the most efficacious charms, and one that I have used for many years.' The tropeiro then gave me some advice about shaving—not to allow any particle of my beard to get into strange hands, for fear of the recurrence of an accident which once nearly became fatal to a gentleman he knew very well. A lady, continued he, fell in love with a gentleman who did not answer her suit. Finding him inexorable, she bribed his black servant to give her some of his master's beard. The negro took the bribe, but deceived the sorceress by giving her a few black hairs from a hide which lay in one corner of the room. The same evening, to the horror and dismay of the gentleman, the hide jumped up and made a rush toward the door. The slave then made a confession of what had occurred; and the door being opened, the hide instantly departed, and was followed over two prickly hedges to the house of the lady. The latter, on hearing a noise at the door, concluded that she had triumphed over the obduracy of the gentleman; but on lifting the latch, found how she had been deceived by the negro. The punishment awarded to this felticeira was a whipping at the door of the church."

Such were the stories of the tropeiro, in which he and all the inhabitants of the country put the firmest belief, and in which I seemingly acquiesced.

Dr. Lyall's Travels in Russia, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 30s.

Sicily and its Monuments. Part I. 4to. 14s.

West African Sketches. f.cap. 8vo. 4s. 6d.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Resumé de l'Histoire d'Espagne. Par M. A. Rabbe. 1 vol. 18mo. (A Summary of the History of Spain. By M. A. Rabbe, &c.)

This is an excellent abridgment, and gives a succinct but satisfactory idea of the various phases through which this singular people have passed, and upon whom, at this present moment, such extraordinary and cruel experiments are trying. Spain and her destinies being now the chief topic of conversation, this little book of M. Rabbe, offering so much valuable information in so small a space, will be found a very useful acquisition.

Histoire Littéraire de la France, Ouvrage commencé par les Benedictins de St. Maur, et continué par des Membres de l'Institut. Tome XVI. in 4° relatif à l'Histoire Littéraire du 13e Siecle. (The Literary History of France, a work begun by the Benedictines of St. Maur, and continued by the Members of the Institute. Vol. XVI. 4to. &c.)

If this work were not tainted by the misrepresentations which it is the interest of the Jesuits to propagate, it would be worth while perusing by those who are anxious to trace the progress of the human intellect. But, in the spirit in which it is got up, it is unworthy of being resorted to as a guide. The Marquis de Pastoret, formerly an unsuccessful trader at Marseilles, now a peer of France, and active instrument of the Jesuits, has had this volume written by some needy young literato, who hopes for preferment through the influence of the powerful children of Loyola.

Memoires de Comte Joseph de Puysaie Lieutenant-general, pour servir à l'Histoire du Parti Royaliste en France, pendant la Revolution. 5 vols. 8vo. (Memoirs of Lieutenant-general Count J. de Puysaie, serving for the History of the Royalist Party in France, during the Revolution.)

We only mention these memoirs, the present being a second edition, for the purpose of stating a singular fact. The first edition of this work appeared between 1803 and 1808. A number of the barefaced mistatements made by the Royalist Party since that period, are found to be in direct contradiction to the statements emanating from the Royalist pen of M. de Puysaie. Whilst on the other hand, several of the falsehoods advanced by M. de Puysaie, have been exposed by M. Lacretelle and other members of the Society *de Bonnes Lettres*, who are said to be sold to the police.

Memoires de M. de Vauban, Chef d'état Major de l'Armée des Princes. (Memoirs of M. de Vauban, Chief of the Staff of the Army of the Princes.)

M. de Vauban was surnamed the Ajax of the army of the *Emigrés*. He returned to France disgusted with the intrigues of which he had been a witness, and wrote these memoirs, which contain some very extraordinary revelations. They are extremely rare and valuable at present, for, though contained in one volume, 240 francs has recently been given for a copy. There are some very curious passages in them, relative to his present Majesty Charles X. But whether they be true or not, posterity alone will be able to pronounce.

Memoires de M. l'Abbé Guillon, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Ville de Lyon, pendant la Revolution. Tome 3e 8vo. (Memoirs of the Abbé Guillon, serving for the History of Lyons during the Revolution.

Des deux Abbés Guillon. Brochure en 8vo. (The two Abbés Guillon. A pamphlet in 8vo.

The Abbé Guillon, author of the memoirs upon the City of Lyons, was driven from Paris by the police under Napoleon, and took refuge at Milan, then governed by Prince Eugene Beauharnois. Whilst residing there, he had an altercation with Ugo Foscolo. On his return to France, this Abbé, the most impudent intriguer of his party, published these memoirs relative to the city of Lyons, which are curious from the *ultra* exaggeration that pervades them, but which very exaggeration has been the cause of their success amongst the *Hobereaux* or squirearchy of the South of France. The little rustic nobles who inhabit the country from Lyons to Toulouse, and from Toulouse to Nice, may be set down as the most fanatic and ignorant class in France. These memoirs, being written expressly to flatter their ignorance and fanaticism, may in that point of view be found useful to consult by those who are desirous of studying or writing upon the curious history of the insurrection of the South. The name of Abbé Guillon is in such bad odour, that another abbé of the same name has thought proper to publish a pamphlet to prove that he has nothing in common, unless the name, with the Abbé Guillon, author of the memoirs.

Le Duc de Guise à Naples, ou Memoires sur les Revolutions de ce Royaume en 1647 et 1648. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Duke de Guise at Naples; or Memoirs of the Revolutions in that Kingdom in 1647 and 1648.

All the writers who aim at popularity in France at present, are publishing imitations of Sir Walter Scott. M. Salvandy has given an "Alonzo," M. Felix Bodin "Le Pere et la Fille," M. Tragnon, "Childebert III," and M. Keratry, "Le dernier des Beaumanoirs. All these productions have been most vigorously puffed by their authors in the Journals which they edit, but to little or no effect as to real reputation, for, like ill-inflated balloons, these pretended *chefs d'œuvre* rise only to fall. To this last of unsuccessful imitators of the great European Scotchman, we have now to add another in the person of a nobleman of the court of Charles X., Count Pastoret, son to a peer of France. Until the appearance of the "Duc de Guise," M. F. Bodin's "Le Pere et la Fille" might have been consider-

ed the most tame and tiresome of these imita tions; but now the palm of *ennui* must be handed over to the Count de Pastoret, for there is in the "Duc de Guise," an air of absurd pomp and false grandeur, which M. Bodin has contrived to avoid, that renders its perusal intolerable. All these writers profess to be in hot pursuit of nature and truth; but to judge them by their works, it would appear that they have not caught even the most distant glimpse of either one or the other. The principal events upon which this work of Count Pastoret turns, are the celebrated conspiracy, or rather frightful revolution, at the head of which was the fisherman Aniello, and the conduct of one of the members of the Guise family during and after this event. The immense success of the Count de Segur's work on the campaign of 1812, has been most fatal to all these new-born romances, and will prove equally so to those about to come forth; for in it are joined to the truth of history, all the interest and strange vicissitude of the most touching romance, together with a pretty strong dose of that bombast and false pathetic, so dear to the common herd of readers.

Poésies de Chaulieu, précédées d'une Notice Biographique et Littéraire, par M. Lemontey de l'Académie Française. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Poetry of Chaulieu, preceded by a Biographical and Literary Notice, by M. Lemontey.)

We mention this publication solely on account of the notice that accompanies it. M. Lemontey is one of the most avaricious men in Paris, and at the same time one of the most intellectual, taking even into account his brother academicians. M. Lemontey, as a writer, is always amusing; whilst his rival M. Jouy has, within the last three or four years, become heavy and tiresome. M. Jouy has written too much; M. Lemontey not enough. No Englishman who relishes French *esprit*, the true *esprit a la Voltaire*, should let escape any, even the most insignificant, productions of M. Lemontey and M. Courier. These two men of distinguished talent have a sovereign contempt for literary intrigue and the science of puffing, and accordingly their names are but rarely mentioned in the Journals: whilst every paper is filled with the praises of Viscount d'Arlincourt, Count de Pastoret, Salvandy, &c. The latter have of course a momentary vogue, the public attention being attracted by their importunate buzzing; but the former, though proceeding slowly, are yet in the right path to literary renown; and a renown in which they will have few contemporary sharers—as *esprit*, that quality for which they are most remarkable, is becoming every day more rare in France.

Notice sur la Vie de Thaddeus Kosciusko. Par M. Alfred Fagot. (An Account of the Life of Thaddeus Kosciusko. By M. Alfred Fagot.)

Like Lafayette and Carnot, Kosciusko took a large share in the affairs of his country, and yet *remained an honest man*. This last trait is becoming every day of less frequent occurrence. Lying, flattery, and cant, contribute to the success of a living hero, but prove fatal to his reputation when dead. Every one is anxious to express his contempt for hypocrisy, when the riches and titles it has procured to the hypocrite have passed into other hands. This is an interesting account of Kosciusko. When the Polish hero escaped from the cruel fangs of the Emperor Paul of Russia, he retired to Fontainebleau. Napoleon made propositions to him in 1810, to which he refused to accede. It would probably have been better for his country if he had listened to them. The influence of such a character might have induced Napoleon to resuscitate *de bonne foi* the Kingdom of Poland in 1812. The measure adopted by Napoleon at Wilna, tended to bring ruin on the Polish nobility. Kosciusko would have made him comprehend that it made little or no difference to the Polish boor to obey one master instead of another; and consequently, that the first step to be taken in Poland, was to address himself to the passions and interests of the noblesse, in order, by their means, to rekindle the love of country amongst the lower classes. Such a counsellor as Kosciusko would have been of infinitely more use than the Duke of Bassano and the Abbé de Pradt, very amiable and respectable persons, but entirely ignorant of the materials they had to work upon, and moreover short-sighted as statesmen.

De l'Emigration et des Colonies. Par M. de Pradt, Ancien Evêque de Malines. 2 vols. 8vo. (On Emigration and the Colonies. By M. de Pradt.)

These, though upon political subjects, are two most amusing volumes. As the chief topic of conversation for the next month will be the 1000 millions of francs M. de Villele intends giving to the Emigrés, it is fortunate for the Parisians that they have to repeat the sprightly and piquant remarks of M. de Pradt, instead of the pompous bombast and tiresome periods of M. de Chateaubriand. Of the French Deputies, the greater number belong, or are allied to, emigrant families. Of the peers, an immense majority are in the same predicament. It then clearly follows that these two bodies are both *judges and parties*, and decree in their own favour, when they pass a law compelling the nation to endow the Emigrés with 1000 millions. They take advantage of their vicinity to the treasury, and having gained over the guardian, either by fear or corruption, to subtract 1000 millions of the public money; as they are sure of impunity, they add effrontery to plunder, and divide the spoil before the eyes of the very persons from whom it has been taken. This is the theme upon which M. de Pradt has modulated through two volumes in a very sparkling and piquant style. In despite of his sixty-eight years, the fire of his active mind has in no way gone down. He speaks incessantly for three or four hours every evening in the saloons of Paris, and yet finds time and ideas sufficient for three or four charming volumes every year. Will his present work be read, or understood by foreigners? This is a question we dare not take upon us to answer. There is a *finesse*, an airiness altogether French, in these pretty pages of M. de Pradt, that remove them to an almost immeasurable distance from the ponderous and irrefutable articles of the Edinburgh Review.

LITERARY REPORT.

Nine gentlemen (just the number of the Muses), calling themselves a "Society for the Encouragement of Literature," lately held a meeting at the Freemasons' Tavern, the result of which was a prospectus, from which we extract a brief account of their plan. "The difficulties (say the nine sages) with which authors have to contend in bringing their works before the public, have long been the subject of complaint among literary men; and have doubtless, in numerous instances, repressed the early efforts of genius." Bad authors, indeed, find great difficulty in bringing their works before the public, and it is lucky for the public that it is so: but *good* writers, so far from finding any backwardness on the part of the booksellers, are eagerly sought after, and their works excite a competition among the publishers of the present day, which has been hitherto unparalleled. Every one who knows any thing about literature knows, that the prices now obtained by authors for copyrights are enormous; and those who give these sums (the booksellers) are, as Johnson long ago said, "the most discriminating and liberal patrons of literary men." They are better qualified to judge than mere amateurs, of what will *sell*—and no book that will not sell is worth publishing. Whatever difficulties, in the way of bringing out works, may have existed long since, they assuredly exist no longer: though we do not believe that at any period booksellers were ever foolish enough to refuse to publish what was worth publishing: and they certainly have in all ages published much that was not so. Booksellers, of course, will not publish what they think will not sell: will the Society proceed on a different plan? And if not, wherein lies the difference between it, and a great publisher? Nay, the publisher will risk more —for of two interests, which is the most likely to be attended to—an *individual* interest, or a *general* interest? Will a man not risk more for the chance of his own benefit, than he will for the benefit of others? Therefore, Mr. Colburn, Mr. Murray, or any other principal publisher, will hazard more than the nine gentlemen of the Society. As to the assertion, that the difficulties alluded to (if they ever did exist) "have repressed the early efforts of genius," it is undeserving of notice. Otway and Chatterton, the two most unfortunate names in our literature, found no difficulty in getting all they wrote *published*: and their melancholy fate is to be ascribed to causes very different from the unwillingness of booksellers. At the present day, however, the booksellers have as little the power as the will "to repress the early efforts of genius:" the magazines are open to all who can write,—contributions to them are liberally paid—and some of the highest names in our poetry and literature do not disdain to be the judges of the compositions offered for insertion. Any one, therefore, who possesses talent or genius, has this field open to him: and even if some booksellers should be so foolishly blind to their own interests as to neglect such a person, these publications circulate so widely that an able writer will soon be *déterré*. "Although no positive estimate (say the nine wise men) can be formed of the pecuniary advantages which are likely to accrue to the proprietors, yet, from the well-known facts, that *the profits on publications are generally large*, and that, on many popular works, *they exceed the ordinary limits of those on other speculations*, it may be reasonably presumed that the annual returns from that source will be considerable." Did these gentlemen ever ask any one, not belonging to their Society, how the profits on books came to be larger than those on other speculations? We will tell them. The profits of publishers are larger than those of some other speculators, because their risks are greater, their occasional losses heavy, and their stock of unsold books always great. The Directors of this Society seem to think that all *their* speculations are to turn out well; that *their* books are all to go through five or six editions at least: that they are to have all the advantages and great profits of successful publishers, and none of the losses which they sustain,—which losses are the very reason why their profits in other cases are, and ought to be, great.

In short, to sum up our opinion of this Society, we pronounce its plans to be impracticable, and the establishment of such an institution utterly useless. While there are booksellers who will pay any sums, however large, for copyrights of good works, the authors of them have no more interest in the establishment of such a society as that we have been noticing, than in the opening of a new bookseller's shop. The Institution, however, offers many attractions to those whose writings no bookseller will purchase or publish: two results, therefore, will inevitably follow from its establishment: first, that the losses of the subscribers must be great, for books which no publisher will buy are not very likely to sell; and, secondly, that the public will be deluged with the dismal trash

which the Society is thus most likely to publish. Such a Society, in fact, instead of being "for the encouragement of literature," must necessarily, from its plan and its rivalry of the great bookselling houses, turn out neither more nor less than a "Society for the Encouragement of Bad Writers."

Dr. PARIS, an ingenious physician at the West end of the town, has just invented an amusing and philosophical toy, called the Thaumatrope, founded upon the well-known optical principle that an impression upon the eye lasts for a short interval (about one eighth of a second) after the object which produced it has been withdrawn. The Thaumatrope is composed of circular cards about the size of a crown piece, to each side of which is fastened a string, which you twist round, and thereby render visible to the eye the objects painted on both sides of the card. For example, on one side of the card is painted a cage, on the other a parrot; by whirling round the card rapidly, the bird appears in the cage. In addition to the recreation which this toy must afford, it offers to young people an opportunity of exercising their talent for invention, by extending the number of subjects given by the learned and ingenious inventor of the toy, and furnishing a motto for each.—Some persons have objected to the high price of the Thaumatrope (7s.), but we think most unjustly. It is quite fair that the inventor should be remunerated for his invention; and to be so, he must sell the Thaumatrope while it is new: for the construction of the toy is so easy, that it will soon be copied by every one capable of drawing, and become as common as another philosophical and beautiful invention—the Kaleidoscope.

The King of Spain has authorised the printing of the Autograph Journal of Christopher Colombus, and those of several other illustrious navigators, which have been preserved in the Escurial with the greatest care, but which no one has hitherto been allowed to peruse.

Mr. Parry, who is mentioned by Count Gamba and others, as having been intimate with Lord Byron during the latter period of his residence in Greece, is about to publish his account of Lord Byron's death.

A volume of Letters to and from Steele, Pope, Gay, Bolingbroke, &c. with some poetical pieces from original MSS. is in the press.

SIR JONAH BARRINGTON has announced his intention of immediately completing the important work he commenced some years since, entitled, "Historical Anecdotes of Ireland, with Secret Memoirs of the Union." The whole will form 10 Numbers, which will be embellished with 40 Portraits.

The Memoirs of Michael Kelly, written by himself, are proceeding very rapidly through the press. They are superintended by a gentleman of great literary reputation, whose friendship for this once celebrated vocalist, and still most entertaining companion, has induced him to undertake this gratuitous labour. Kelly, it is well known, has mixed with the first wits of the day, and has a memory stored with anecdotes, of which he records a great number relative to various distinguished persons, political, literary, and musical.

Mr. THOMAS CAMPBELL has addressed a letter to the Editor of the Edinburgh Review, upon a passage in that work, in the review of Theodric, which went to attribute the idea of his poem, "The last Man," to Lord Byron. It appears, on the contrary, that the idea alluded to, and which Lord Byron has introduced into his poem entitled "Darkness," was given to his lordship by Mr. Campbell, during a conversation at his lordship's lodgings in St. James's-street, some years ago.

The Rev. Dr. NARES, Regius Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford, is preparing for publication, Memoirs of the Life and Administration of the Right Hon. William Cecil Lord Burleigh, Lord High Treasurer of England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, with extracts from his private and official correspondence, and other papers not previously investigated. When it is remembered that to this great statesman almost every question of government was referred, during the long and brilliant reign of Elizabeth, and that he in consequence virtually directed most of the leading measures of that important period, there can be little doubt but that his history, when fully developed (a task which has never before been attempted) by the aid of his exceedingly numerous and valuable manuscripts, will be found one of the most interesting subjects of contemplation that could be selected, especially when historically considered. The work is to form two volumes in quarto, and to be accompanied by portraits and other engravings by the first artists.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Feb. 1 to Feb. 28, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer.		Barometer.		1825.	Thermometer.		Barometer.	
	From	To	From	To		From	To	From	To
Feb. 1	48	39	29,96	30,15	Feb. 15	34	41	30,09	29,97
2	30	44	30,27	29,85	16	36	47	29,90	stat.
3	49	37	29,46	stat.	17	35	49	29,92	29,88
4	28	33	29,50	29,60	18	39	49	29,88	30,05
5	24	34	29,60	29,63	19	42	50	30,10	30,16
6	29	40	29,84	30,10	20	41	54	30,14	30,26
7	29	42	30,10	29,90	21	31	47	30,30	30,35
8	32	45	29,65	30,00	22	27	47	30,35	30,24
9	33	46	30,20	30,30	23	36	43	30,10	30,07
10	31	45	30,30	30,40	24	28	42	30,10	30,16
11	28	47	30,40	stat.	25	29	41	30,28	stat.
12	26	42	30,40	stat.	26	28	37	30,18	30,04
13	25	42	30,40	stat.	27	33	43	29,77	29,50
14	33	38	30,33	30,20	28	28	44	29,50	29,59

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

FARMING operations are not so forward as we anticipated last month: dripping weather in the first instance, and frosty mornings latterly, have interrupted the preparations for Spring sowing, and retarded the progress of the work. Indeed neither the avocations of the season, nor the progress of vegetation, are by any means so forward as might have been expected, considering the facilities which open weather affords to the one, and the stimulus which it might be expected to impart to the other. The young wheats, although exhibiting sufficiency of plant, have hitherto made but little vegetative progress, turnips have scarcely begun to sprout, and the pastures are almost as naked as they were two months ago.

The lambing season is reported to have been satisfactory, and the fall of lambs at least upon a par with those of former years; some time must elapse, however, before the flocks will be wholly relieved from the malady with which they have been so extensively afflicted: we mean that of the *rot*, a designation, to be sure, which conveys but an imperfect idea of the nature of the disorder to those who are unacquainted with it, being no other than an affection of the liver, which in the early stages of the malady is found upon inspection to contain apparently living substances, usually denominated plaice, from their resemblance to the fish of that name, and which eventually terminates in actual putridity and consequent dissolution. Wool has experienced a rapid advance within the last four months, but is now supposed to have reached its ultimatum, as must also, we apprehend, the sheep themselves and every other description of live stock, the increased value of which is almost unprecedented.

Horses have risen in value within the last two years nearly an hundred per cent. and are still looking upwards and in greater demand. Upon the whole, if farming productions in general have once more risen to the standard which will afford remuneration to those engaged in its pursuits, it does but participate in the general improvement that the dissemination of wealth has imparted to the sinews of industry, in the circulation of capital which had previously been expended in supplying the necessities of the state; and cold indeed must be the heart of those men (yet such there are) who can view with a jealous eye the brighter prospects which once more illuminate the picture of rural life, and transmit a feeling of contentment into its recesses of retirement. The husbandman, as it were, breathes a purer air, and the labourer eats a sweeter crust; his family is better clad, better provisioned, and better instructed; less dependant upon "knaves in office, partial in the work of distribution," and himself a better man, because he feels a sort of independence in knowing that a competition for his services will secure to him a fair remuneration for his labour, and raise him above the grovelling necessity of asking as a boon, that which he is able to acquire by right. The consequence is, that petty crimes are less frequent, the ale-house less resorted to, and the morals as well as the condition of the peasantry are in a gradual state of improvement.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Feb. 12th, 65*s* 1*d*—19th, 66*s* 1*d*—26th, 66*s* 0*d*—March 5th, 65*s* 11*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	-	3*s*	4*d*	to	4*s*	0*d*
Mutton	-	8	4	to	5	0
Veal	-	4	0	to	5	8
Pork	-	4	0	to	5	8
Lamb		0	0	to	0	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields p. ton.

Oxnobles	-	3*l* 10*s*	to	3*l* 15*s*
Yorkshire Kidneys,		5 0	to	0 0
Scotch Reds	-	4 0	to	0 0
Marsh Champions		5 10	to	5 15

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield.*—Old Hay, 90*s* to 100*s*—Inf. 65*s* to 85*s*—Clover, 100*s* to 110*s*—Inf. 80*s* to 95*s*—Straw, 40*s* to 46*s*. *St. James's.*—Hay, 60*s* to 105*s*—New ditto, 0*s* to 0*s*—Clover, 80*s* to 105*s*—Straw, 39*s* to 52*s* 6d *Whitechapel.*—Clover, 90*s* to 115*s*—Hay, 60*s* to 100*s*—Straw, 42*s* to 50*s*.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were on the 25th ult. 93⅛¼; New Four per Cent, 105¾⅞; India Bonds, 75 77 pm.; 1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 52 55 pm.; Consols for the Account, 93⅝⅜; India, for the Account, 279½; Lottery Tickets, 19*l*. 19s.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, March 24.

We had occasion in our last number to allude to the speculative spirit which had latterly been transferred from the Stock Exchange, to Mincing-lane, producing a considerable rise in the prices of various articles of foreign and domestic produce. We have in our present report to notice a depression in the value of several of those commodities, arising from a suspension of the abovementioned cause, or from what might be technically called a reaction. To attempt in every instance to account for the fluctuations to which mercantile property is constantly subject, would be useless, if not supererogatory, so much frequently depending upon circumstances of no real commercial importance: it must, however, be acknowledged that the more than usual attention which has of late been paid to the mercantile concerns of this country by the legislature, will give an additional interest to reports of the present nature; and should we in future devote rather more space to these articles, we have no doubt that the increase of matter will be acceptable, at least to our commercial readers.

Our foreign and colonial trade is about to assume new features, a different policy is gradually developing itself, which must necessarily lead to the most important results. To extend our commerce, by increasing the facility of consumption of foreign produce in this country, is the avowed object of his Majesty's government, and is to be produced by doing away with the prohibitory duties which have so long fettered our intercourse with foreign nations, a repeal of the whole of which it is contemplated will take place in no great length of time. In the mean while, one-half of the existing duty on hemp and coffee has been taken off, and a considerable reduction on that of foreign iron and French and Portuguese wines also takes place immediately; and with regard to the Colonies, it was proposed by Mr. Huskisson on the 21st instant to adopt regulations which should have the effect of reducing all the direct commerce between the colonies and other countries, to the same principles that govern the direct commerce between the former and the mother-country, viz. by enlarging the list of articles which, under existing circumstances, the colonies were at present permitted to import through any other channel than that of the mother-country. It was also proposed to adopt the warehousing system in certain parts of the colonies, by allowing goods from all parts of the world to be bonded there; and lastly, it was held out, that perhaps the effect of this new system would possibly give birth not only to new varieties of commerce, but to a new description of industry with respect to agriculture. Besides the abovementioned changes, it was also mentioned to be in the contemplation of Government to alter the duty on sugar grown in the Mauritius, and to place it on the same footing as West India sugar, as likewise to allow the free importation of corn from Canada, on payment of a small protecting duty.

It cannot be denied that the effect of the above measures, combined with the vast fields for speculation opened to us in the new states of America, are likely to produce considerable changes in our commercial intercourse; and to them may be ascribed the fluctuations noticed in our last monthly report. As regards the con-

tinental nations, unless they are animated with a spirit of reciprocal good will towards us, we very much fear some time will elapse before we shall experience substantial benefits through their medium, from our enlarged mercantile policy, unless indeed our capitalists would divert the funds, now so liberally advanced to foreign governments by way of loans, to more useful purposes; and instead of importing their bonds, would apply the amount to the purchase of such of their productions or manufactures as may be introduced. But to this important subject we intend devoting a separate article in our next, as with it are, in our opinion, combined some of our most vital, commercial, domestic and financial interests.

That our colonies will prosper by the removal of commercial restrictions, is unquestionable; yet the ultimate effect of our policy is obvious. May they ever be grateful to the parent state for the liberal concessions we are making; and may they, when we shall have furnished them with the means of becoming and maintaining their independence, like affectionate children still cherish and cling to the mother-country!

On the subject of the newly formed American states we shall have some valuable information to impart. With resources, political, agricultural and mineral, such as no other countries can boast, it is possible that the men and measures to which they are subjected are not calculated to develope them in the best manner: we would recommend the commercial world particularly, not to be too sanguine as to the advantages to be immediately derived from our intercourse with them.

Since our last a considerable decline has taken place in coffee, to the extent in some instances of 12s.; St. Domingo has been sold to arrive at 76s.; a stagnation prevails in colonial coffees till the operation of the reduction of duty commences.

The Sugar trade has latterly been upon a limited scale; and generally a reduction in value has taken place.

In Cotton considerable business has been transacted, and prices are well supported; in some instances a trifling advance has taken place.

The East India Company has declared for sale on the 10th of May, 3114 bags of Pepper, 100,000 lbs. Cinnamon, 55,000 lbs. Nutmegs, and 20,000 lbs. Mace; they are not likely to obtain the high quotations which several of these articles have lately reached, in consequence of the extraordinary speculation which has prevailed in them.

No orders for Logwood have been executed, and prices continue nominal, indeed so much so that no quotations are even given.

Sales of Pimento have taken place at a decline of ½d. per lb. the prices being from 10d. to 11d.

The market for Oils has continued steady, with rather more business doing.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM FEB. 19, TO MARCH 19, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ASHCROFT, J. Liverpool, ironmonger (Finlon
Ashton, J. jun. Fenny Bentley, cheesefactor (Brittlebank
Barron, J. Tameton, maltster (Pilkington, Preston
Bath, J. Devonport, grocer (Tine'
Bennet, G. Seymour-place, butcher (Hill, Welbeck-street
Bertram, M. Philpot lane, perfumer (Leigh, Charlotte-row
Blunt, T. Twickenham, grocer (Humphreys and Cutts, Tooley-street
Blood, E. E. L. and T. Hunter, Aldersgate-street, furnishing ironmongers (Baxter and Heming, Gray's Inn-place
Brookes, S. Bow Common, black ash manufacturer (Mayhew, Chancery-lane
Canburn, W. A. Bayswater, brewer (Loveland, Symonds Inn
Candlin, W. Burslem, shoemaker (Harding
Charters, W. and P. Merthyr Tydville, tea dealers (Townsend, Bilston
Clark, W. Elizabeth Place, and George Winter, Arnold-place, Newington (Borradaile and Ashmore, King's Arms Yard
Collins, B. D. Bristol, hatter (Cary and Cross
Cooper, E. S. Liverpool, common brewer (Hampson, Manchester
Croston, T. sen. and, jun. Liverpool, ship-chandlers (Mason
Dace, U. jun. Waterloo-road, butcher (Garrett, New North-street
Davy, W. Webber-street, carpenter (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row
Dawson, T. and J. Almondbury, clothiers and dyers (Whitehead and Robinson, Huddersfield
Dean, J. Brompton, timber-merchant (Hird, Berwick-street
Dickson, G. M. Liverpool, provision dealer (Watson, Liverpool
Dront, J. Hull, perfumer (Wilson and Younge, Sheffield
Dyson, J. Longwood, clothier (Holroyd, Halifax
Edwards, J. Bond street, merchant (London and Tindale, Dowgate-hill
Ekins, J. Oxford street, cheesemonger (Fairthorne and Co.
Evans, H. and W. Oxford-street, lacemen (Hurst, Milbank street
Farley, T. Hertford-place, haberdasher (Farris, Surrey-street, Strand
Fletcher, J. Pilkington, grocer, &c. (Brackenbury, Manchester
Forsyth, S. S. Hackney, haberdasher (Brough, Shoreditch
Foulkes, J. Cheltenham, haberdasher (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
French, T. Cheltenham, grocer (Pruen and Co.
Fuller, J. and J. and Fletcher, J. Radcliff, near Bury, Lancashire, provision-dealers (Buckley, Manchester
Gallerand, J. and Pongerard, F. Fenchurch street, merchants (Bourdillon and Hewett, Bread-street
Gardiner, J. Paddington, scavenger (Carlon, High street, Marylebone
Garth, W. Bellgrove within Colne, cotton-spinner (Tillotson, Colne
Glover, T. Wardour street, bricklayer (Hodson, Bedford-row

Goodwin, W. Strand, bookseller (Greenhill, Great Carter lane
Graham, G. Sunderland, master-mariner (Hind, Bishop-wearmouth
Greenwood, J. Little Gomersall, joiner (Foden, Leeds
Griffiths, J. Holywell, corn merchant (Mason, Denbigh
Gregory, S. and Bowden, J. Manchester, merchants (Phillips
Harding, T. and J. Ravenhill, Bristol, brick-makers (Strickland and Son
Hart, J. Gloucester, woollen-draper (Hale, Bath
Harvey, W. Highgate, victualler (Tatham, Castle-street, Holborn
Hawes, R. B. Walworth, carpenter (Watson and Sons, Be[illegible]
Hay, W. Rosemary-lane, victualler (Templar, John-street, America square
Hippon, W. Dewsbury, woollen manufacturer (Baker, Rochdale
Hirst, J. Snow Lee House, Huddersfield, cloth merchant (Rushbury, Carthusian-street
Howell, J. Cheltenham, plumber (Croad
Hurndall, J. Bristol, haberdasher (Gates and Hardwick, Cateaton-street, London
Jackson, J. Dover, tailor (Pattrick, Tavistock-street, Covent Garden
Jay, H. Kilburn, Middlesex, carpenter (Saunders and Bailey, Charlotte street
Keene, S. sen. Long Ditton, coal-merchant (Walter, Kingston
King, T. Oxford, grocer (Barrett and Turville, Gray's Inn
Lea, W. Charlotte street, broker (Elkins, Broad-street
Leigh, J. Blue Anchor road, engineer (Holmer, 23 Bridge-street
Levy, J. Hemming's Row, glass dealer (Norton, White-cross street
Meyrick, J. Blackman-street, grocer (Winter and Williams, Bedford-row
Newbank, J. Earle-street, stage-master (Hallett, Northumberland-place
O'Shaughnessy, H P and Sherborn, G. Pall Mall, boot-makers (Wells, Bedford street
Ousey, H. Stavley Bridge, cabinet-maker (Bennett
Owens, T. Toxteth Park, Liverpool, carter (Docker and Hindle
Passey, S. High street, Newington-butts, bookseller (Winter and Williams, Bedford Row
Pattinson, W. Liverpool, merchant (Orred and Co.
Perry, J. Gravesend, confectioner (Saunders and Co.
Pilkington, R. Blackburn, timber-merchant (Neville and Eccles
Pocock, J. W. Southampton-street, upholsterer (Grimaldi and Staples
Porter, B. Hackney-road, baker (Henrich and Stafford
Redshaw, T. Fleet-street, bookseller (Kaye, Dyer's Buildings
Reeves, J. Eaton, tailor (Jackson, New Inn
Rivs, G. and N. Sheffield, hardwaremen (Copeland, Sheffield
Rolley, T. Sheffield, stonemason (Barbeary
Shoreley, H. Little Argyle-street, wine-merchant (Nind and Cotterel, Throgmorton-street
Simpson, J. sen. and J. jun Liverpool, shipwrights (Mason
Singer, N. P. Liverpool, haberdasher (Gates and Hardwick
Smith, P. G. Sun-street, haberdasher (Fisher, 1, Wallbrook buildings
Smith, G. Watling-street, Manchester, warehouseman (Gunner, Great James-street
Spufford, S Manchester, brewer (Clay and Thompson
Stead, J. Wakefield, architect (Robinson
Stanley, E. Old Kent Road, linen-draper (Jones, Size-lane
Stoneham, T. Little Chelsea, baker (Crouch, Union-court
Stronack, J. Park place, Mile-end, master mariner (Gale, Basinghall-street
Sweetapple, J. P. Chisenbury, horse-dealer (Coles, Andover
Taylor, C. Salisbury, innholder (Bowles and Co. Shaftesbury
Taylor, T. Ashton under-line, draper (Whitlow, Manchester
Thornhill, W. York Mews, livery stable-keeper (Carlon, High street, Marylebone
Tudor, D. Newport, Monmouth, ship-builder (Davis, Abergavenny
Vigor, W. Maidstone, butcher (Stephens
Walker, J. jun. Lambeth Walk, oven-builder (Abraham, Jewry-street
Wilkinson, R. W. Leeds, woollen-manufacturer (Smith and Moore
Vingate, T. W. Bath, dealer (Physick, jun.
Wren, T. London Wall, silkman (Jones, Bucklersbury

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Alexander Bichet, jun. butcher, Newton-upon-Ayr
John Spier, innkeeper, &c at Lugton Bridge, Ayr
Gilbert Sanders, hardware-merchant, Glasgow
Thomas Meikle, cattle-dealer, Port Hopetoun
Robert M'Gillivary, upholsterer, Inverness
Thomas Menzies, merchant, &c. Glasgow
Inglis and Robb, merchants in Glasgow, and Robb and Inglis, merchants, Demerara
Alexander Dow, merchant and tin smith, Balfron

DIVIDENDS.

BARDWELL, G Bungay, April 5
Barlow, J. and W Sheffield, April 15
Barnard, J. G Skinner street, March 19
Barrow, R. and T. Liverpool, April 15
Beasley, R. G. Bell, J. and W. Austin Friars, April 16
Beale, W. and Wrathall, J. H. Union street, March 1
Becher, C. C. Lothbury, March 5
Berry, W. Alphington, March 5, April 5
Birks, E. Sheffield, March 9
Bradbury, R. Stone, March 23
Bromige, W. Hartlebury, April 4
Brooks, R. Oldham, March 22
Brown, G. New Bond street, March 26
Bryan, W. L. Poultry, March 26
Bryan, W. L. Gunnell, R. G. Poultry, March 26
Burgess, J. Ipswich, March 14
Carruthers, D. Liverpool, March 28
Castle, S. sen. Bailey, Durham, April 15
Chisney, H. High Holborn, March 26
Clayton, W. Dockhead, March 12
Cleghorn, W. Ratcliffe Highway, March 5
Clevely, E. Woolwich, March 26
Cockburn, S. High street, Marylebone, March 28
Cowell, J. jun Torquay, March 21
Cox, R. A. Little Britain, March 29
Craig, J. and Davies, J. Basinghall-street, April 10
Croxford, C. jun. Iver, March 26
Davenport, J. & Dunlop, A. Great Portland street, March 26
Davidson, W. and Garnett, A. Liverpool, April 5
Devey, W. Holland street, March 5
Downes, N. Cheadle, March 30
Durtnell, J. Dover, April 20
Edwards, E. L. Cardigan, April 7
Evans, G. Hastings, March 29
Evans, P. Hungerford Market, April 9
Evans, R. Grimley, Worcestershire, April 4
Farrer, W. Friday street, March 26
Fasana, D. Bath, March 26
Fell, W. Cloak lane, March 26
Ferreday, S. Smith, R. & Fisher, J. Bilston, April 4
Fox, T. Great Surrey-street, April 5
Frost, J sen. Bridlington Quay, April 19
Gardiner, G. St. John's Market, March 26
Gasbardi, H. and Gemlin, T. C. M. Savage Gardens, March 22
Gilbee, N. Denton, May 7
Gilpin, W. Villiers-street, April 19
Glover, D and J Leeds, March 18
Gray, T. March, April 5
Graves, J. Southwark, April 12
Gravenor, W. Bristol, April 6
Harrison, J. Padiham, March 5
Harrison, R. Coleshill, March 21
Harris, T. and Price, J. Bristol, March 12
Higgs, W. Bristol, March 23
Hill, J Carlisle, March 30
Honeyborne, J Kingswinford, March 22
Hood, W. and T. London, April 5
Humphreys, S Charlotte street, London, March 5, 19
Huntington, J. Skinner street, March 29
Hurry, J. Liverpool, March 19
Hyatt, W. Dorset street, April 16
Jefferys, W. Quadrant, Regent street, March 26
Jerry, J. Kirton, March 14
Knight, J. Halifax, April 7
Lacey, J. Bristol, March 26
Levy, J. A. Bucklersbury, March 19
Lloyd, C. Thetford, March 14
Lowe, S. Burton upon Trent, March 16
Lush, J. and W. High Holborn, March 19
Lyall, G. North Shields, March 14
M'Donnell, M. and J. and Bushell, J Broad street, April 12
M'George, W. Lambeth, March 5
Meacock, E. Liverpool, March 29
Meek, M. Knaresborough, April 9
Middleton, J. T. Stone, March 23
Moore, J. Tennant, J. and Foster, J. Bishop Monkton, April 6
Morgan, M. Newport, March 25
Murphy, P Charlotte street April 5
Newman, J. Upper East Smithfield, March 15
Nichols, S. and M. New Woodstock, April 12
Norris, R. Bury, March 26
Nunn, R. Queen street, Cheapside, April 9
Palyart, I. London street, March 22
Parker, W. Oxford street, March 26
Paternoster, W. Kent, March 5
Phillips, W. Bristol, April 6
Pine, T and Davis, E. Maidstone, March 12, April 9
Ploughman, H. Southampton, March 18
Powell, E. Dover, April 20
Poyner, C. Doncaster, March 22
Preddy, R. Bristol, March 25
Rees, B. Haverfordwest, April 7
Ritchie, J. Richardson, F. & Ritchie, J. Watling street, March 22
Robertson, W. Liverpool, March 28
Robertson, J. Old street Road, March 22
Robinson, W. Liverpool, April 6
Robinson, W. sen. Craggs within Padiham, March 25
Rooke, W Noble street, April 16
Sargent, G. F. Marlborough place, April 5
Simpson, W. Manchester, March 22
Smith, T. Hampton Wick, April 2
Smith, J. Bristol, tallow merchant, April 13
Springweiler, A. Duke street, March 29
Stanshie, A Birmingham, April 4
Stephens, W Northumberland street, March 29
Stevens, J Liverpool, April 5

Stewart, W. Mitre court, March 19
Stirk, W. Berston, April 9
Sweet, T. Frith street, March 26
Sykes, J. and Hollis, J. Manchester, March 23
Tarling, T. S. Leyton, March 19
Tatner, C. Horton Kirby, Kent, Feb. 26
Thorndike, J. Ipswich, March 14
Taylor, J. Leominster, March 24
Wadham, B. Pool, March 23
Wainwright, B. Hereford, April 19
Want, G. S. Skinner street, March 12
Wardle, W. Prestwich, March 24
Watts, R. Lawrence Pountney hill, March 22
Webb, R. F. Wapping street, March 26
Webster, R. and Curwen, J. Great Eastcheap, March 29
Weeks, T. Southampton, April 8
Welsh, W. Liverpool, April 4
West, J. Richmond, April 9
Whiting, T. Oxford, March 19
White, J. C. Mitre court, April 16
Wight, S. and J. Leadenhall street, March 22
Wilkin, S. Taverham, March 30
Wise, R. and G. Wood street, March 19
Vincent, G. St. Margaret's hill, March 19
Young, P. jun. and Anderson, R Wapping, March 12

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Society for Promoting the Building of Churches.—A Monthly Meeting of the Society for promoting the enlargement and building of churches and chapels was lately held. There were present—the Lord Bishop of London, Bishop of Lincoln, Bishop of Bath and Wells, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, Bishop of Exeter, Bishop of Gloucester, Mr. Justice Park, Sir James Langham, Rev. Archdeacon of Cambridge, Rev. Dr. D'Oyley, Dr. Yates, Joshua Watson, Esq. and a large number of the Committee. Applications for assistance from eleven parishes were considered, to eight of which grants of various amounts were made, amounting to 2300*l*. The other cases were incomplete, as requiring further information.

Eastern Dispensary.—The 42d Anniversary Dinner of the Subscribers to the Eastern Dispensary, which has for its object the affording medical aid to the indigent of that extensive district of the eastern part of the Metropolis, was celebrated at the London Tavern last month, T. Wilson, Esq. M.P. in the Chair. In the course of the evening the Report of the Secretary was read, by which it appeared that the Dispensary was first instituted in 1782; since which period there had been admitted 70,389 individuals.

Cured and relieved..........	61,739
Discharged for non-attendance	652
Died	1226
Women delivered at their own habitations..............	6613
Now under cure............	159
	70,389

of whom 15,214 were visited at their own habitations.

Report on Prison Discipline.—The Sixth Report of the Committee of the Society for the Improvement of Prison Discipline, has been given to the public. The perusal of this Report has given unmixed satisfaction, from the faithful picture it presents of the gradual and the sensible amelioration of our social condition that has taken place ever since the period when this Society began its patriotic labours.

Eng. and Wales.	1819.	1820.	1821.	1822.	1823.
Committals	14,254	13,710	13,115	12,241	12,263
Convictions	9510	9318	8788	8209	8204
Acquittals......	2635	2511	2501	2348	2480
Bills found & not prosecuted	2109	1881	1826	1681	1579
Sentenced to Death	1314	1236	1134	1016	968
Executed	108	107	114	95	55

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. J. H. Stephenson, B.A. to the Rectory of Dengie, Essex.—The Rev. L. C. Lee, M.A. to the Rectory of Wootton, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. R. Berkeley, D.D.—The Rev. R. B. Tomkyns, Fellow of New College, to the Rectory of Saham Tony, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. D. Williams, M.A.—The Rev. D. F. Markham, B.A. to the Vicarage of Addingham, Cumberland.—The Rev. George Dixon, M.A. to the Living of Tynemouth.—The Rev. G. Chandler, D. C. L. to the District Church in Stafford-street, St. Mary-le-bone.—The Rev. J. R. Holcombe, M. A. to the Vicarage of Steventon, Berks.—The Rev. F. Twisleton, to the Rectory of Broadwell cum Adlestrop, vacant by the death of the Archdeacon of Colombo.—The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred upon the Rev. Dr. Holland, Rector of Poynings, the dignity of Precentor of Chichester Cathedral.—The Rev. Dr. John Gilchrist to be First Minister of the church and parish of Canongate, in the presbytery and county of Edinburgh, vacant by the transportation of the Rev. Dr. John Lee to Lady Yester's Church, in the city of Edinburgh.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Brackley.—James Bradshaw, Esq. in the room of Henry Wrottesley, Esq. deceased.

County of Donegal.—The Hon. Francis Nathaniel Conyngham, commonly called Earl of Mount Charles, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Joseph Conyngham, deceased.

Borough of Bramber.—The Hon. Arthur Gough Calthorpe, of Grosvenor-square, in the room of Wm. Wilberforce, Esq. who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Borough of Newport.—The Hon. John Stuart, of Cambuswallace, in the county of Perth, in the room of Sir Leonard Thomas Worsley Holmes, Bart. deceased.

APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Francis Coleman Macgregor, Esq. to be Consul in Canary Islands.

John Earl of Hopetoun to be his Majesty's Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Linlithgow, *vice* Earl of Hopetoun, dec. Sir Charles Montolieu Lamb, Bart. to be Knight Marshal of the Household, *vice* Sir J. Lamb, Bart. dec.

Birth.] — 24th Feb. in Dean-street, Southwark, the wife of Thomas Beaman, esq. of a son.

Died.]—On the 20th March, Rev. James Dore, of Walworth. His memory will long live in the hearts of all who knew him, and ever be associated with the affection and fidelity of the friend, the patience of the saint, and the perfection of the Christian pastor.

Married.]—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. Freeland, of Cobham, to Sophia Lydia, dau. of late T. Ruggles, esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MRS. BARBAULD.

Died, at Stoke Newington, on the 9th instant, in the 82d year of her age, Mrs. Anna Lætitia Barbauld, daughter of the late Rev. John Aikin, D. D. and widow of the Rev. Rochemont Barbauld.

This distinguished lady, whose fame was second to none among the female writers of her country, was born at Kibworth, in the county of Leicester, on June 20th, 1743. She was indebted to her learned and exemplary father for the solid foundation of a literary and classical education—a boon at that period rarely bestowed upon a daughter.

In the year 1756 she accompanied her family to Warrington in Lancashire, where her father was appointed one of the tutors of a dissenting academy. She published in 1772 a volume of poems, which immediately gave her a place in the first rank of living poets. The next year, in conjunction with her brother, the late John Aikin, M. D. she gave to the world a small but choice collection of miscellaneous pieces in prose. On her marriage in 1774, she went to reside at Palgrave in Suffolk, where her Early Lessons and Hymns in Prose for children were composed—master-pieces in the art of early instruction—monuments at once of her genius, and of the condescending benevolence which presided over its exercise.

In 1785 Mr. and Mrs. Barbauld quitted Palgrave; and, after a tour on the Continent and some months passed in London, they settled at Hampstead. Some pamphlets on public topics, printed anonymously but marked for hers by a style of almost unrivalled brilliancy and animation, and a poetical Epistle to Mr. Wilberforce on his exertions for the abolition of the Slave Trade, were the principal efforts of her pen during many succeeding years.

In 1802 she and Mr. Barbauld fixed their abode at the village of Stoke Newington, whither they were attracted by her affection for her brother and desire of enjoying his daily society.

A selection from the Guardian, Spectator, and Tatler, introduced by an elegant essay; another from the MS. correspondence of Richardson, with a life of the author and a view of his writings prefixed, and a collection of the best English novels, with biographical and critical prefaces, served in succession to amuse her leisure; a higher effort of her powers was the splendid poem, entitled "Eighteen Hundred and Eleven," which appeared early in the ensuing year. This was the last of her separate publications, but she continued occasionally to exercise her poetical powers, which she retained in undiminished vigour nearly to the latest period of her life. She sunk by a gradual decay, without any severe bodily suffering, and with perfect resignation and composure of mind. The moral qualities of this admirable woman reflected back a double lustre on her intellectual endowments. Her principles were pure and exalted, her sentiments on all occasions mild, candid, and generous. No one could bear her faculties more meekly: neither pride nor envy had the smallest share in her composition: her beneficence was proved by many acts of bounty, and her courtesy, kindness, and indulgence to others were unbounded. Her society was equally a benefit and a delight to all within her sphere. She possessed many and warm friends, and passed through a long life without an enemy.

REV. DR. PARR.

On Sunday the 6th ult. at six o'clock in the evening, the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D. He was born at Harrow. His father was a surgeon in that place, and his paternal grandfather was Rector of Hinckley, in Leicestershire. He was at the head of

Harrow School in his fourteenth year; and on the death of the Rev. Dr. Sumner, who strongly recommended him as his successor, he was only not appointed to the Head Mastership on account of his youth. At Harrow his friendship commenced with Sir William Jones, and the Right Rev. Dr. Bennet, late Bishop of Cloyne. Almost all the boys in the upper part of Harrow School accompanied him, when he removed to establish himself at Stanmore soon afterwards. He was successively Master of the Grammar Schools of Colchester and Norwich; and in 1780 received his first Ecclesiastical preferment, the Rectory of Asterby, in the Diocese of Lincoln. In the year 1785, the exchange of Asterby for the perpetual Curacy of Hatton, brought him into Warwickshire, where he continued to reside till his death. Dr. Parr was married, first to Jane, of the ancient House of Mauleverer, in Yorkshire; and afterwards to Mary, sister of the late Rev. James Eyre, of Solihull. By his first wife he had several children, all of whom died in their infancy, except Sarah and Catherine. Of these daughters, both of whom he survived, the former was married to John Wynne, Esq. of Garthmeilo, in Denbighshire, and left two daughters, now living, Caroline and Augusta, the eldest of whom is the wife of the Rev. John Lynes, Rector of Elmley Lovet. In addition to the small benefice before mentioned, Dr. Parr held the living of Graffham, in Huntingdonshire, to which he was presented by Sir Francis Burdett. Through the kindness and interest of the present Earl of Dartmouth's grandfather, he also obtained from Bishop Lowth, a prebend of St. Paul's Cathedral; which, though for many years of little value to him, was happily the means of securing him, to an ample degree, *otium cum dignitate*, in the decline of his life. He was thus indebted for all his preferment to the affection of private friends; for though he was animated by an ardent but liberal and enlightened attachment to our Civil and Ecclesiastical Constitution; though he was distinguished by unparalleled learning, gigantic strength of intellect, the most unblemished morals, Christian humility, and profound unaffected piety,—he was never patronised by the Government of his country. This circumstance is easily explained by his own words in his Character of Mr. Fox, in which he truly states of himself that "from his youth upward, he never deserted a private friend, or violated a public principle; that he was the slave of no patron, and the drudge of no party; that he formed his political opinions without the smallest regard, and acted upon them with an utter disregard, to personal emoluments and professional honours." He farther adds (what his friends must rejoice at), "that although for many and the best years of his life he endured very irksome toil, and suffered very galling need, he eventually united a competent fortune with an independent spirit, and that looking back to this life and onward to another, he possessed that inward peace of mind which the world can neither give nor take away." Nor will this be wondered at by those who know that his long residence at Hatton was spent by him in diligently performing all the duties of a Parish Priest, in assisting, advising, and befriending the poor, in the exercise of a generous hospitality, in encouraging and patronising merit, in communicating knowledge, whenever required, from his own inexhaustible stores, in contributing, by a most extensive correspondence, to the general illumination of the literary world, in manifesting by his words and deeds, that he cultivated a spirit of unbounded philanthropy as the practical essence of our holy religion, and in endeavours to promote from the pulpit and the press whatever is most conducive to the public and private welfare of mankind. He was not less distinguished by his learning than his virtues; by his ardent love of civil and religious liberty, than by the benevolence and toleration of his principles. His classical knowledge, which however formed but a part of his many and great attainments, placed him far above all his contemporaries in that department of learning; and his death has occasioned a chasm in literature which it will be easier to lament than supply. In the course of his long protracted illness, appearances were, more than once, so favourable as to excite, in the minds of his family and his physicians, the strongest hope of his recovery: and to diffuse, through a large circle of those who loved and honoured him, a joy, proportioned to the distress which alarming reports had previously produced. But about twelve or fourteen days before his death, all these flattering hopes took their flight. From that time he gradually declined, the vital powers slowly, almost imperceptibly wasting, till exhausted nature sunk: and he gently expired — having completed his 78th year on the 26th of February. His mind, whenever itself, during the solemn closing period, was serene and placid—calmly, even cheerfully resigned. It was most gratifying, said his weeping relatives and attendants, to hear, mingled with the devoutest breathings of pious acquiescence in the will of Providence, the warm and glowing expressions, which

often broke from his lips of the same intense feeling of generous concern, he ever evinced, for the welfare of his friends, his numerous acquaintance, his country, and his fellow men. Even in his last hours, it seemed to be still his delight, as it ever was in life, to range through the whole compass of rational creation: embracing within his kindest thoughts and wishes, all human beings; and interesting himself in every event, in every part of the world, which wore a favourable aspect on human improvement and human happiness. With that greatness of mind which can anticipate calmly and cheerfully the last awful change of mortal man, he gave minute directions respecting his funeral. His remains were attended on foot by nearly forty gentlemen in mourning, consisting of the clergy of the surrounding parishes, &c. Among the pall-bearers was one dissenting clergyman; and the coffin was borne by the Doctor's parishioners, named by himself for the purpose. Agreeably to his express direction, the burial service was read by the Rev. Rann Kennedy, Minister of St. Paul's Chapel in Birmingham. A sermon was also preached by the Rev. Dr. Butler, Vicar of Kenilworth, and Head Master of Shrewsbury School. This was introduced after the reading of the lesson. The warmth of his friendship, which through five-and-twenty years the speaker had himself experienced, and his affectionate and unremitting kindness, manifested during forty years to those of his mourning parishioners and neighbours who were assembled at his grave, were particularly dwelt upon. Dr. Parr directed to be inscribed upon his monument, "*What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to do justice, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?*" On the following Sunday a funeral sermon was preached for him by the Rev. Dr. Wade, Vicar of St. Nicholas, Warwick, which was attended by an immense concourse of persons of all ranks and parties. Many who were opposed to Dr. Parr in opinion hastened to bear testimony to the impress his memory had made, by attending this service. All confessed that a chasm was made in society that could not be filled up—an old landmark removed for ever! At the High-street dissenting chapel a funeral sermon was also preached for him on the same day.

Dr. Parr wrote a Sermon on Education, preached at Norwich. A Sermon called "Phileleutheros Norfolciensis," which the writer considered as his best composition. A second and much larger Discourse on Education, with copious notes. These were published during his residence at Norwich. After his residence at Hatton, he published—A Spital Sermon, which, with the notes, would form a common 8vo vol. A Fast Sermon. A Letter from Irenopolis to the inhabitants of Eleutheropolis. A Letter to a neighbouring Clergyman, in which a variety of topics, literary and political, are discussed. A larger work, addressed to a co-editor; in which he vindicates his honour from unjust aspersion, and delivers his opinion upon many interesting topics of literature and criticism. Tracts of Warburton and a Warburtonian, of which the preface and dedication abound with proofs of his erudition, taste, and wit, and of which the composition has been much admired. A Latin preface to some learned tracts of Bellendenus. Philopatris Varvicensis. "Characters of Charles James Fox," 2 vols. 8vo. of which the first volume closes with a portrait of that greatest of modern statesmen, pleasingly and powerfully delineated by the editor himself; and the second, consisting wholly of notes, contains, amidst much valuable instruction on many interesting and important subjects, a masterly discussion of a question in which the justice, the policy, and the humanity of the country, are equally and highly concerned, viz. the state of its criminal code. In the Monthly Review and British Critic are several articles from his pen. But he is indebted for much of his literary fame to his great skill in writing Latin and English inscriptions, of which the number known amounts to thirty, and among which, three to the memory of Mr. Gibbon, Dr. Johnson, and Sir John Moore, are highly distinguished; and two to the memory of Mr. Burke, and Mr. Fox, are said to be written with great effect, but have not seen the light. His MS. sermons and discussions upon many points of literature and metaphysics are known to his friends to be numerous, but he seems to have had a peculiar and almost invincible dislike to publication; and there is, unhappily, a rumour that he has directed all his papers to be burnt after his decease.

GEORGE DANCE, ESQ. R. A. F. S. A.

At his house in Upper Gower-street, Jan. 14, aged 84, George Dance, esq. R. A. F. S. A. and auditor of the Royal Academy. He was the son of George Dance, esq. an eminent architect and clerk of the works of the city of London, who died in 1768; in which year the late Mr. Dance succeeded, by purchase, to his father's office, in which he was succeeded in 1816 by his favourite pupil, William Mountague, esq. by appointment of the Court of Common Council. Mr. Dance's youngest brother was the celebrated

painter, Nathaniel Dance, who, on his marriage with the great Yorkshire heiress Mrs. Dummer, took the name of Holland, and was created a baronet in 1800. He died in 1811. In 1794 Mr. George Dance was elected Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries. From 1795 to 1797 he was one of the council of the Royal Academy. Mr. Dance was for some years Professor of Architecture at the Royal Academy. In 1811 appeared the first volume, and in 1814 a second, of "A Collection of Portraits sketched from the Life, since the year 1793. By George Dance, esq. and engraved in imitation of the original drawings by William Daniell, A.R.A." large folio. This gentleman was eminently and justly distinguished for learning, taste, and genius, as an architect, and for high intellectual powers and attainments, independently of his professional excellence. Nature had been liberal to him in person and mind. He possessed a very handsome figure, a regular and expressive face; and his eyes, in force and lustre, almost equalled those of his friend Garrick. Mr. Dance possessed also an understanding of a very superior order. He had enriched his mind by travel, and an attentive study of all the admirable remains of antiquity in Rome, and throughout Italy and France. He was intimately acquainted with many of the most distinguished characters in this country, whose patronage he enjoyed in his professional capacity, and by whom he was esteemed and admired for his learning, good humour, and his companionable excellence in private life. He was the ready and the zealous friend of merit in whatever province it might appear. His taste in poetry, painting, sculpture, music, and in all the Fine Arts, was refined, and even exquisite. He had for a few years past, laboured under a lingering illness, in which he suffered in mind more than corporally, as it prevented him from exercising his hospitable temper, and enjoying the society of his numerous friends, most of whom were eminent for talents, as well as for high stations; and it may be truly said that the country was adorned, and architecture improved, by the science, taste, beauty, and grandeur, which characterised the works of this truly estimable gentleman. Mr. Dance was the last surviving member of the original forty Royal Academicians. His remains were interred in the vaults of St. Paul's Cathedral, in what is called the Artists' Corner, near to those of Sir Christopher Wren, and Mr. Dance's late friend Mr. Rennie.

MR. JOHN COX.

Lately, at his house, in Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane, in his 54th year, Mr. John Cox, principal in the firm of Cox, Barnett, and Co. copper-plate printers. To the careful superintendence and taste of this gentleman, is owing much of the graphical beauty of many of the splendidly decorated works which have appeared during the last thirty years. In his office were printed the plates of the large works published by the Society of Antiquaries, the Dilettanti, and other societies, the topographical and architectural works published by Taylor, and a large portion of the valuable publications of Messrs. Britton, Cooke, Neale, and others. To his correct taste and accurate judgment is also owing the superior style of execution in which the portraits by Lodge have been lately produced, and the examination of each impression of this noble series of portraits was the last active occupation in which he was engaged. His information upon the architecture of his own country, and upon antiquarian subjects in general, was very extensive, and his taste highly cultivated. His library was exceedingly curious in many points in relation to these subjects, but it was particularly rich in old divinity and biography. Mr. Cox also possessed a correct and refined taste in music. He was particularly partial to the school of Purcell, Croft, &c.; but Handel was, in his esteem, the greatest of all composers. His collection of the latter author's oratorios prove the high sense he entertained of that great master. Mr. Cox had been in the regular habit, for above fifteen years, of meeting a few select friends at each other's houses every fortnight during the winter season, for the purpose of practising the works of Handel; and by this small portion of his friends his loss will be particularly felt.

LORD BRAYBROOKE.

Died, on the 28th of February, after a lingering illness, at his seat at Billingbear, Berks, in his 75th year, the Right Hon. Richard Aldworth Griffin, Baron Braybrooke, of Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire, Lord Lieutenant, Custos Rotulorum, and Vice Admiral of Essex, High Steward of Wokingham, Recorder of Saffron Walden, Provost Marshal of Jamaica, and Hereditary Visitor of Magdalen College, Cambridge. His lordship was born July 3, 1750, and married, in June, 1780, Catherine, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. George Grenville, who died Nov. 6, 1796, leaving a numerous issue. He succeeded, in May 1797, to the Barony of Braybrooke, and the Audley End estates, on the death of his relative, John Lord Howard de Walden and Braybrooke, at which period he had been four times elected member for Reading; a distinction on many former occasions con-

ferred upon his ancestors. His lordship was the representative of two of the most ancient families in the county, being descended paternally from the Aldworths of Stanlake, and in the female line from the Nevilles of Billingbear. By those who were enabled to appreciate his truly Christian and social virtues and high intellectual acquirements, and more especially by the immediate members of his afflicted family, the memory of this amiable individual will long be most affectionately cherished. He is succeeded in his title and estates by the Hon. Richard Neville, one of the representatives in parliament for the county of Berks.

THE REV. R. PUGH.

At Whixall, near Hawkstone, in his 77th year, universally beloved, the Rev. Robert Pugh, A.B. vicar of Donington, in Lincolnshire, and for nearly half a century curate of Weston, and perpetual curate of Lee Brockhurst, Salop. He was educated at Truro school, in Cornwall, under that very eminent master the late Mr. Conant, who was famed for sending to Exeter College, Oxford, some of the soundest scholars the University could boast. The Rev. Samuel Walker, whose sermons are at this day so highly valued, was the able and pious minister of Truro at that time; and to his ministry Mr. Pugh ascribed, what Dr. Paley justly denominates, his conversion to God. As a preacher, he was not popular, but, what is far better, he was useful; and by his humble, affectionate, and sympathising conduct, he won the hearts of all who were connected with him. His liberality to the needy almost passed the bounds of prudence; it nearly equalled that of the two famous archbishops, Fenelon and Leighton. He suffered many years from an acute disease, the paroxysms of which he bore with invincible patience and submission; saying to one who expressed sorrow at witnessing his agony, "I am in the Lord's hands, let him do with me what seemeth him good." His patience was not stoical hardihood, but firm confidence in the love and wisdom and kind purposes of God.

MRS. FRANKLIN.

Last month Mrs. Franklin, wife of Captain John Franklin, R.N. one of those gallant officers who have been employed in the Northern Expeditions so honourable to the enterprising spirit of this country. Mrs. Franklin had not less distinguished herself in the province of literature, by works of poetical and scientific merit. She was one of the daughters of the late Mr. Porden, the architect. Her poem, entitled "The Veils," has been admired for the genius, learning, and the union of poetry with chemical and geologic knowledge by which it is characterised; as well as other works of a similar description, and many effusions of wit and humour. She was in the prime of life, and it was impossible for her to have met with a partner more suitable to her habits and disposition than Captain Franklin. The separation which took place when the Captain left town on the Northern Expedition, was of so affecting a nature as to threaten the melancholy event which unfortunately occurred.

J. H. PARRY, ESQ.

Lately, from a blow inflicted in the street, J. H. Parry, esq. He was born about the year 1787, of most respectable parents, being the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Parry, at that time incumbent of the parish of Llanferres, in the diocese of St. Asaph and county of Denbigh. After leaving the university, Mr. Parry entered the Temple in the year 1806 or 7; and having served the usual number of terms, with all his characteristic ardour, he was finally called to the Bar in the year 1810, immediately after which, he commenced his professional labours, with no common pretensions to a prosperous course of forensic reputation and emolument. Mr. Parry was a gentleman of polished manners, and of high literary attainments, particularly in all that regarded the language, history, and customs of the Ancient Britons. He was the Editor of an interesting work, entitled "The Cambro-Briton," also of "The Cambrian Plutarch," and other publications connected with the Principality; and had obtained and had awarded to him numerous premiums and other testimonials offered by the several Welsh Literary Societies, for the best essays, &c. on subjects relative to the Welsh language, history, &c. Mr. Parry was a native of Mold, and connected with several most respectable families in the Northern Principality; by whom, as also by all who are admirers of Ancient British Literature, his decease will be sincerely lamented as a private and as a public calamity. Mr. J. H. Parry was 38 years of age, and had, on account of his superior acquaintance with Ancient British History, been appointed, on the recommendation of the Right Hon. C. W. Williams Wynn, to superintend that department of the General National History now compiling by order of the legislature. Mr. Parry was editor of "The Transactions of the Royal Cambrian Society," two parts of which have been published, with copious notes and illustrations from his pen.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, T. Macleor, esq. to Miss M. Peace.

BERKSHIRE.

The Hon. F. Ashley Cooper, son of the Earl of Shaftesbury, aged 15, and Mr. Wood, son of Col. Wood, aged 14, Collegians at Eton, had a few words and blows in the play-ground of the college, but were separated. They however fought pugilistically afterwards, by agreement, and the contest continued near two hours, during which the "backers" poured brandy down young Cooper's throat; and at the end of the 60th round he fell in a fit, was carried off the ground insensible, and died in four hours! The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against Mr. Wood the principal, and Mr. Leith the second.

Married.] At Eton, Mr. J. Atkin to Miss A. Nason—At Reading, Mr. H. F. Hill to Miss M. A. Wilshire—Mr. J. Alloway to Miss A. Cooper—At Windsor, J. P. Stevens, esq. to Mrs. A. M. Coombes—At Datchett, Mr. R. Budd to Miss Stathom.

Died.] At Windsor, Mr. Shipman—Mrs. Thomas—At Little Coxwell, Miss E. Heath—At Wokingham, Miss E. Patterson—At Ardington, Mrs. Clarke—At Newbury, Mr. Randell—At Cumner, Mrs. E. Saunders—At Calcott Park, H. Sparling, esq.—At Wallingford, Mrs. T. Jones.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. R. F. Heath to Miss E. Gunn—At Adstock, Mr. H. Hogg to Miss Flowers—At Cheatsley, J. Franklin, esq. to Miss J. Rose.

Died.] At Amersham, Mrs. Bradley—Mrs. Mason—At Aylesbury, Mrs. Russel—Mr. Rose—At Chalfont St. Giles, H. W. Pomeroy, esq.—At Newport Pagnell, Mrs. S. Marshall.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Linton, the Rev. Mr. Gifford to Miss J. Hopkins.

Died.] At Eye, Mrs. Bronwin—Mr. Gooderham—At Cambridge, Mr. J. Carter—At Ely, Mrs. Hattersley—L. Simpson, esq. —At Newmarket, Mr. W. Clarke.

CHESHIRE.

St. David's Day was celebrated at Chester and Ruthin; at the latter a variety of Prizes offered by the Welsh Literary Society of that place were adjudged.—Mr. D. Griffith, of Denbigh, obtained the Prize for the poem on the bravery of Caradog in resisting the Romans; Mr. R. Davies, Nantglyn, Mr. J. Blackwell, of Jesus College, Oxford, and Mr. J. Thomas of Llanrwst, the medal and prizes for the Welsh translation of Pope's Messiah; Mr. J. V. Lloyd, of Jesus College, the medal for the best English Translation of Goronwy Owen's Poem on the Day of Judgment; Mr. S. Roberts, of Newtown, the prize of 4*l.* for the best Welsh Essay on the cruelty and wickedness of plundering wrecks; Mr. E. Jones, of Llangollen (a blind man), the prize of six guineas, for the best performance on the Harp; &c. &c.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. C. Speed to Miss E. Thelwall—Mr. J. Paul to Miss A. Snelson—Mr. J. Brooks to Miss M. Skerratt—At Handley, Mr. T. Peers to Miss Vernon—At Malpas, Mr. G. Orton to Miss Edwardson—At Sandbach, Mr. Lockett to Miss S. Cole—R. Cockson, esq. of Eaton Cottage, Congleton, to Miss E. Wardle—F. A. Phillips, esq. of Bankhall, Stockport, to Miss J. Jackson—At Knutsford, Mr. T. Clowes to Miss L. Smallcorn—Mr. G. Weippert, to Miss Bancroft—Mr. W. Johnson, of Edge Higher Hall, to Mrs. Parsonage.

Died.] At Gawsworth, Mrs. Rathbone — At Chester, the Rev. T. Maddock—Mr. T. S. Richards—Mrs. G. Haynes—Mrs. Trevor—Mr. J. Siddal—Mrs. Clubbe—At Knutsford, Mr. J. Peers—Mrs. H. Smith—Mr. J. Lea—At Summerford Radnor, Mrs. Moulton—At Plover Hall, P. Mainwaring, esq. — At Northwich, Mr. G. Carnes—At Meole, Mrs. Parry — At Cartmel, J. Thackeray, esq.

CORNWALL.

It is proposed to form a Company, with a capital of 250,000*l.*, for carrying on the deep-sea fishery off the coasts of Cornwall. Among the objects of the company is the securing a portion of the immense shoals of pilchards which annually appear off these coasts, but which too often escape, notwithstanding the efforts of the seaners to secure them from their remaining in deep water.

Married.] At St. Gluvias, J. Bonchaut, esq. to Miss Millar—At Truro, Mr. A. Rolls to Miss J. Ferris—Mr. Lewarn, to Miss T. Ball—Capt. T. H. Phillips to Miss J. Stokes—At Lanteglos by Camelford, Mr. W. Burt to Miss E. Brown—At St. Erth, Mr. J. Gilbert to Miss A. Ellis—At Budock, Lieut. Croke to Miss Smith—The Rev. Mr. Clarke, of Leniffett, to Miss M. Craes—At Saint Allen, J. Gurney, esq. to Miss A. Hugoe.

Died.] At Fowey, Capt. Moyse—At Bodmin, Mr. T. Gatty—At Lestwithiel, Mrs. Barow—At St. Columb, Mr. J. Bettison—At Redruth, Mrs. Hamilton—At Trevarrick House, Mr. R. Lakes—At Bodmin, Mr. J. Jewell—At Menhemot, Mr. R. Maynard—At Falmouth, Mrs. Barnecott—At Redruth, Adjutant Ross—At Probus, Mr. J. Treleaven—At St. Day, Mrs. Bawden—At Trelay, Mr. R. Parsons—At Truro, Mrs. A. Williams—Miss E. Sibley—At Helston, J. Trevenen, esq.—At Liskeard, Mrs. Lane.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. H. Daly to Mrs. M. Holmes—Mr. J. Calvert to Miss A. Gibson—Mr. Marrs to Miss A. Fisher—Mr. A. Bell to Miss A. Gordon—Mr. W. Holliday to Miss C. Graham—Mr. J. Little to Miss S. Workman—Mr. H. Elsdon to Miss E. Foster—At Wigton, Mr. J. White to Miss M. Bushby—At Penrith, Mr. J. Nicolson to Mrs. M. Farraday—Mr T. Ward to Miss J. Robinson—At Brampton, Mr. J. Halliburton to Miss Cox—At Bowness, W. Nixon, esq. to Miss Lawson—At Stanwix, Mr. T. Mark to Miss E. Bowes—At Crosswaite, Mr. W. Laidler to Mrs. Gibson—At Workington, Mr. R. B. S. Johnson to Miss M. Peat.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Ogle—Mr. J. Wood—Mrs. S. Sinclair—Miss J. Armstrong—Mrs. J. M'Mullan—Mr. J. Sharrock — Mrs. Bonstead — At Wigton, Mr. J. Reed—At Whitehaven, Miss Williamson—At Egremont, Mr. J. Sharpe—At Penrith, Mrs. Harrison—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Younghusband—At Woodside, Mrs. Knubley, 97—At Uzicker, near Keswick, Mr. T. Tolson—At Maryport, Mrs. Tyson—At Lowdore, Borrowdale, Mr. T. Wilson—At Langdale, Mrs. Wordsworth—At Orgil, near Egremont, Miss E. Grayson—At Lowthwaite, Mr. C. Williamson—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Watson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Topham to Miss M. Woolley, of Heage—At Ashover, Mr. W. Bower to Miss E. Allen—G. C. Hall, esq. of Alfreton, to Miss J. Walker.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Webster — Mr. T. Brookhouse—At Chesterfield, Mrs. Nichols—Mrs.

Mason—At Mappleton, Mrs. Harding—At Bailborough Hall, C. H. Rodes, esq.—At Alfreton, Mrs. E. Holmes—Miss H. Dannah, of Ripley.

DEVONSHIRE.

Plymouth is to be made a *depot* for colonial articles; several Merchants of London, who are also large West India Planters, having it in contemplation to send a quantity of their produce there. The dealers will then purchase on the spot on the same terms they now buy in London, without the risk and expense of a coasting voyage. Plymouth is well calculated for a grand *entrepot*, having excellent and commodious storehouses, a spacious harbour, a populous neighbourhood, and lying between two flourishing counties.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. R. T. Pince to Miss A. L. Ford—Mr. R. Best to Miss A. Warren—At Sompford Peverell, Mr. G. Besley to Miss S. H. Meison—At Tiverton, Mr. E. Turner to Miss L. Dunsford—At Plymouth, the Rev. J. Mitchel to Miss I. Johns—At Heavitree, Mr. J. Hooper to Miss F. Baker—At Berry Pomeroy, J. Collier, esq. jun. of Plymouth, to Miss H. Windeatt—At Fromfield, R. Dodgson, esq. to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Kingsbridge, Mr. J. Lovers—At Gittisham, near Honiton, Mr. H. May, 80—At Bishop's Nympton, F. M. Smith—At Totness, Mrs. Holditch—At Northcott House, Mrs. E. Bilke—At Dawlish, Mr. Veale—At Welsford House, W. B. Wade, esq.—At Babbicombe, W. A. Montague, esq.—At Alphington, T. Whitear, esq.—Mrs. Clarke, of Buckland House—At Exeter, Mrs. Downey—Mrs. Lander—At Tavistock, Mr. R. Cudlipp—Near Sidmouth, J. Rogers, esq.—Near Salcombe, W. Jackson, esq—At Plymouth, W. Prideaux, esq.—Lieut. Martin—S. White, esq. 99—At Heavitree, Capt. J. Davis—At Tiverton, Mrs. Parkhouse—At Rewe, the Rev. R. Tripp.

DORSETSHIRE.

The Yeovil Literary and Philosophical Society held its first meeting last month; G. T. Gollop, Esq., the president, was in the chair, and about 250 ladies and gentlemen were present. The inaugural lecture was delivered by Mr. W. Tomkins; it was an able and interesting discourse, and was heard with great attention and applause.

Married.] At Wimborne Minster, Dr. Brady to Miss C. Druitt—At Lyme, Mr. Dray to Miss Jerrard.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mr. J. Corbin—Mrs. S. Penny—Mr. W. Willmott—Miss E. Lush—At Yeovil, G. Mayo, esq—At Ronston House, Sir E. B. Baker—At Ensbury, Mrs. H. Jolliffe—At Brockhampton, Mr. Wyatt—At Charmouth, W. Bragge, esq.—Mrs. Edwards—At Frome House, near Dorchester, Mrs. Henning.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. R. Proctor to Miss Wolfe—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Leddall to Miss J. Fleming—At South Shields, Capt. G. Milburn to Miss Skipsey.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mr G. Newton—Mr. W. Spedding—Mrs. M. Puncheon—At Heighington, D. O Callaghan, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Great Henney, Mr. G. Brewster to Miss M. A. Hassell—At Colchester, the Rev. W. Latten to Miss S. Green—At Birdbrook, Mr. G. Rumball to Miss C. Dixley—At Earl's Colne, J. P. Burrows, esq. to Miss H. Carwardine—J. F. Tomlinson, esq. of Malden, to Miss M. Brunell—At North Farnbridge, J. Robinson, esq. to Miss S. Langley.

Died.] At Wyverstone, Mr. L. Shove—At Rayleigh, Mr. W. Dale—At Maldon, Mrs. S. Kensett—At Feering, Mr. R. Weeding—At the Grove, Stratford, Mr. A. Bennington.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A Meeting was lately held at Cheltenham, for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a new road from Tewkesbury to Cheltenham, in order to shorten the distance between these places. The proposition first made, was for an entire new line, to branch out of the Church-street, just below the Crescent, at Tewkesbury, and to proceed in a straight direction, through Tredington, Stoke-Orchard, and Swindon, to that part of the town of Cheltenham on which Pittsville is intended to be erected: but this being strenuously opposed, particularly by the Trustees of the Tewkesbury and Cheltenham districts, and another line being submitted to the Meeting, branching out of the present road at Gupshill, about a mile from Tewkesbury, and entering Cheltenham near the turnpike, at the bottom of the High-street, the latter line was thought the most desirable by a great majority.

Married.] At Cheltenham, Mr. Moss to Miss M. Jeffreys—C. A. Chavass, of Upton-on-Severn, to Miss J. H. Chavass. At Bulley, Mr. W. Pickering to Miss M. Humpidge—At Dursley, S. Clutterbuck, esq. to Miss E. Pruen—At Bourton-on-the-Water, Mr. W. Kendall to Miss L. Wilkins—At Bristol, W. W. Haynes, esq. to Miss A. Collins.

Died.] At Leigh, near Tewkesbury, Mrs. Trenfield—At Gloucester, Mr. C. Philpotts—Mr. T. Lewis—Mrs. Brown—At Alderley, the Rev. E. Draper, 91—At Cheltenham, the Rev. E. Morse—Miss C. Vassall—Mrs. Haldane.

HAMPSHIRE.

A survey is making for the purpose of forming a navigable tide canal, without locks, with twenty-five feet of water, for ships of the first class, from Arundel Bay to Deptford, a distance of nearly fifty miles. The estimated expense is four millions. It is to be called "The Royal Canal." It will certainly be very useful in stormy weather, since it will avoid the circuitous and dangerous passage of part of the English Channel, the Downs, and the Thames; it can hardly be made a very profitable concern; since, as the tolls and expenses must necessarily be high, it can scarcely be expected that ships will in fair weather prefer the Canal to the Channel.

Married.] At Christchurch, Mr. R. Stainer to Miss D. Budden—At South Stonham, Mr. C. Cozens to Miss U. Franklin—At Newchurch, I. W. Lieut. Young to Miss M. Stephens—At Winchester, K. Cameron, esq. to Miss C. Selby—At Southampton, the Rev. L. Forster to Miss Wynn.

Died.] At Lymington, Mrs. Upple—Mrs. Livett—At Romsey, Mr. Martin, 102—At Hursley Park, Sir T. F. Heathcote, bart.—At Hursley, T. Watton, esq.—At Hambledon, R. Kennet, esq.—At Bevis Hall, Lady Beresford—At Medsted, Mr. R. Wake.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. James of Blithefield Cottage, near Ross, to Miss M. Arrowsmith—At Ashperton, J. Alcott, esq. to Miss S. Pool—J. Matthews, esq. of Biddeston, to Miss J. Loveridge.

Died.] Archdeacon Rudge, Chancellor of the diocese of Hereford, 74—At Monnington-on-Wye, the Rev. D. Lewis.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Offley, the Rev. H. Du Cane to Miss M. Sowerby—Mr. J. C. Canning, of Bishop Stortford, to Miss S. Day.

Died.] At Temple Dinsley, near Hitchin, Mr. J. Crabb—At Langleybury, Mr. J. E. Sullivan—At Datchworth, C. Fuller, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Brampton, the Rev. T. Walker to Miss J. Jackson—Mr. D. Paul, of St. Ives, to Miss Gardiner.

Died.] At Ramsey, Mrs. A. Smyth—At St. Neots, Mrs. E. Norman—Mr. Squire.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, F. Carew, esq. to Mrs. S. Frances—At Tunbridge, T. B. Owen, esq. to Miss C. Chaloner.

Died.] At Canterbury, A. S. Loftie, esq.—Mrs. Croft—At Bromley, Mrs. Hamilton—At Greenwich, Mrs. Francis—At Dover, Mrs. Sayer.

LANCASHIRE.

The Prospectus of a Ship Canal for connecting Manchester with the sea, forty-five miles in extent, has been published. It states "the present undertaking embraces objects of the greatest national importance, by the extent of its junction with other channels of communication, reaching to the remotest parts of the empire.—It communicates with Northwich, Nantwich, Middlewich, Burslem, Newcastle-under-Line, Oswestry, Newtown, the centre of North Wales, Shrewsbury, and the Severn, and by it with all the south-west parts of England; and by the Trent and Mersey and the Rochdale Canals, with Huddersfield, Leeds, Halifax, Hull, Birmingham, Kidderminster, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Leicester, &c. The intended point of entrance is from Dalpool, at the mouth of the Dee, where nature has bestowed what art could not have obtained,—a safe and commodious harbour.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. T. J. Powell to Miss M. Mercer—Capt. J. Willson to Miss S. Robinson—At Rochdale, Mr. J. Tweedale to Miss S. Whitworth—At Manchester, Mr. J. Hulme to Miss S. Stanbank.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Browne—Mr. T. Hewitt—At Toxteth Park T. M. Tate, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Kirkbride, of Leicester, to Miss A. G. Ridley—At Thrussington, Mr. W. Arnall to Miss A. Sibson.

Died.] At Leicester, Mr. Brydone—Mrs. A. Hornbuckle, of Borkston—At Syston, Mr. Cart—At Kettleby, near Melton Mowbray, Mr. W. Pick.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. J. Fossitt to Miss H. Ruby—At Huttoft, Mr. J. Milnes to Miss Scott—Mr. W. Brough to Miss E. Waltham, of Frith Bank—Mr. Hildred to Miss M. Ablett—At Stamford, Capt. J. E. Cairnes to Miss L. Jackson—At Louth, Mr. Wells to Miss Manby.

Died.] At Wisbeach, Mrs. Jackson—At Sutterton, Mrs. Strickland—At Grantham, Mrs. Gery—At Spalding, Mrs. Chapman—Mrs. Quincy—At North Wilingham, Mr. Row—At Market Rasen, Mrs. Lancaster—At South Kelsey, P. Skipworth, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Carleon, Mr. J. W. Jones to Miss M. Mutlow.

Died.] At Ross, Mrs. M. Cheeseman.

NORFOLK.

Norwich is to be made a Port for sea-borne vessels. Pecuniary means, fully adequate to accomplish the object, may be looked upon as already secured for it.

Married.] At Wymondham, W. J. Robberds, esq. to Miss M. Pieas—Mr. J. Kerrison, jun. of Woodbastwick to Miss L. Nichols—At Norwich, Mr. M. Denny to Miss S. Sturgess—Mr. T. Brett to Miss Gunton—Mr. J. Moore to Miss H. B. Plane—At Walsingham, Mr. W. S. Jones to Mrs. E. Yaxley.

Died.] At Norwich, Mrs. Warnes—Mr. J. Barker—Mrs. Garrad—Mrs. Jackson, 90—Mr. R. Soames—Mrs. Woodhouse—J. C. Hamp, esq.—Mr. T. W. Grint—Miss. Daplin—Mrs. S. Grice—W. Delight, esq. 77—At Wells, Major Cassidy—At Southtown, T. R. Priestley, esq.—At Holkham Hall, Rev. R. Odell—At Fakenham, Mrs. Etheridge—J. M. Jones, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Mear's Ashby, Mr. C. Lever to Miss Gillet—Mr. Hanson, of Kettering, to Miss Loveby—At Northampton, Mr. E. Slarke to Miss W. Lenton—At Peterborough, Mrs. Grant.

Died.] At Northampton, Miss Gillett—Mrs. Dickens—Mrs. Whiting—At Kislingbury, Mrs. Howes—At Earl's Barton, Mr. J. Barker.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Meetings have been held at North and South Shields, to receive the report of Captain Brown, R. N. as to the practicability and probable cost of a suspension chain-bridge across the Tyne at those places; when the Captain clearly demonstrated that the measure was practicable, and stated the probable cost to be about 80,000*l.* There is every probability that the plan will be carried into execution: one gentleman in North Shields has offered to subscribe 20,000*l.* towards it; and another has offered 6000*l.* per annum, for the tolls for four years.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. A. Brown to Miss M. Atkinson—Mr. S. Poascod to Miss H. Storey—Mr. J. B. Henzell to Miss M. Bootman—At Gosforth, the Rev. J. Walker to Miss M. W. Elliot—At Morpeth, Mr. King to Miss Tindell.

Died.] At North Shields, Mr. W. Wilson—At Hexham, Mrs. Little—Mr. W. Reed—At Newcastle, Mrs. Clarke—Miss A. Stokeld—Miss S. Armstrong—Mrs. E. Wood—Mr. J. Armstrong—Miss Galloway—At Alnwick, Mr. G. Moffatt.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A meeting for the establishment of a Stock Library, in Newark, was lately held. Sir Edward F. Bromhead entered into some detail of its advantages, not only as a means of exciting a taste for literary knowledge, and spreading that taste through the gradations of society, but as absolutely improving what it might be supposed to interfere with, the interest of booksellers. This, he said, was the language of experience; for it was a fact, that in an adjoining county, where a Library of this nature had been established, the demand for books had rapidly and sensibly increased, and that Book Societies were every where prevailing in great numbers.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. B. Blunder to Miss L. Starr—Mr. T. Clay to Miss M. A. Pearon—Mr. J. Holmes to Miss S. Dalby—Mr. T. Pickerill to Miss S. Thorpe—Mr. G. Chadburn to Miss M. Weldon—Mr. G. Wilson to Miss A. Kirk—Mr. W. Hickling to Miss J. Brown—Mr R. Crake to Miss A. Brown—Mr. M. Fisher to Miss M. Unwin.

Died.] At Nottingham, R. Bigsby, esq.—Miss T. Adams—Mrs. M. Clarke—Mr. J. Parker—Miss M. Barrows—Mrs. Hart—Mrs. Melville—Mrs. Cuttris—Mr. J. Weston—Miss A. Spencer—Mr. R. Miller—At Newark, Mr. J. Carpendale—Mrs. M. Potts—Mrs. Billings.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oxford, C. Gunning, esq. of Brompton, to Miss S. Brown.

Died.] At Henley, Mrs. E. Broadbelt—At Oxford, Mrs. Whitchurch.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Near the village of Langham, in Rutland, in a field called Chapel Close, the parishioners in making a pit for getting stone to repair the roads, found at different times eight complete human skeletons, one of which was measured as it lay on the earth, and was found to be considerably more than six feet from the skull to the bottom of the leg bones; and at the bottom of one of the arm bones lay a ring. Not any remains of a coffin of any kind have been found; and the ring was so much decayed that it broke into small bits on slight pressure. Five pieces of ancient silver coin were also found, about the size of old sixpences, but worn very thin, and having on them the figure of some monarch, and a Latin inscription scarcely visible; also a small copper coin, of the size of a farthing; the date under the tail-side is very much defaced, but it seems to be 850, which makes it nearly a thousand years old: it is sup-

posed to be of the reign of Athelwolf, who died in 856.

Married.] Mr. Philpot, of Gunthorpe Lodge, to Miss M. Seaton—Mr. G. Hill, of Boston, to Miss B. Thompson.

Died.] At Burley Park House, near Oakham, Mr. J. Maydwell—At Castle Bytham, Mr. R. Needham.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Much Wenlock, Mr. Moss to Miss Jeffreys—At Broseley, Mr. E. Lyster to Miss M. Round—At Westbury, Mr. W. L. Hurley to Miss E. Cureton—At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Teacho to Miss H. Rogers—Mr. J. Johnson to Miss J. Rogers.

Died.] At Ludlow, Mr. J. H. Dyke—Mr. D. Griffiths—At Wenlock, Mr. D. Benbow—At Bridgnorth, Mr. J. Baugham—At Hodnet, Mr. Essex—At Meole, Mrs. Parry—At Alkington, near Whitchurch, Mr. J. Llewellyn—At Brewood, Mr. D. Thomas—At Shrewsbury, R. Drinkwater, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Bathwick, M. Deby, esq. to Miss A. Cross—Mr. Gillett, of Otterford, to Miss Barker, of Taunton—E. Bryant, esq. of Currypool, to Miss J. Mogg—At Widcombe, B. J. Clay, esq to Miss M. A. Bishop—At Bath, Mr. Laurie to Miss Hucklebridge—Mr. H. Dye, of Bridgwater, to Miss H. Marsh.

Died.] At Tiverton, Mr. T. Fowler—At Connington, Mr. Bishop—Near Bridgwater, Mrs. I. Chapman—At Bath, Mrs. Rogers—Mr. Lancashire—C. Bradford, esq.—Miss H Brooke—Mr. I. Prosser—Mrs. Frankcorn—T. Cuming, esq.—Mrs. Langston—Mrs. Frost—Mrs. Ritso—At Lambridge, Mrs. Sayer—At Binden House, W. B. Wade, esq.—At Well, Miss E. Sherrin—Mrs. Wilcox.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Penn, near Wolverhampton, H. Z. Jervis, esq. to Miss H. Richards, of Penn—At Lichfield, B. Gibbins, esq. to Miss E. L. Leonard.

Died.] At Ingestre, near Stafford, the Hon. and Rev. J. C. Talbot.

SUFFOLK.

A Meeting was lately held at the Shire Hall, Ipswich, to take into consideration the propriety of forming a Rail-road from Ipswich to Diss and Eye. John Chevallier, M. D. having taken the chair, after some discussion it was resolved, that the scheme would be practicable and beneficial, and resolutions for forming a Company, to be called "The Ipswich and Suffolk Railway Company," with a capital of 200,000*l.*, in 2000 shares of 100*l.* each, was agreed to.

Married.] At Sudbury, Mr. W. Sparrow to Miss Turner—At Woodbridge, Mr. W. Morant to Miss H. Wade—At Mendlesham, Mr. T. Francis to Miss Grimwade—At Stoke by Clare, Mr. J. Cornell to Miss E. Daking—At Saxmundham, Mr. R. Nunn to Miss J. Cooper.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mr. J. Cooper—Mrs. Harris—Mr. H. Bloomfield—Mrs. Francis—At Syleham, Mrs. I. Barry—At Hopton, N. Fowell, esq.—At Brockley, Mr. C. Mills—At Bury, Mrs. S. Houghton—At Haughley, Mr. W. Ward—At Ipswich, Mr. S. Turner—Mrs. Symons—Mr. S. Pepper—At Mildenhall, Mr. N. Kitchener—At Snape, Mrs. S. Gotson—At Farnham All Saints, Mr. J. Westrup—At Hadleigh, Miss P. Hudson—Mr. J. Hudson—At Holbrook, Mr. S. Mill—At Wenhaston, Mr. T. Godfrey—At Bungay, Mrs. E. Smith.

SUSSEX.

A new Turnpike Road is to be formed from Brighton, through Petersfield and Winchester, to Bath, which will be a direct communication between those two fashionable and opulent towns. It is intended to obtain Acts of Parliament for the purpose during the present Session.

Married.] At Brighton, W. Rutson, esq. to Miss C. M. Ewart.

Died.] At Brighton, Mr. A. Hicks—Mrs. T. R. Kemp—Sir G. Shee, bart. of Lockleys—Miss S. T. Dent—At Petworth, Mrs. Phillips—At Chichester, Mrs. W. Adams.

WARWICKSHIRE.

The first anniversary meeting of the subscribers to the Birmingham St. David's Society was lately held at the Royal Hotel. The chair was taken by E. L. Williams, Esq. Among the resolutions of the meeting, was one which authorises the committee to place five children, conformably to the rules of the institution, in the Birmingham Blue Coat School, to be maintained and educated at the expense of the St. David's Society. A public dinner was also held at the Montgomeryshire House, to form a Welsh Society, for the purpose of fostering their expressive language, called the "Cymdeithas Cymreigyddion Bromwycham."

Married.] Mr. Stilgoe to Miss Drake, of Coleshill—At Monks Kirby, Mr. Bosworth to Miss Dand.

Died.] At Hatton, the Rev. Dr. Parr.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Kendal, Mr. S. Bathgate to Miss I. Wilson—Mr. P. Robinson, of Appleby, to Miss E. Burra—At Ulverstone, P. B. Dean, esq. to Miss A. Kilner.

Died.] Mr. J. Airey, of Kendal—At Kirkby Lonsdale, Mrs. A. Birkett—At Kirkland, Mr. J. Fisher—At Ulverston, Miss M. Saul—At Kendal, Mrs. M. Braithwaite—At Appleby, Mrs. Irish.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Salisbury, Mr. Roberts to Miss E. Flower—At Gillingham, Mr. B. Rowse to Miss A. Hayward—At Marlborough, Mr. W. W. Lucy to Miss A. Wentworth—At Westerham, J. Lacy, esq. to Miss H. Dyson—T. Samson, esq. of Kingston Russel, to Mrs. Legg—At Westbury, Mr. R. Summers to Miss S. M. Hitchcock—At Hungerford, T. Coleman, esq. to Miss Wousley.

Died.] At Martin, Miss M. Blandford—At Salisbury, Miss M. Easton—The Rev. J. Saffery, 63—Mr. W. Hicks—Mrs. J. Brown—W. Ghost, esq.—Mr. R. Cheeseman—Miss L. Gerrard—Mrs. S. Vidler—At Melksham, Miss Eden—At Studley, Mrs. Budd—At Wilton, Mr. F. Fleming—At Mells, Mrs. Field—At Ogbourn St. George, Mr. G. Canning—At Stonbridge, Mrs. Gray—At Devizes, Mrs. Rowden—Mr. E. Cocks—Miss R. Brown—At Winkfield, near Bradford, T. Morris, esq.—At Downton, Mr. Whitmarsh—At Trowbridge, Mr. W. Crook—At Mere, Mrs. J. Snook—At Warminster, Mrs. J. Roberts.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Whitcombe, of Bockleton, to Miss H. Walker—At Malvern, Mr. W. Dilley to Miss E. Redding, second daughter of Mr. R. Redding, of Dingwood Park, Hereford—At Bromsbarrow, Mr. Tibbats to Miss S. Emuss.

Died.] At Worcester, Mr. E. Lowe—Miss E. Gottwaltz—At Leigh Court, Mr. J. Southall—Mr. W. Lucy, of Robert's End Street, Handley Castle—At Great Malvern, Mr. M. R. Stanhope—At Bushley, near Upton, Mrs. Hill.

YORKSHIRE.

A Mechanics' Institute has been established at Huddersfield. The names of a considerable number of mechanics have been given in. Several of the most respectable and enlightened gentlemen in the town have given their efficient support to the project. The Society deferred forming its laws in the hope of being united with the Philosophical Library already formed in that town, consisting of a valuable collection of books, supported by nearly a hundred members. An Institution of this nature has also been formed at Kirkheaton, which, from the respectability of the leading persons engaged in it, and the thirst for knowledge in that quarter, promises to become permanent and flourishing.

Married.] At Sheffield, Mr. G Healey to Miss M. Kirby—At Bradford, Mr. J. Hammond to Miss M. Hodgson—At Hull, Mr. J. Metcalfe to Miss A. Scriviner—At Barnsley, T. Beckett—At Otley, J. Wilks, esq. to Miss Hartley—At Wakefield, G. Mogridge, esq. to Miss M. Ridsdale—At Beverley, Mr. J. Myers to Miss Julian—At Scarborough, A. Davies, esq. to Miss C. Atkinson—J. Moorhouse, esq. to Miss M. Blake, of Rilston—At Bradford, Mr. S. Johnson to Miss C. Rhodes—At York, Mr. J. Richardson to Miss E. C. Coke—C. Johnstone, esq. to Miss M. Duffin—Mr. Wilson to Miss Ramsden, of Dewsbury—At Horbury, Mr. G. Higham to Miss A. Rhodes—Mr. J. Greaves, of Armley to Miss A. M'Culloch—At Leeds, Mr. B. Williamson to Miss E. Matthewman—Mr. J. Walker to Miss E. Wilshire—At Rotherham, G. Birch, esq. to Miss E. L. Butler.

Died.] At High Harrowgate, Mr. D. Stoner—The Rev. R. Mitton—At Halifax, Mrs. A. Heywood—Mrs. Markham—At Rotherham, Mr. E. Ludlam—At Wetherby, Mr. W. H. Clemishaw—At New Hall, Mr. J. S. Townend—At Beverley, Mrs. Tigar—At Hunslet, Mr. J. Laycock—Near Leeds, Mrs. Frankland—At Wakefield, Mr. J. Sowden, R. Warburton, esq.— At Saddleworth, Mrs. H. Radcliffe—At Crooks, near Sheffield, Mrs. S. Spooner—At Leeds, Mr. R. Atkinson—Mrs. Wilkinson—Mrs. I. Lu ley—A Pontefract, Mr. R. Fryer—At Sheffield, Mr. T. Isaac—At Harewood, Mrs. Webb—At Osset, Mr. J. Phillips.

WALES.

The Cardigan Cymreigyddion Society lately held its first meeting. The President, Major Bowen, stated that the object of the meeting was to promote and cultivate Welsh Literature—to search for ancient manuscripts and records, relative to the old customs and manners amongst the Cymry. The Rev. Mr. Herring proceeded, in Welsh, to state the primary views and objects of the Cardigan Cymreigyddion Society, and concluded his very animated speech by exhorting the Cymry to cultivate their native language; and proved its superiority over other languages by its antiquity, copiousness, and independence. Mr. Richard Mathias, of Lampeter School, recited very emphatically a Welsh translation of Mrs. Hemans's Lines on the Welsh Harp; and Mr. Lewis Jones, of Ystradmeurig School, delivered English Lines which he had composed for the occasion, and which referred to the Eisteddfod held at Cardigan Castle, under the patronage of Prince Cadwgan.

Married.] At Overton, Flint, Mr. W. Davies to Miss M. Roberts—At St. Asaph, Mr. T. Williams to Miss Roberts—At Llanedwen Church, Anglesey, Capt. R. Williams to Miss M. Roberts—At Llanbadarnfawr, Mr. W. Davies to Miss D. Jones—At Landrinio, Mr. P. Edwards to Miss M. Edwards.

Died.] At Carnarvon, Capt. E. Roberts—At the Rhyddings, near Swansea, F. Bowdler, esq.—At Swansea, Mr. H. Griffith—At Machynlleth, Mrs. Jones—At Severn Cottage, Welsh Pool, Mr. E. Parry—At Welsh Pool, Mrs. M. Williams—At Broughton, Flint, the Rev. C. B. Dod, of Cleverley Hall—At Dolgelly, the Rev. R. Hughes—At Tregyb, J. W. Hughes, esq.—At Aberystwith, Mrs. M. Griffiths—Mr. T. Jones—Near Pontypool, Mrs. E. Hughs—At Castle Hill, near Hawarden, Mr. T. Vickers—At Llwyn Onn, Miss Stead—At Cefncoed, Mr. Jones—At Rnagett, Miss H. Lloyd—At Llanbedrog, Mrs. Caldecot—At Wrexham, J. Downman, esq.—At Dyffryn, Mr. S. Marsden—At Aston, near Hawarden, Mrs. Roberts—At Birkenhead, Mrs. Stewart—At Holyhead, Capt. W. Rogers.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] At Dumfries, Mr. J. Millar to Miss M'[illegible]—At Greenock, the Rev. N. M'Keck. [illegible] Miss J. Johnson—At Kirkaldy, T. L. Dundas, esq. to Miss M. Johnson—At Thirlstone, the Rev. W. Hume to Miss J. Oliver—At Edinburgh, J. Tulloch, esq. to Miss H. R. S Falconar—Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. to Miss M. Hunter—Mr. J. Swayne to Miss A. G. Peddie—W. Scott, esq. son of Sir Walter Scott, to Miss J. Jobson, of Lochore—A. Cowie, esq. to Miss A. Dunn—Mr. P. Ferguson to Miss E. M. Wilson—A. Messer, esq. to Miss Cockburn—At Drumheugh House, Sir D. H. Blair, bart. to Miss E. Hay—At Balgownie, W. Urquhart, esq. to Miss M. Frazer—At Perth, Mr. Smith to Miss J. Halket—At Falkirk, Mr. R. Patton to Miss M. Russel—At Aberdeen, A. Thompston, esq. to Miss J. Frazer—At Morningside, D. Mackay, esq. to Mrs. Muir—At Bo'ness, J. Johnston, esq. to Miss H. Scott—At Greenhead, Mr. J. Blyth to Miss M. Keir—At Burnfoot, Mr. J. Broadfoot to Miss M. Martin—At Irvine, Capt. J. Brooks to Miss Montgomery—At Glasgow, the Rev. A. Lochore, to Miss E. Price—The Rev. T. Watson to Miss E. M'Haffie—J. Lawson, esq. of Cornmuir, to Miss J. Brown.

Died.] At Water of Leith, Mr. H. Anderson—At Haddington, Mr. W. Scoular—At Morton, Lieut.-gen. A. Trotter—At Kircaldy, M. W. Moffat—At Park, Mrs. Forbes, of Blackford—At Aberdeen, P. Hay, esq.—Mrs. Hamilton—The Rev. J. Farquharson—At Edinburgh, Mr. J. Cassie—Mrs. M. Watson—A. Macdougal, esq.—Mrs. Mulcaster—Mrs. Henderson—Mrs. M. Metcalfe—J. Menzies, esq.—W. Murray, esq.—Mrs. A. Simpson—Mr. P. Mackay—Miss Rattray—Mr. C. Mackenzie—Miss Kerr—At Kirkaldy, Mr. J. Malcolm—At Macduff, Mr. J. F. Souter—At Selkirk, Mr. W. Borrowman—At Inverness, Mrs. C. Baillie—At Scremeston, Mrs. E. Hogarth—At Lochee, Mr. J. Caise—At Old Montrose, Mr. J. Baillie—At Manse of Campsie, Mrs. E. A. Stirling—At Leith, Mrs. F. Thom—At Lanark, Mrs. Gibson—At Glasgow, J. Murray, esq.

IRELAND.

A capital of Three Millions sterling is to be raised for the establishment of Cotton Manufactories in Ireland. We may, therefore, hope to see British capital extensively directed to the improvement of the state of the Sister Kingdom. Steam-boats and Railways may, perhaps, effect a revolution more beneficial to that country than any political laws which could be enacted. There is at present a greater demand for cotton goods than all the English and Scotch manufactories together, with all their advantages of machinery, experience, and capital, can supply: and it is not without reason conjectured, that the recognition of the South American republics will lead to a still farther extension of this trade. In Ireland, as well as in England, Joint Stock Companies are spreading in every direction. There are the Hibernian Banking Company, the Hibernian Gas Company, and various others. The Bank of Ireland have reduced their discounts from five to four per cent. on English bills, and will give bills on London, payable at the Bank of England, at twenty-one days instead of thirty.

Married.] At Dublin, D. Rutledge, esq. jun. to Miss M. J. O'Sullivan—H. Cope, esq. to Mrs. R. Turner—J. Fishbourne, esq. of Straw Hill, Carlow, to Miss E. Cooper—At Askeaton, Major C. Carthew to Miss M. A. Brown—At Wexford, H. T. Redmond, esq. to Miss F. Byrne—E. Dunne, esq. of Celbridge, to Miss Skerlock—J. Egan, esq. of Tralee, to Miss C. Purden—H. Short, esq. to Miss I. Nash, of Leam Cottage, near Belmillet—At Cork, J. J. Molony, esq. to Miss S. C. Norcott.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Jones—Mr. J. Willans—Mr. J. Crawford—Miss J. Twigge—J. M'Cann, esq.—B. C. Donovan, esq.—Mrs. M'Kane—At Limerick, Alderman Wilkinson—At Chute Hill, near Tralee, Mrs. Chute, 85—At Cork, H. Allen, esq.—At Tralee, T. Quill, esq.—At Faufold, co. Wexford, Lieut.-col. B. O'Toole.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

MAY 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 23d, the royal assent was given to the Assessed Taxes reduction bill, and others, and the Garden protection bill went through a committee. On the 24th, several appeals were proceeded in, and the royal assent was given by commission to the Annual Duties bill. On the 25th, Lord Lauderdale, on presenting a petition against the Equitable Loan bill, wished the house to show its sense of the rash and injurious speculations now afloat. Lord Liverpool said, that it could not be too well known, that though every one had a right to employ his capital as he pleased, should embarrassments arise among these speculatists, no measures would be advised by Government for their relief. Several petitions were presented against the measure of Catholic Emancipation from the clergy of the Church of England. On the 28th, sundry appeals were heard, and a petition presented against Catholic Emancipation, from the clergy of a deanery in Gloucestershire. On the 29th, Earl Grosvenor presented a petition from an individual, praying that a stop might be put to all cruelty to animals. On the 30th and 31st, nothing worthy of record took place in the house, and it adjourned to the 14th of April. Petitions were then presented by several peers against the Catholic Claims. The Earl of Essex called the attention of the house to the case of Mr. Kenrick, the Welsh judge, in which he considered a gross violation of justice had been committed. The Earl of Liverpool observed, that this individual stood in the same situation as any other judge, and could not be removed except by an address to the crown from both Houses of Parliament. On the 15th, petitions were presented by Lords Eldon, Dynevor, and Kenyon, against Catholic Emancipation. On the 18th, numerous petitions, principally from the clergy of the establishment, were presented against the Catholic rights. Lord Calthorpe deprecated the spirit shewn in the resistance displayed respecting this vital question. On the 19th, petitions and counter petitions were presented on the Emancipation question, and sundry documents on the Quarantine laws, moved for by Lord Darnley. On the 20th, petitions were presented against the Catholic bill from the clergy of West Wear, and several other places in Devonshire. On the 21st, after a presentation of anti-catholic petitions, Lord Holland gave notice, that he should bring in a bill to abolish the law of Scotland with respect to forfeiture and corruption of blood. On the 22d, Peter's Divorce bill was argued before the House, and an anti-catholic petition presented from a parish in Chester. The Marquis Camden, and the bishops of London and St. David's, also presented petitions to the same effect. Lord Holland brought in his Treason Relief bill for removing all "Corruption of blood and forfeiture of estates," in cases of high treason, except as to the person of the offender or offenders.

House of Commons.—March 21st, the House went into a committee on the Miscellaneous Estimates, and Mr. Herries moved for 160,000*l.* additional for civil contingencies for the year 1825. Mr. Hume objected to the grant, and recommended that the expenses of the new envoys to South America should be covered by reducing the allowances of those in Europe. Mr. Canning said, that every possible reduction had been made. On the 22d, Mr. Calcraft moved that the New Corn Exchange bill be read a second time that day six months: the motion was negatived. Mr. Peel moved that each of the Police Magistrates of the Metropolis should be allowed 800*l.* instead of 600*l.* a year as at present, which was agreed to. On the 23d, the House divided on the second reading of the bill for a Collier's Dock, when it was read a second time by a majority of 34. The Margate improvement bill was read a third time. Sir F. Burdett brought in a bill for the purpose of removing the political disqualifications under which the Catholics labour. After some remarks, in which Mr. Peel and Mr. Tierney took part, it was read the first time. On the 24th, a bill brought in by Mr. Martin for preventing cruelty to animals, was rejected by a majority of 33 to 23. Mr. Peel brought in a bill to punish persons writing threatening letters, charging others with crimes; and a second to facilitate the granting pardons to individuals under sentence of the law. Mr. Hume moved for the production of the despatches of Lord Amherst respecting the conduct of the Burmese war. The motion was lost by a majority of 58 to 15. On the 25th, the House resolved itself into a committee on certain acts. Mr. Huskisson rose and called the

attention of the committee to the removal of duties now paid on the importation of foreign articles employed in some of the manufactures of this country, also on foreign manufactured articles, and likewise to the repeal of some of the protecting duties which were imposed on the supposition that they were necessary to uphold our domestic manufactures. The duties on foreign manufactured cotton, Mr. Huskisson said, amounted to 75*l.* 67*l.* 10s. and 30*l.* per cent. *ad valorem.* They would be reduced to 10 per cent., on the payment of which India and all parts of the world would be allowed to export their cottons into this country. The duty on foreign woollens would be brought down from 50*l.* to 15*l.* per cent. That on foreign linens, 40*l.* at the lowest, and 180*l.* per cent. at the highest, would be decreased to 25*l.*, and in preserving this rate the Right Hon. Gentleman stated that he was rather satisfying the fears of a particular class, than the real necessity of the case. The duty on Foreign paper would be double instead of four times its value. That on bottles would be reduced from 18s. to 3s. The duty on earthenware would be diminished from 75 to 12 or 15 per cent. On all kinds of turnery and fancy work a general duty of only 30 per cent. should be paid. Those on foreign iron would be reduced from 6*l.* 10s. to 3*l.* 10s.: that on copper from 54*l.* to 27*l.*: that on spelter from 28*l.* to 14*l.*: that on tin from 5*l.* to 2*l.* per hundred weight. The Right Hon. Gentleman then mentioned several other less important reductions, and expressed his conviction that their adoption would eradicate the appalling evil of smuggling, and increase the revenue of the country. He then stated what reductions he proposed to make in the internal duties on our manufactures. He should relieve persons purchasing parts or the whole of ships from all duty on the transfer, and should diminish the duty on bonds given by individuals to deliver goods at the places entered into at the Custom House, from 40s. to 4s. on each bond. He announced that he should abolish the fees levied for the payment of British Consuls in all parts of the world, and bring in a bill to substitute regular salaries in their stead. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by proposing several resolutions. On the 28th Mr. Curwen presented a petition from the City of London, praying that the House would take the Corn Laws into consideration. Mr. S. Rice presented a petition from the Protestant gentry and landowners of Limerick, praying for Catholic Emancipation. The House went into a committee of supply, and [illegible]00,000*l.* was granted in two sums for public works. Mr. Hume presented a petition from Richard Carlisle, praying an alteration of the law by which the Sheriff detained his property unsold, even works to which there was no objection as to circulation. Mr. Peel said Mr. Carlisle had his remedy at law. Mr. Huskisson moved for a select committee to enquire into the necessity of repealing or amending the act of 5th George IV. chap. 95. On the 30th Mr. C. Grant moved the second reading of the quarantine laws bill; and the threatening letters punishment bill was passed. On the 31st, after some business of minor importance, the House adjourned to the 14th of April, when Sir J. Newport obtained leave to bring in a bill for limiting the power of holding a plurality of benefices in Ireland, and to repeal the statutes giving the archbishops and bishops the power of forming episcopal union in Ireland. On the 15th, after some uninteresting preliminary conversation, the House voted 30,000*l.* to encourage the emigration from the South of Ireland to the Canadas. On the 18th petitions were presented against the Catholics, and one from Great and Little Bolton against the Test Act. On the 19th, after the presentation of several petitions for and against Catholic Emancipation, Sir F. Burdett moved the second reading of the bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics. Mr. Brownlow then rose with feelings of intense anxiety to the discussion of the painful question. In the discharge of his duty, he should endeavour to meet the question upon its own merits, divested of all those recollections and associations by which it had hitherto been accompanied; and however strange it might appear in him, he was anxious to obtain a settlement of that long-contested question, from which he anticipated a settlement of Ireland, and to obtain which he was ready to go all possible lengths; and such settlement appeared to him to be completely within the compass of the measure before the House. Many of the grounds on which his opposition to the claims of the Catholics had formerly stood had given way; many of the arguments which he had formerly used were no longer available to him; others of them had been weakened, and therefore he felt bound, in common fairness, in common justice, and consistently with that intention which had always guided him, finding himself to have been in error, at once to admit it, and to make such atonement as was in his power, by abjuring those tenets which he had formerly held. He felt disposed to say very little respecting the Catholic religion: but he felt bound to declare, that as far as he had been able

to learn, and he had taken some pains to ascertain the truth, the Catholic religion had ceased to be influenced by the doctrines imputed to it, as weakening the loyalty or attachment of Catholic subjects for Protestant kings—and that the authority exercised by the Popes so long, and so much execrated, had dwindled into a purely spiritual authority. The necessity for attaching the Catholic clergy to the State, in the way proposed, every man admitted. With respect to the other measure, he was sure that even the class of persons who were expressly the object of it (the 40s. freeholders) would themselves ultimately rejoice in its adoption. He was convinced that the House wished, in passing the bill, to pass a measure calculated to satisfy all parties, and to ensure general and permanent tranquillity. Mr. Banks moved that the bill be read that day six months. Mr. W. Peel seconded the amendment. Mr. Dawson admitted the importance of the question; and if he were convinced that the advantages of concession would outweigh those of refusal—if he were persuaded that concession would produce order, tranquillity, trade, and wealth in Ireland, he would follow the example of the hon. member for Armagh (Mr. Brownlow), and, whatever obloquy it exposed him to, would vote for the bill. But, relying on his own judgment, he did not think so advantageous a result would follow the adoption of this bill. Lord Milton fully concurred with the Hon. Member for Armagh, that the work of emancipation must be proceeded in. Mr. North felt the deep conviction that the carrying of the present measure was essential to the tranquillity of Ireland. He was rejoiced to witness the power of truth obtaining a victory over error. Mr. Daly remarked that the Protestants had a large stake in the country; and that the Protestants both of England and Ireland, for their own interest and security, must at length consent to admit their Catholic fellow-subjects to a full enjoyment of the benefits of the Constitution. Mr. Goulburn said, if he felt that concession would produce conciliation, that it would give peace and prosperity to Ireland, he should not oppose the measure. He should feel no difficulty in retracting the opinions he formerly pressed, if he could be convinced that they were erroneous. He opposed the question on former occasions upon the same grounds that he did now, because he held it to be inconsistent with the institutions both in Church and State. The debate on the motion of Mr. Peel was then adjourned until Thursday the 21st. The next day the House did not sit, 30 members only being present, but on the 21st the debate on the Catholic Question was resumed. Mr. Goulburn, who was in possession of the House, concluded his speech by determination to oppose the measure. Lord Binning took a different view of the question, and spoke strongly in favour of the bill, maintaining that the change in the doctrines of the Catholic Church was proved by the testimony of the Catholic prelates, and other witnesses. Mr. Wallace spoke at considerable length against the bill. He affirmed, that the concession of the claims could not heal the evils Ireland laboured under, and that the sacrifice of a great constitutional principle, and conferring political power on the Catholics, would produce infinite mischief. Lord Valletort, like the Hon. Member for Armagh, acknowledged that he had been a convert by the evidence to the opinion that the bill was just and politic; and that the prejudices long sustained by custom and habit were removed. He should vote for the bill. Mr. Canning argued in favour of the measure in a most splendid and powerful speech, which riveted the attention and commanded the admiration of the House. The Right Hon. Gentleman complained that the petitions against the bill were characterised by a good deal of "ignorance" of the real question in issue, and that the clergy shared in such ignorance. On the internal situation of the Catholics, he conceived that, in proportion as we were great and powerful, and overgrowing other nations in power and prosperity, it was not in human nature there should not be among nations that which there was among individuals, a sort of invidious feeling towards pre-eminence. We saw then, that other nations looked for consolation, among all the good they could not deny to us, to some defect in our internal government. And where did they find it? They fastened by instinct upon the state of the Catholics. They told you, enviable as your state may seem, you are cherishing within yourselves a rankling wound, which some day or other will bring your power to destruction. He (Mr. C.) would disappoint the prophecies of those who wished us evil; he thought that in the compact strength of the whole was our best security: he would disappoint them by healing the wound, and taking care that before we were called upon to vindicate the national honour abroad, the wound from which they expected such fatal consequences, should be healed, so that not a cicatrice might remain. He believed this to be as possible as it was desirable, and in hopes of producing this result he supported the bill. Mr.

Peel eloquently reiterated the old topics and arguments against the measure, and concluded by stating his fixed determination to oppose the bill. Mr. Brougham, considering no answer necessary to Mr. Peel, as the speech of the latter had been fully answered in the way of anticipation by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, would merely allude to the measures connected with it, and state the necessity of their being considered separately and impartially. He should rejoice in this bill being carried, as he believed it would be, by a vast and commanding majority in the House; and if that were the fact, he had no doubt the result would be, peace to Ireland, and tranquillity and security to the empire at large. On a division, the numbers were: for the bill, 268; against it, 241. Majority for the bill, 27. On the 22d, numerous petitions were presented of a public and private nature. The St. Catherine Docks bill was passed. Mr. Ure moved for a return of all the foreign corn imported for the last seven years, which he afterwards withdrew. Mr. Littleton moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the exercise of the elective franchise in Ireland. On this some discussion took place, in the course of which Mr. Littleton stated that the freeholders alluded to were forty shilling leaseholders in counties, and the bill was to be of no effect if the other bill that preceded it should not pass into a law. The House then went into a committee on the Spirit Laws, and certain resolutions were passed. These were in substance, that all distillers should be householders paying rent and taxes to the amount of 20*l.* a-year, and not more than a quarter of a mile from a town of 500 houses. Existing establishments of course not to be affected by the bill. The duties to be according to the strength of the spirits and 5s. 10d. per gallon duty, at 7 per cent. above proof, to be paid instead of the present duties. The gallon to be of the new standard measure.

At a late ballot at the India House, the Marquis of Hastings was cleared of any corrupt motive in his Indian government, by 575 to 306.

The evidence taken before the committees of both houses of parliament respecting the Catholic Question is very voluminous. It adds irresistible weight, however, to the side of the Catholics, and is calculated, except in minds darkened by ignorance or subjected to bigotry, to clear away any doubts which the impartial and enlightened may have felt in coming to a consideration of this vital subject.

The wise and politic measures of the cabinet, as respects trade, have been followed up by proportionate success in the results which have yet developed themselves. The revenue made up to the 5th ult. shews the most satisfactory statement that could have been anticipated, and proves that the experience of the present times, and the increase of knowledge, should immediately be made available in promoting every thing connected with the public interests. The following is the statement of the revenue for the last quarter.

	Yrs. ending Apr. 5, 1824.	1825.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs..	10,484,578	10,329,398	... .	155,180
Excise.....	23,696 553	25,292,366	1 595,813	....
Stamps....	6,454,562	6 802,119	347,557	....
Post Office	1,413,000	1,475,000	62,000	....
Taxes	5 860,495	4,866,084	....	994,411
Miscellan.	403,481	357,185	....	46 299
Repaid by Austria	2 500,000		....	2,500 000
	50,812,672	49,122,152	2,005,370	3,695 890
Deduct Increase	....		....	2,005,370
Decrease on the Year......			....	1,690,520

	Qrs. ending Apr. 5, 1824.	1825.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	2,187,556	2,277,215	89 659	....
Excise	5,396 365	5,575,448	179,083	....
Stamps	1,665,796	1,714,819	49,023	....
Post Office	356,000	387,000	31,000	....
Taxes	533,382	477,396	....	55,986
Miscellan.	64,075	80,689	16,614	....
Repaid by Austria	1,733,333	....	....	1,733 333
	11,936,507	10,512,567	365,379	1 789 319
Deduct Increase	....		....	365,379
Increase on the Quarter			....	1,423,940

For the purpose of ascertaining the real state of the case, it is necessary to deduct from the revenue of 1824 the sum of 2,500,000*l.* repaid by Austria, which was only an incidental recovery. This deduction made, it will be found that this year exceeds the preceding year by 809,000*l.* and the quarter the corresponding quarter in 1824, by 365,379*l.* If to these be added reductions, to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* which have been effected in the course of the year, it seems that our revenue increases at the enormous rate of about three millions annually. The cause of this increase may in some measure be explained by its nature, for as it has taken place in every article connected with commerce, it is clear, that it proceeds from the liberal system adopted towards trade. The augmentation in the Excise alone is 1,595,813*l.* In Stamps, though so many duties on law stamps had been repealed, the increase is 347,557*l.* That in the Post Office is 62,000*l.* The surplus of the income over the charge upon the Consolidated Fund for the quarter just ended, is not less than 2,959,030*l.*

THE COLONIES.

The East India Company have engaged shipping for sending out reinforcements to India. No particulars further, respecting the mutiny at Barrackpore, have transpired; and such is the system of despotism in our eastern possessions, that officers of the army from whom letters have been received since, and who were on the spot, do not venture to allude to it. The last despatches from Sir A. Campbell are dated November 2d, and give an account of an expedition against Montarban, a place to the eastward of Rangoon, of which the following are extracts:

"At five o'clock in the morning of the 30th of October, the men composing the first division, were in their boats: ninety-eight men of his Majesty's 41st Regiment, seventy-five of the 3d Native Light Infantry, eight of the Bengal Artillery, and thirty-eight seamen of the Royal Navy, about two hundred and twenty men; and I was fully aware that these men would have the business to themselves, as I had nowhere to wait for the remainder of the force, and every boat was already occupied. The advance sounded a little after five, and the boats rowed off, and soon came under a very heavy fire of all arms. On approaching the shore, I perceived there had been a misunderstanding with respect to the spot at which I wished to land, and we had got on the wrong side of the Nullah, as we could not carry the ladders through the mud. I ordered the boats to push off and put in at the place I appointed; at this time a heavy fire of artillery and musketry was on us, and the Lascars would not face it. Lieutenant Keele, of the *Arachne*, commanding the naval force, with me, pushed on shore, and gallantly went to see if the Nullah could be passed; he came back almost directly, and informed me, there was a boat in the Nullah, over which the men could go, and the side of the rock to the battery appeared practicable. Trusting to the gallantry of the people with me, I determined to try it; and from the men getting on shore, there was not a halt till we had possession of it. It was stormed under a heavy fire of musketry, and the rock not high, but to appearance impracticable, and in the opinion of the enemy it was so. The enemy did not leave the fort till we were within a few paces of them, and they even threw stones at us, when we were too much under the fort for the fire to reach us. It is due to Capt. Burrows, of his Majesty's 41st Regiment, and Lieut. Keele, Royal Navy, to say they were in first. I now felt secure of the place, and after waiting till the men had recovered from the exertion, and to get them together, they marched down along the works, and cleared all before them. The 3d Light Infantry flanking us in the wood, I proceeded to the Pagoda, near which they appeared disposed to stand; however, they only suffered the more by it. On entering the Pagoda, I was surprised not to find it full, but on looking over the wall, they were in hundreds, rushing down, taking the water, and crossing the jungle. There were about 120 muskets bearing on them, and their loss was very severe."

A letter from Major Cooper details the proceedings in a skirmish at Dickaree; his letter is dated the 31st of October. A despatch from Major Walters of a like affair at Rahachokey, and a more minute detail from the same officer, dated Nov. 6; in these attacks the Burmese were put completely to the rout, with little or no loss on the side of the British. Later arrivals have brought accounts from Calcutta of the 5th of January. Despatches had been received there from Rangoon, dated the 10th of December. From these it appears that Moha Boundoola, at the head of the united forces of the Burman empire, had marched to attack the British forces. Their forces amounted in number to between 50 and 60,000 men. The despatches state, that from the 1st to the 7th of December, after a series of less important actions, the Burmese were driven from all their works, their guns taken, and their forces completely dispersed with a loss of 5000 men. Report says that 240 pieces of ordnance were captured. This return of their artillery seems extraordinary. On the 15th Dec. another force of 20,000 men was routed, and 3000 stand of arms taken, together with their camp equipage, and thirty war-boats. In the latter attack Lieuts. Dathy, J. Petry, and J. Jones, of the King's 13th infantry, were killed, Majors Sale and Dennie, Capts. Thornhill, J. M'Pherson, and Lieut. col. Fenton, Lieut. Paterson, and Ensigns Wilkinson and Blackall, wounded, besides Lieut. Archbold of the governor's body guard. The troops had been very sickly.

Accounts from Bombay mention the surrender of the fort of Kittoor in the province of Bejapoor, in the Deccan; and that the British detained there, had been well treated, and were set free on the surrender.

FOREIGN STATES.

The accounts from France do not exhibit any very promising aspect for the friends of freedom or reason. The infamous sacrilege law has been passed. The merchants and bankers of Paris have petitioned in vain for consuls to be appointed in South America, to watch over the interests of their nation. A society has been formed in Paris in aid of the Greeks. The project of law for the re-

duction of the rentes passed the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 118 in its favour. The indemnity law in favour of the emigrants had passed the upper chamber. Prince Metternich had arrived in Paris, it was supposed for some political conference.

The latest accounts from Madrid bring no intelligence of the amelioration of the state of affairs in that country. An affray had taken place in the streets on the renewal of the religious processions, in which several persons were killed and wounded. Murat, nephew of the late King of Naples, being at Gibraltar on his way to America, was enticed over the Spanish lines by O'Donnel, and thrust into a miserable dungeon, where he remains: the only excuse was that his uncle had been a very obnoxious man in Spain. The Austrian consul and the American minister at Madrid had interested themselves for him in vain. Several districts are represented as ripe for revolt. The Spanish government has received tidings from Manilla, that M. Martinez, the Captain-General, having learned that on account of his liberal principles, he was to be succeeded by M. Ricafort, has declared that he would not obey the orders of the absolute King of Spain. He is supported by 8000 regular troops, whom he commands, and who are wholly devoted to him.

The Hon. Leycester Stanhope, so distinguished for his exertions in the cause of Greece, having visited Milan, was ordered to quit that city in 24 hours. Like Lord Holland and Lady Morgan, he has been turned off the territory of the Austrian satrap, but with the difference, that no reason for the proceeding has been given.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a proclamation to assemble the General Diet of Poland on the 13th May, and to close on the 13th June; and the Senators and Deputies are told in truly imperious terms, in what manner they are to behave themselves during their short month of representation. They are reminded that the Diet of 1820 had spent its time in endless disputes, and accordingly, says the proclamation—"This will teach you to avoid the consequences of discord, and the delusions of mistaken self-love." This admonition, one would think, might have been safely relied on; but, nevertheless, another proclamation follows, depriving the assembly of the publicity of debate. There can be no danger but the mute and obsequious Representatives will prove as harmless as the Emperor or his ministers can possibly desire.

Contradictory reports respecting the state of the Greek cause have reached this country. Six thousand men are stated to have been landed by the Egyptian expedition at Modon; the Greek fleet having been compelled to retire. A correspondence has been published between P. J. Rodios, Secretary General to the Provisional Government of Greece, and Mr. Secretary Canning. Mr. Rodios writes in the name of his Government. After detailing the efforts made, and the triumphs obtained by his countrymen, the establishment of a regular system of laws and administration, and the vain supplications addressed to the European Sovereigns at Verona, he complains of the note published last summer, in which Russia proposed that the contest between the Greeks and the Turks should be settled by a convention, under the guarantee of the Great Powers, which would allow the Ottoman Government a limited dominion over Greece, divided into three principalities, under so many Princes or Hospodars, and at the same time should secure to Greece the enjoyment of substantial freedom. M. Rodios declares that they "would prefer a solemn death to the disgraceful lot intended to be imposed on them." He then adverts to our "philanthropic conduct" towards the various States of South America; hopes that the Greeks will be deemed entitled to as much support from us as the Colombians, and labours to prove that the interests of our trade will be greatly promoted by the recognition of Greek independence, and that an effectual barrier would be thus erected "against the increase of a vast European Power."—Mr. Canning's answer is as guarded as became our double alliance with the Porte and Czar, our mediation between these Powers, and our neutral relations to the belligerent parties in Greece. He manifestly favours a middle term of adjustment; but gently blames the Russian proposal for having come too late, and promises, on the part of the British Government, nothing beyond a strict neutrality.

The victory of Bolivar over the Spaniards has been so complete, that no fear is entertained for the ultimate tranquillity of the country. On his return, a meeting of deputies from all the new American States is to be held in Colombia. The situation of the patriots before the late battle was critical; but the success already gained may be considered as decisive of the great question of Peruvian independence.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THIS noble and legitimate home of our Italian Opera, thanks to inconceivable efforts on the part of Mr. Ebers, is restored to us, and restored in a state of efficiency and splendour not surpassed on any former season. "*Nous voilà donc encore une fois chez nous,*" said a French gentleman to his friend on seating himself, with a snug rub of his hands, before us. This was precisely the sensation we experienced; and every one present seemed to share in the same feelings. The overture began—what a difference in the vibration and effect from what they were over the way! We drank in voluptuously every sound; we felt delighted, refreshed, re-invigorated in our animal spirits; we never experienced more palpably the diversified power of music; it dispelled a head-ache which we had brought into the house; it tonicked the sedentary stomach into unwonted vigour—we came home with an appetite seldom experienced at so late an hour, and felt grateful—to Mr. Ebers of course—but also to the kind domestic attention which, with a foresight truly Pythagorean, seemed to have anticipated the salutary effects of harmony. By resorting to these, many a medical fee, we are sure, might be saved. They magnetize, they galvanize people; why might not patients be *harmonized* for other complaints besides the Tarantula-bite?

"*C'est bien cela,*" exclaimed with a complacent side-nod our French neighbour, at the fourth or fifth bar of the overture; our concurrence forthwith created mutual interchange of sentiments, and it was not his fault that Mr. Ebers was not, *par acclamation*, called forth to receive hearty thanks for the infinite pains he must have taken to restore the Opera under circumstances almost desperate.

What with the Passion-week, and the preparations of the English company for an early season at the Little Theatre (now commenced), and the transfer of the Opera to the King's Theatre, the greater part of the month passed without any opera-performance. The few representations, however, which took place, were not destitute of novelty or interest.

"Adelina," an opera in one act, composed by Generali, was brought out, for the first time in this country, on the 19th March at the Little Theatre, and has been repeated several times since. The tale is sentimental, simple, and similar to our English *Clari*. Adelina (Madame Ronzi di Begnis), the daughter of a Swiss farmer (Remorini), during a few years residence with an uncle, is seduced, and (according to the books *only*) married by an officer of a wealthy family (Garcia), who, how or for what reason we know not, deserts her. She returns with her child to the paternal soil at a time when her seducer is on the point of taking possession of a cottage, which he has purchased of the father, both being unknown to each other. The father discards Adelina; she meets the officer, and, owing to suspicions of infidelity, perfectly inexplicable to us, meets with no better reception, until matters are *properly* explained between them. Through the intervention of a kind schoolmaster (Sig. De Begnis), who is the buffo of the piece, chiefly because he interlards every sentence with a scrap of bad Latin, and through the mute appeal of the child, the father's anger is ultimately softened, and general happiness ensues.

Sentimentality tells but indifferently in the operas of the Italians. They have—fortunately for them—little of it in their organization; and their want of tact in that line is sufficiently manifested in the present case, by the bad taste which has mixed up the schoolmaster's Latin quotations with the most affecting scenes of the play.

A number of detached songs of Generali have for some years been current and in favour in this country. He is a Neapolitan, Rossini has had instruction from him, and in a great measure formed his style upon his model. In this respect the opera of "Adelina" excites a particular interest: we recognize a multitude of turns and traits, either distinctly or in embryo, which Rossini has appropriated to himself, or developed and improved upon. The bustling bass evolutions (C G, C G; B G, B G) with their active accompaniments and *crescendos*, those frequent *sine qua non* in Rossini's *finales* and overtures, are met with in great perfection in the present opera. Another remark which struck us, was the link which "Adelina" forms between the Italian style of opera composition about 30 years ago (particularly that of Cimarosa), and the style rendered general through the compositions of Rossini; the departure from simplicity being progressively perceptible from Paesiello to Cimarosa, from Cimarosa to Generali, and from the latter to Rossini.

"Adelina," unquestionably, is a pleasing composition; the score is well put together and highly effective. There is a clearness, gracefulness, and occasional elegance of expression in the subjects, which captivate the ear readily; but we

missed that degree of pathetic force which some of the sentimental scenes demanded, and would readily have acquired under the pen of a Mozart, Weigl, Von Weber, and two or three more of the Tramontane *maestri*. There is much of that feeling in Paer's "Agnese," the plot of which closely resembles that of "Adelina," excepting that the injured father is not driven to insanity. The parts, as has already been stated, were strongly cast; even Madame Caradori condescended to take a character (Carlotta, the sister of Adelina) which was obviously beneath her rank in the theatre: a compliance which redounds much to her credit, and which we could wish to see more frequent with other punctilionists of the drama. Remorini, when his voice had full scope in the large house, sang charmingly. Signior Garcia also did *his best*. If he could but be persuaded to do less than that, he would do infinitely better. Whatever part he may be in, he is sure to sing *variations* upon the air assigned to him, instead of the genuine melody. Of Madame de Begnis, it is needless to speak; she always delights the audience; we regret, however, to see her general health and voice not quite restored to their full standard.

The scene of this operetta being laid in Switzerland, we were not a little astonished to behold a stately banana, and a palm tree in luxuriant growth near the farmer's cottage. For such *anatopisms* there can be no excuse, as the stock of scenery would have furnished what was required.

Nearly at the same time with "Adelina," was brought out a fragment of Rossini's "L'Italiana in Algieri," 'compressed into one act.' As this opera was performed here some years ago in its complete state, it is unnecessary to say much upon the compressed portion. We are no friends of such abridgments any where but at concerts. "L'Italiana in Algieri' is precisely the companion to "Il Turco in Italia;" one is made upon the model of the other *mutatis mutandis*; the characters are almost all alike, including even the unfortunate spouse of the gay lady; and there is a great resemblance in the music, as indeed there is in all the numerous conceptions of the "Gran Maestro." As the "Italiana," however, is one of his earlier operas, it presents many ideas which have done good service afterwards.—By the by, what is the Swan of Pesaro about, that we hear nothing of his doings? No new opera since he left us?—Is he waiting for a new crop of ideas? or does he lie by in indolence until the English harvest is spent?

"Il Don Giovanni" has also been once performed during the month, the novelties of the parts being Zerlina by Madame Vestris, and Donna Elvira by a new performer, Madame Castelli. As we were prevented from attending, we can only state, upon the report of others, that the new Zerlina made no great impression upon the audience, and that Madame Castelli, allowing for her first appearance, exhibited tokens of musical abilities, which promise usefulness and respectability in a secondary line of characters.

A new ballet, called "Cleopatre, reine d'Egypte," was produced on the 16th April. We have witnessed its first representation, and shared in the universal feeling of approbation which pervaded the audience. It equals, perhaps exceeds, in richness of costume and splendour of decoration, any prior exhibition of the kind at this theatre. The piece opens with the first meeting of Cleopatra and Antony (Madame Le Gros, and Charles Vestris), and exhibits successively her captivating and successful arts over Antony, the jealousy, resentment, and revenge of Octavia (Madame Ronzi Vestris), the sister of Augustus and wife of Antony, and finally the self-destruction of Cleopatra by the bite of an asp. To embody these events into a ballet, anachronisms and other departures from historical facts were naturally resorted to, and, in a pantomimic spectacle, required no apology. The story, in its compressed and altered form, is intelligibly told, throughout interesting, and in some scenes really affecting. The latter impression is principally owing to the exertions of Madame Ronzi Vestris as Octavia. This lady's action is perhaps a shade too vivid for the sister of a Roman Emperor, but, considering at the same time that the part is saltatorian, our remarks can scarcely be offered in the way of objection. There is a sensibility, a degree of pathos and energy in Madame Ronzi's action and general representation of Octavia, which we rarely meet with in a ballet-performer, and which we are sure would qualify this lady for the higher walks of the drama. Some of her chaste and graceful attitudes strongly remind us of the classic productions of Grecian sculpture.

Our limits preclude us from entering into any detail as to the dancers, groupings, &c. all which are in the best taste. A pyrrhic dance of warriors, and, above all, a procession and dance of Bacchantes, are decisive proofs of Monsieur Aumer's classic fancy and professional skill as a ballet master.

The scenery and the *materiel*, taken altogether, are of good conception, and splendid; particularly the view of the city

and port of Tarsus, the galley of Cleopatra, which is rich in the extreme (the roseate sail, however, ought to be hauled down when she comes to an anchor), and the landscape for the Bacchanalian revels, a painting of real merit. Occasionally there is too much gaudiness, and too much trick in the management of illuminating and introducing transparent lights. Such dazzling glare is injurious to the opaque and more legitimate portions of the painting. Besides, (and we wish to press the remark strongly on the manager of these matters), the great glare in the back neutralizes the lights in front, the dancers are, as it were, between two fires, the proper effect of light and shade is lost, and there arises a chaos of optical confusion and indistinctness.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

ANOTHER month has passed without any novelty at this house, except the customary Easter offering of a spectacle. The piece which Mr. Elliston's liberality has this season presented to the children, and those who, like ourselves, have childish tastes, is better than usual; for it has not only splendour, but interest, humour, and Weber's music. Its story is that of Abon Hassan, who with his wife spend the money given them by the Sultan and Sultana on their marriage, and being ashamed to ask for more, have the wit to lay a scheme by which each pretends that the other is dead, and obtains money to celebrate the funeral. The ludicrous consequences of this plan are well elicited, and the farce goes merrily on amidst some of the most beautiful of Mr. Stansfield's scenery. Mrs. Orger, though not quite in place as a Sultana, bears her part with her usual good humour and good looks; Harley fidgets about as pleasantly as usual,—and Miss Graddon proves herself a better substitute for Miss Stephens in Miss Stephens's own style, than we ever expected to hear.

Mr. Kean, after playing some of his best characters, to quiet and respectable houses, took his leave in a speech, which we were sorry to hear. While, however, we cannot approve the taste with which he has managed his defence, we see with regret and shame the opposition made to him in the country, after he has stood the ordeal of a London audience, and when his conduct ought to be forgotten. It is unmanly and base to drive a man from his profession for vice which society overlooks in others, merely because he happens to fill a situation where the outcry of lip morality can reach and destroy him. Mr. Kean's departure has been followed by the return of Mr. Macready, whose restoration to health and the stage is gratifying to all who enjoy the triumph of real power, directed and heightened by classical associations and tastes.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

A new tragedy, entitled "Orestes in Argos," has at last been produced at this theatre. It is the production of a hand now cold in death;—of Mr. Peter Bailey, the original editor of the Museum, and the author of a neat and lively satire, entitled "Sketches from St. George's Fields," who died suddenly as he was escorting his wife in a coach to the opera. The piece, which was then in the theatre, has now been produced for the benefit of his widow, and assisted by a splendour of decoration rarely employed of late years on the regular drama; the dresses being appropriate and beautiful, and the scenery comprising a succession of classical pictures. The feeling with which this unusual advantage has been given to this posthumous work is most honourable to the managers; and we earnestly hope will not disappoint in the event.

The subject of the play, as the title imports, is the return of Orestes to Argos, and the revenge which he takes on the murderers of his father. It was perhaps the most popular of all the tragic themes with which the old histories of Greece abounded; for each of the three great tragedians has made it the groundwork of a play remarkably characteristic of his peculiar style. It is unquestionably much less adapted to our stage; where the mention of an oracle inspires no awe, and where we are accustomed to witness the contests of high passions and mighty interests in the human heart, and are not prepared to understand a hero moving under the influence of a ruthless destiny. Hamlet is Orestes, translated into the language and the feeling of modern times —a prince, like the Argive, called to avenge the death of his father by a voice from the dead, not acted on like him by the fates and furies, but reduced to weakness amidst the most awful circumstances, by the waywardness and relentings of his own intellectual nature. Orestes himself, in the several plays which are founded on this and on other parts of his history, has no character, but is a poor instrument in the hands of the gods and the fates, to demonstrate their power and to accomplish their purposes. This palpable exhibition

of the hero, as the puppet of supernatural beings, who are no longer objects even of superstition, would not answer on the English stage; and, therefore, Mr. Bailey attempted a compromise, which though effective on the whole, necessarily led him into difficulties which cannot be reconciled with any theory. Orestes is fated to kill not only Ægisthus but his mother; but in Mr. Bailey's play, the hard necessity of performing this dreadful work is represented as cast on him by his disobedience to an oracle, which has commanded him to keep his mission secret; and yet Clytemnestra and Ægisthus constantly advert to a previous oracle which has destined him to this sacrificial office. A modern poet cannot afford to emulate the majestic simplicity of the Greeks;—to represent his persons as led on by visible indications of superior power to their doom, which is seen from the beginning, and to which they advance with quick resignation or uncomplaining despair. He must introduce human agencies and struggles; and among these the idea of destiny cannot intermingle, without a sacrifice of poetic consistency and philosophic truth. In all the Greek plays, again, the death of Clytemnestra is a fixed purpose of the mind—infused, it is true, by Apollo—but still possessing the heart of the avenging son, and accomplished with the dignity of justice. This grand catastrophe would scarcely be endured by a pit of Londoners; and, therefore, in Mr. Bailey's play it sinks into a mere accident, which happens in the confusion of an affray, and of which the hero himself is unconscious. There remains, however, much in the story of Orestes both grand and affecting, and of this our author has made perhaps the best use which the audience would tolerate. He has chiefly followed Sophocles, who in arrangement is far superior to both his rivals, introducing from Euripides the servile condition of Electra, and taking several hints for dramatic effect from Alfieri, who has framed a striking play on the same materials. His first act opens with a visit of Nemesis and the Furies to the Grave of Agamemnon, where they chaunt music a la Freischutz, to very little purpose, and where they appear again towards the conclusion of the play equally without occasion. The real action of the play begins with a dialogue between the noble Electra, who has been degraded to a slave, in consequence of her attachment to the memory of her father, and Chysomethis, her feebler sister, who has submitted to pay apparent respect to the usurper. Electra's speeches are spirited and dignified; and she preserves the same tone in a subsequent interview with her mother, who is represented as half penitent, and as still retaining an attachment for her son. Clytemnestra, indeed, falls sadly from the height of power and crime which she occupies with so terrific a sublimity in Æschylus, and loses the grandeur of regal vice without attaining the honours or consolations of virtue. No purpose is answered by this attempt to mitigate the character of the murderess, because, after the foul atrocity which she confesses, it is utterly impossible to regard her with sympathy, though, if still resolute and unshaken, she might be looked upon with awe. Ægisthus, who seems to have imbibed all the cruelty which his wife has lost, announces to her very unceremoniously his determination to cut off Orestes in exile, and she whines and threatens in vain. In the second act, Orestes and Pylades appear before the tomb of Agamemnon, after having suffered shipwreck, which is shortly but powerfully described by the Prince, and bear with them an urn which has ominously been cast ashore by the waves. The spirit of Orestes swells within him on touching his native soil, and every object which he sees, prompts him immediately to perform the great revenge which he is destined to achieve; but Pylades reminds him that the oracle has commanded him to proceed in stealth and in silence, and he consents to observe its counsels. His resolution is immediately put to a severe trial, for Electra appears, bearing offerings to the tomb. They announce to her the death of Orestes, whose ashes they pretend to bear; and while she passionately laments the extinction of her last hope, and embraces the urn with tears, her brother with difficulty withholds the declaration forbidden by the gods; but when he hears that she is reduced to the condition of a slave by the usurper, his indignation overmasters his prudence, and his exclamations against the tyrant for this outrage on Agamemnon's daughter, terminate in his avowal of his character and purpose. Electra receives the news with a shriek of joy; but the mind of Orestes becomes disturbed, and he shakes already beneath the influence of the Furies. He has constancy, however, to resist the temptation which is offered by the affectionate lamentations of the old and faithful servant who had preserved him from sharing his father's death, and who had lived only in the belief that he should one day see him triumphant; and, after one of the most touching scenes in the play, its business proceeds. The friends, assisted by Electra, gain admission to the palace, and after an ebullition of the fiery spirit of Orestes on beholding

the scene of Agamemnon's murder, they are introduced to Ægisthus as heralds sent from Phocis, to announce the death of Orestes and bear his ashes. Doubt and joy succeed each other in the mind of the tyrant; Orestes, in his impatience, which breaks out every moment, is on the point of disclosing the truth, when Pylades interposes and accounts, in a rapid speech, for his emotion by declaring that she is Pylades; but this happy artifice succeeds only for a short time, for a slave arrives and discovers the real character of the pretended messengers. Orestes then joyfully stands forth, in the midst of danger, defies the tyrant, renounces the intercession of his mother, and to sting the heart of Ægisthus triumphantly informs him that the urn, over which he has exulted, contains the ashes of his own son Myrtillus, whom Orestes himself had slain. After this scene between the jeering captive and the baffled tyrant has continued for some time —perhaps too long—Orestes and Pylades are led off to execution, the former pronouncing a curse as he departs, which is the only piece of extravagant and inflated writing in the play. This expedient of leading the rightful heir of the crown to a public execution in the midst of a people assembled to celebrate a festival, answers as might be expected; the captives are released; the city rises; a general confusion ensues; and Orestes kills the usurper on the spot where his father was slain. He rushes in exultingly, and gives thanks to Heaven; but the dreadful truth is soon told that he has killed his mother; madness seizes him, and he sinks exhausted in the arms of Pylades. The epilogue pronounces him dead; but we can hardly think the author intended to kill a hero, whom Æschylus and Euripides saved for new actions and sufferings.

It will be seen from this imperfect sketch of the principal scenes, that notwithstanding the objections to which we have referred, there are situations of great interest and effect, and these are generally wrought up with judgment and skill. In the classical story, there is not, however, business sufficient for five modern acts; and it is obvious that the play should be brought to a close in the fourth, where the discovery is complete, and nothing left but for Orestes either to fall by the hand of Ægisthus or to slay him. It is almost inconceivable that the tyrant, instead of putting him to death at once, should send him to be exhibited to the people, and butchered in their presence— at least such policy is unfortunately confined to theatrical usurpers. The *coup de theatre*, by which the urn is declared to contain the ashes of Myrtillus, is new— at least there is no trace of it in the Greek tragedies—and, though inconsistent with the spirit of the classic drama, is highly effective on our stage. In point of language the piece is earnestly and unaffectedly written, with few attempts at ornament, and with only one passage which will seem fine to Irish ears.

We have seldom seen a play so adequately performed in all its characters. Kemble looked nobly as Orestes—the fit representative of a line of heroes—and played with great energy. In the impatience of control, the thirst for vengeance, and the tone of high defiance, he left nothing to wish for;—and if a more subdued style, in parts where he is represented as under the influence of fate, would have better realized the poet's thought—it would perhaps have contributed less to the success of the play. Miss Lacy acted with feeling as Electra, but did not look the Grecian heroine, and was woefully disfigured by a menial dress. Mrs. Bartley's silent acting in Clytemnestra was excellent, and her tones less measured and artificial than we have heard them;—she would still be the best tragic actress in matronly parts if she would condescend to speak with a natural cadence. Bennett topped the part of Ægisthus; here and there a little too emulous of Farley's lungs in Timour; but he generally acted well. Miss Jones pleasingly touched the little part of the gentler sister; Cooper, as Pylades, watched gracefully over the excesses of his friend; and the subordinate actors, Egerton, Chapman, and Evans, played with a correctness which assisted the classical effect of the whole. The piece, excepting the fury scenes, was received with unmingled applause, and we trust will prove profitable to Mr. Bailey's family, and to the managers who have acted so handsomely towards them.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

The Haymarket has opened unusually early, and with a company well calculated to support the experiment of a protracted season. Among the performers previously known to the town, are Dowton, Vining, J. Russell, Mrs. Davison, Mrs. Glover, Miss George, and Madame Vestris; and among the new recruits is Mrs. Humby, one of the most fascinating and intelligent actresses who have left Dublin for London. She has already played Cowslip and Cicely Homespun, with a simplicity equally remote from gawkiness and insipidity, and has given proof of her general capacity to perform the lighter heroines of comedy, or the more elegant heroines of farce. We hope to be able next month to record her decisive success, and to pay due attention to the other members of the company.

FINE ARTS.

Society of British Artists.—The above-named society has just opened its second annual exhibition; and it presents as great an improvement upon the first as the circumstances under which the society was established could lead us to expect: such at least is our general impression of it; though we hear it asserted that there is rather a falling off than a progress in its merits. It is true we meet with fewer conspicuous works by artists of considerable name—no historical pieces by Haydon—few large landscapes by Hofland—no very conspicuous domestic scenes by Heaphy—and upon the whole, less of that appearance of effort to make a striking commencement, which was manifest on the part of the principal *members* of the society last year. But we are decidedly of opinion that the contributions of strangers are more striking and valuable than they were in the first exhibition; and it is on *this* that the success of the society must, after all, mainly depend.

We shall proceed to notice the principal works, in the order in which they have happened to impress themselves upon our memory. And first of Mr. Haydon; for though he has given us no historical pieces, he is still, as he was last year, the most conspicuous exhibitor: and if there were no other good resulting from the establishment of the society, *this* alone would be far from an unimportant one to the interests of art, provided it continue; for Mr. Haydon cannot go on producing several considerable works every year, without soon becoming what he might and ought to have been ten years ago. Mr. Haydon has no less than eleven pictures in this exhibition—all of them, with one exception, portraits—and one of them a large family-piece, containing six portraits. We will not say that these pictures strike us as being, upon the whole, all that we are entitled to expect of this artist in the way of portraiture, or that they would of themselves impress us with that notion of his talents, which his other works, few as they are, have done. But considering that they are to be looked upon as almost the first attempt, in a new line of art, of a painter who has hitherto devoted his life to historical composition, they are undoubtedly extraordinary works; and present a promise of first-rate excellence. Speaking of them generally, and without reference to any likeness they may possess,—of which we are not in a situation to judge,—they have all, without exception, that *individualized* character, which is the life and soul of portraiture, and which nothing but real talent in the artist can even *perceive* in the object of his imitation, much less represent; they are all *consistent* representations of human character: which can be said of but very few portraits indeed, however good "likenesses" they may be, in the eyes of the party's friends. In the next place, these portraits of Mr. Haydon are all full of intellectual life. Whatever the spectator may think of the *kind* and *degree* of intellect and of character that they present, his attention is at least attracted by them, as by something in which he feels a natural and a human interest: they are, in fact, instinct with humanity; and not (like the great majority of their rivals) mere canvass and paint, mere "leather and prunella," except to those few spectators who see in them certain lines and marks which remind them of a certain person with whom they are acquainted; *this* being, in general, the sole merit of what are called "likenesses." Lastly, the portraits we are noticing are handled throughout with great vigour and spirit; and they possess that rich, mellow, and glowing tone of colouring which has hitherto distinguished Mr. Haydon's works above those of all his rivals without exception.

So much for the general merits of Mr. Haydon's new class of works. Now for their defects, or rather, that one grand defect which, if the artist does not choose to remedy it, (for we will not for a moment suppose that it can be any other than a matter of choice with him) will stand as much in the way of his success in this line of his art, as his persisting in painting nothing less than an acre of canvass has prevented him from attaining his due rank in that other and more imposing line to which he has hitherto devoted his talents. In fact, Mr. Haydon is a man of genius, and he therefore seems to think it incumbent upon him to do whatever he undertakes in a manner different from what it has ever been done by other people. If he had been an architect, he would not have been satisfied to use the orders employed in the Greek and Roman temples, but would have chosen to invent an order of his own; and being an artist, he is not content to paint portraits as Titian and Raphael painted them—or even as Vandyke and Rubens did,—to whom his general style is more assimilated; but he must paint them in a manner which shall at least have *something* new about it. Now it is as clearly too late in the day to attempt to improve upon the style of portraiture adopted by the above-named artists, as it were to attempt the

same thing in regard to the Greek style of architecture or of sculpture: and accordingly whatever essentially differs from any of these in principle must necessarily be so far bad. Besides which, the difference attempted to be introduced by Mr. Haydon strikes us as being peculiarly ill adapted to the purpose in view. As far as we can make his object out, it is to introduce the *great* style (which he has hitherto adopted exclusively in his historical pieces) into portrait painting: an attempt which, even if it were not in itself something like a contradiction in terms, would be a peculiarly unfortunate speculation in an *English* artist, above all others—seeing that there are no faces in the civilized world so little susceptible of any thing approaching to an ideal mode of treatment, as those which an English portrait-painter is usually called upon to depict. The consequence of this attempt has been, in the instances before us, a style which we can only distinguish from the *great*, by calling it the *large*. As miniature-portraits are, (or should be) to the persons they represent, what those persons would be, seen in a *convex* mirror; and as the portraits of Titian and of Vandyke (but particularly the latter) are what the persons were, seen in a *common* mirror; so Mr. Haydon's portraits are probably precisely what their originals would look in a *concave* mirror.—Now, without pursuing this subject further, we will venture to say that this defect—or if Mr. Haydon pleases, this characteristic of his portraits, will inevitably stand in the way of his success, so long as he chooses to retain it: for no one ever looked in a concave mirror, however true a one it might be, without fancying that his features were *distorted* by it, though in point of fact they were merely magnified: and exactly the same will be the impression received from Mr. Haydon's portraits, by his sitters and their friends. On the other hand, let him but *fine down* his style of design a little,—retaining all the vigor and spirit of his handling, all the life and truth of his expressions, and all the richness and harmony of his colouring,—and he may, almost as soon as he pleases, have but one rival in his art. That he *can* do this, is evident; for he has done it in one of the portraits now before the public in this exhibition: we mean that of Dr. Darling (183), which is a capital production. Perhaps his next best single portrait is that of a Lady (140). "The Convalescent, a family picture," (227) is also full of talent. The two principal figures in particular—the Convalescent and his Lady—are given with great truth, spirit, and intellectual life. But as a whole, it is not without the fault we have ascribed to the artist's general style of portraiture. There is also a picture of Juliet in the Balcony, by Mr. Haydon, (182) which should not be passed over without notice; but which we must only name—having already bestowed more than a reasonable portion of our space on the works of this artist.

Mr. Martin has one picture in this exhibition, (226); and, as usual, it is the most conspicuous in the room; but (*not* as usual) we do not conceive it to display any surpassing talent, even in that peculiar line in which Mr. Martin stands unrivalled. The subject is The Creation; altogether an impracticable one, and one which it shews something more than the mere boldness of genius to have chosen. The passages sought to be represented are, "And the earth was without form and void; and darkness was upon the face of the deep; and the *Spirit of God* moved upon the face of the waters. And God made two great lights; the greater light to rule the day, and the lesser light to rule the night; and he made the stars." Now we do think that to attempt to represent this by *painting*, and by a single point of time, is even more presumptuous than Haydn's attempt was to represent it by *music*; and undoubtedly it is a much less successful one. Not that the picture is without evidences of great practical skill, as well as much force and originality of conception, in the mere inanimate parts. But to represent "The Spirit of God," by a gigantic figure of a man seen through mist—like one of Ossian's ghosts,—is preposterous. Surely Mr. Martin has not to learn that there is a degree of *boldness* which amounts to—what we need not name.—This picture of The Creation, however, has *one* of the merits of all the other works of the same artist, and has it in perhaps a greater degree than any of them:—his friends may make it out to be any thing they please; and his enemies may do the same. So that we shortly expect to hear it described as one of the very best, and very worst pictures that ever was painted. But the truth is, that mere impartial people, like ourselves, will not find it to be either one or the other—or any thing else,—except *a picture by Mr. Martin*: *that* there can be no question of its being, for no one else *could* have painted it.

Mr. Northcote is the only R.A. who thinks fit to countenance this infant society, and he has supplied the present exhibition with one large work, possessing considerable merit, notwithstanding the untractable nature of its subject. A living king—not to speak it either punningly

or profanely—is one of the worst subjects that can be chosen for a picture that aims to rank as an historical one;—to say nothing of his being a member of the "Holy Alliance." And when the event to be illustrated shews him in the light of a professed lover of his species, the difficulty of treating it is far from being diminished.—The picture to which we are alluding refers to the well-known story of the present Emperor Alexander of Russia having assisted in restoring to life a peasant who had been accidentally drowned in the Wilna;—on which occasion his Majesty shed tears of joy, and exclaimed, with infinite truth as well as naïveté, "This is the brightest day of my life!" Mr. Northcote, however, has wisely refrained from attempting to depict the autocrat of all the Russias in tears, but has chosen that point of the story when the Emperor first arrives at the spot, as the peasants are dragging their companion's body from the stream. There is nothing very noticeable in the portrait of the Emperor himself—for in fact it is *merely* a portrait; but the expressions of the other figures—and particularly that of the old man who is looking up to the Emperor—are very distinct and appropriate. Choosing this point of the story, has also enabled Mr. Northcote to introduce one of those fine Vandyke-looking horses in which he excels.

The next works that call for notice are two by Mr. Linton—one, an imaginary scene, from the third Æneid, representing the Trojan fleet entering the bay of Delos (88); and the other, a view of the Vale and Lakes of Keswick (122.) Both of these works possess great merit, and in conjunction with his previous efforts in the same line, place him in a very prominent rank in his profession. The classical scene, though somewhat cramped and crowded in its general effect, is full of rich design and spirited execution. And the view in Cumberland is charmingly clear, fresh, and natural. But both these pictures are defective in the tone of their colouring. There is a coldness about them which is neither agreeable nor natural, and which is particularly objectionable in the Greek scene. Most landscape painters addict themselves to the general tone of some one particular season of the year, in *all* their pictures—frequently to the detriment of their consistency: representing, for example, objects peculiar to autumn in the midst of the new-born freshness of the Spring. But the tone which pervades Mr. Linton's pieces, is one which does not belong to any season, and is only not unnatural because it *may* occasionally be observed under particular circumstances of atmosphere and of light. Mr. Linton has three other pictures in this exhibition—Nos. 9, 47, and 332—all of them possessing great merit.

Mr. Hofland has also several charming pieces, full of that extreme softness and delicacy which is perfectly consistent with the most severe truth; for a beautiful landscape is no more "a true thing," literally speaking, than a beautiful piece of poetry is; but *is*, in fact as well as effect, exactly what any cultivated eye perceives it to be. Nature not only *seemed*, but *was*, to Claude one thing, and to Salvator another; and each therefore represented her truly, however differently. "Would you have us then," enquires the reader, "accept every representation that we may see of Nature as a true one, however *un*true it may seem to us?" By no means. On the contrary, if it seems untrue to you, depend upon it, it *is* untrue. But if it is the work of a skilful hand depicting the impressions of an observant eye, it will *not* strike you as untrue, however different it may be from your own impressions of the same scene. Among the most striking of Mr. Hofland's landscapes are a charming Grecian scene, by Moonlight (129); a most clever and spirited view of Scarborough Castle (171); and an overshot Mill (184). If the admirers of Mr. Glover's pictures would see the difference between Nature, and a feeble and puerile imitation of her, let them compare the last-named work with that which hangs just beneath it, called "Scene in Epping Forest," (185); and which scene Epping Forest disavows still more strongly than Nature does. In fact, it could not have been "painted on the spot," as the catalogue asserts, but must have been either named or ticketed by mistake. It is feathery, soft, and effeminate in its character, and moreover has mountains in the distance lofty enough for the clouds to descend beneath their tops! We repeat, it must either have been named by mistake, or, what is quite as likely, Mr. Glover paints so many pictures that he forgets where he got the subjects of them. He has no less than twenty in this Exhibition, of which we must do him the justice to say, that the one we have named is the worst; and we should not have named it, but from the circumstance of its forcing itself into contrast with one painted in a similar style, and by an artist who perhaps does not understand the principles of that style better than Mr. Glover does; but who has sufficient respect for Nature and for his art, as well as for the public, to take the trouble of putting in practice those principles;—which Mr. Glover seldom does.

If we remember rightly, Mr. Heaphy had several conspicuous pieces in this exhibition last year; but in the present he has none calling for any very particular examination, or displaying any characteristic merit. The most agreeable is called the Helpmate (155), and depicts a scene between a rural lover and his mistress. It is however tame and feeble, compared with what this artist occasionally produces. "An Irish Fish-girl" (187) though affording scope for spirit and character, is not much better.

The only other work that we can particularly notice in this room is a piece containing "Portraits of four daughters of A. Brooking, Esq." by G. I. Noble (35); and we are induced to point out this chiefly on account of its tone of colouring, which strikes us as being very sweet and pleasing.

In the anti-room of this exhibition there are few works of merit, and many which a due respect for the public and the art would have kept away. Among the former is a large and clever piece, representing the meeting of the Melton Hunt, and giving portraits of the principal members. Their red coats, however, make sad havoc with the harmony of the colouring.—Mr. Haydon has also a capital portrait of Miss Mitford in this room (246). Mr. Roberts has an admirable and most characteristic view of Rouen Cathedral (304); and Messrs. Hofland and Linton have two or three delightful landscapes.—In the sculpture-room there are several clever statues and busts in clay; and in the two other rooms many pleasing works in water-colours, chalk, enamel, &c.; but nothing to call for separate mention.

We are compelled to postpone a notice of the Gallery of Mr. West, and the intentions of its present possessors, to a future number.

Panorama of Edinburgh.—The Messrs. Burford have just presented us with a new panorama of the above city, which, though perhaps somewhat overrated as a collection of buildings, is no doubt extremely well adapted to the purpose for which it has here been used. As a city, taking its site into consideration, and the noble views which this connects it with, and enables it to command, there are few modern cities capable of competing with it in striking and picturesque effects. The taste and experience of the artists who have furnished us with the present excellent view of it, ensured its being taken from the best possible point of observation—which is undoubtedly the Calton Hill. But unluckily, in using this as a point to observe from, we lose it as a point of sight, and are thus without one of the finest objects connected with the city. It affords us, however, a nobler view of all the other objects than we could have gained from any other point; and to say that we cannot enjoy that point itself at the same time, is merely to complain that we cannot be in two places at once. The most conspicuous point of view in immediate connexion with the city, is Waterloo Place, and Princes-street—which latter stretches away finely into the distance, and is terminated by the new Gothic building, St. John's chapel. The castle, on the left of this line, has a fine romantic effect; still further to the left the old town almost lies hidden in its smoke; and beyond this Salisbury Craigs and Arthur's Seat rise in abrupt grandeur, and overlook the whole. The opposite department of the picture presents a noble expanse of view, offering almost every variety of scenery,—from the bold elevation of Nelson's Monument, and the classical Observatory--rising close at hand—to the distant hills of Lomond, Ochill, &c. seen across the Frith of Forth. The whole constitutes one of the best panoramas we have had for several years.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, March 11.—The Chancellor's gold medals, for the two best proficients in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were, yesterday, adjudged to Mr. J. F. Isaacson, of St. John's college, and Mr. R. Williamson, of Trinity college.

Glasgow University.—Mr. Brougham has been installed into the office of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow, on which occasion he addressed a numerous audience in a speech replete with good advice, sound reason, and characteristic eloquence.

Hull Philosophical Society.—At the last meeting of this society, Mr. T. J. Bucton read a paper of Dr. Allen's, late superintendent of the York Asylum, "On the natural divisions of Insanity, and on the questions how far the mind retains and exhibits its natural individuality of character, and how much it is altered, and the kind, degree and mode of that alteration." Since the establishment of this institution a variety of valuable and interesting papers have been read; Dr. Alderson, the president, has communicated papers on "Philosophical Societies," on

"The Geology of the Hull District," on "The Formation of Springs," and "A new Theory of the Earth." Mr. Fielding has read a paper on "The Formation of Calculi," Mr. W. H. Dicks on "Geology," Mr. Edward Gibson on "The Dry Rot," Mr. Phillips on "The Formation of Coal," Mr. Weidmann on "The origin of Alphabetic Writing," Mr. Richard Northen on "Magnetism," and Mr. John Boyle on "Locke's Doctrine of Innate Ideas."

Proceedings of the Royal Society of London, Dec. 16, 1824.—A paper was communicated by Dr. Roget, entitled "An Explanation of an Optical Deception in the appearance in the spokes of a wheel, seen through vertical apertures." A paper was also read containing a description of a New Photometer, by Mr. Ritchie.

Dec. 23.—Two supplementary papers to Mr. Powell's former communication, upon Radiant Heat, were read.

Jan. 13, 1825.—A paper was communicated by Captain Henry Kater, being a description of a Floating Collimator.

Jan. 20.—A paper on the construction of the Barometer was communicated by John Frederic Daniell, Esq.

Jan. 27.—Part of a paper on the Anatomy of the Mole Cricket, by Dr. John Kidd, was read.

Feb. 3.—Viscount Strangford was elected a Fellow of the Society, and the reading of Dr. Kidd's paper was resumed and concluded.—Sir Everard Home gave in a postscript to his Croonian Lecture, in which he announced the discovery of nerves in the human placenta and umbilical chord.

Feb. 10.—A paper on the Iguanodon, by Gideon Mantell, Esq. was read.

Feb. 17.—A paper was communicated by the Rev. Baden Powell, entitled An Experimental Inquiry into the radiant heating effects from Terrestrial Sources.

Feb. 24.—Part of a paper on the Maternal Fœtal Circulation, by Dr. Williams, was read.

March 3.—Dr. Lewis Tiarks was elected a Fellow of the Society, and the reading of Dr. Williams's paper was resumed and concluded.—A paper was read, containing Further Observations on the Planariæ, by Dr. I. R. Johnson.

March 10.—A paper by Mr. W. Ritchie was read, entitled Improvements on Leslie's Photometer.

March 17.—A paper was communicated by Sir Everard Home, on the Influence of Nerves and Ganglions in producing Animal Heat.

Royal Academy of Music.—A Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Music, by the pupils, for the benefit of the Academy, lately took place at the King's Ancient Concert Rooms in Hanover-square. The selection on the occasion was judicious, and drew forth the powers of the juvenile performers most advantageously. Their proficiency was repeatedly acknowledged by the audience, who testified their approbation by frequent applause. Like most young and inexperienced players of instrumental music, they seemed to feel most pleasure when forte passages occurred. The piano parts were not sufficiently observed. The vocal performers are few; at least, few of much promise—the females predominate in talent, or perhaps, we should rather say, in physical abilities, as well as in number.

Northern Institution for the Promotion of Science and Literature.—A general meeting of this Institution was lately held in Wilson's hotel, Inverness, Sir G. S. Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. in the chair. Mr. G. Anderson, Solicitor, explained at considerable length the objects of the Institution, and read the laws proposed for its government, which having been discussed, Sir G. S. Mackenzie moved, "That the cordial thanks of the meeting be given to Mr. George Anderson, to whom the inhabitants of the north of Scotland are greatly indebted for the establishment of a Society which, it is hoped, will succeed in diffusing a taste for liberal knowledge, and in calling into activity the talent of the country—directing it towards those objects, by the pursuit of which the human mind is improved in its energies, and large additions made to the wealth, comfort, and happiness of mankind." This motion was seconded by Provost Robertson, and passed by acclamation. Mr. Anderson presented to the meeting a variety of donations from several contributors, and thanks were unanimously voted to the donors. Sir G. S. Mackenzie announced his intention to give a gold medal, for the "best account of the state of society and of knowledge in the Highlands of Scotland, particularly in the Northern Counties, at the period of the Rebellion in the year 1745, and of their progress up to the establishment of this Institution," and expressed a hope that he could prevail on an individual to undertake the office of judge, who would be allowed to be a fit one. It was then moved and seconded, that it be a recommendation from this meeting—1st, To circulate queries throughout the Northern Counties, for the purpose of collecting accurate and detailed information regarding the remains of Celtic and Danish antiquities existing in the different districts of the

Highlands and Islands, and also regarding any ancient MS. traditions, &c. deserving of preservation; and, 2dly, To frame an address to be circulated abroad among Highlanders, and others interested in the Northern Counties, for the purpose of soliciting contributions for the Museum.—The office-bearers elected were —His Grace the Duke of Gordon, President; Sir G. S. Mackenzie of Coul, Bart. Sir Thomas Dick Lauder, Bart. and William F. Tytler, Esq. non-resident Vice Presidents; James Robertson, Esq. M.D. Captain Fraser of Balnain, and James Grant, Esq. of Bught, resident Vice Presidents; Mr. Reach, Solicitor, Treasurer, George Anderson, F.R.S.E. General Secretary; Mr. Scott, Teacher of the Humanity Class in the Inverness Academy, Latin Secretary; the Rev. Duncan Mackenzie, Gaelic Secretary; Mr. Alex. Mackenzie of Woodside, Inspector of Ancient Manuscripts; and Mr. Naughton, Jeweller, Curator of the Museum. The Council consists of Dr. Nicol, Mr. Suter, jun. the Rev. Mr. Clark, the Rev. Mr. Tyvie, the Rev. Mr. Fraser of Kirkhill, and Mr. Macbean, Solicitor.

Captain N. J. Gordon.—Letters have been received, which confirm the death of Captain N. J. Gordon, of the Navy, who had undertaken to ascend the Nile, and to penetrate to the springs of Bahr-el-Abiad. He had reached Villet-Medinet, one day's journey from Senaar. The loss of this distinguished officer adds another to the long list of victims which African discovery has caused to science.

Milton.—By the persevering exertions of Mr. Lemon, Deputy Keeper of State Papers—(the gentleman to whom the learned world are indebted for the discovery of the work of Milton's about to appear)—several very curious and interesting papers have been rescued from oblivion. They make us acquainted with facts, hitherto unknown, relative to the official situation of the poet; and also communicate several particulars relative to his family affairs. They give some account of the property of his brother Christopher, and his father-in-law, Mr. Richard Powell, of Forest-hill, Oxfordshire. The whole of these papers, communicated by Mr. Lemon to his superiors in office, have by them been laid before Mr. Todd; and a Life of the Poet, by that eminent scholar, incorporating the documents, &c. may be expected in the course of the ensuing autumn, prefixed to a new edition of Milton's poetical works. Among these papers will be found the orders of Cromwell's Council to Milton, addressed to him as Secretary for Foreign Languages, with notes of the salary paid to him, from time to time, for his services in that capacity.—*Lit. Gazette.*

British Museum. Rich's Collection.—The Committee to whom the petition of the trustees of the British Museum, relative to Mr. Rich's collection of manuscripts, antiquities, and coins, was referred, have examined several witnesses as to the importance and pecuniary value of this collection: and from their Report to the House, which is of extreme literary interest, all those parts which are literary selected; only abridging a few concurrent opinions as to pecuniary value. The collection consists of three parts, viz. manuscripts, in the Arabic, Persian, Turkish, and Syriac languages, and a few printed books; gems and various antiquities, chiefly collected in the neighbourhood of Babylon and Nineveh; and Oriental, Greek, and Roman coins.

"*Manuscripts.*—Dr. M'Bride, Laudian Professor of Arabic in the University of Oxford, recommended the purchase of the collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish manuscripts, as the Museum is particularly defective in that department of literature, and especially as there is little probability of so large and well selected a library being again offered for sale.—Dr. Nicoll, Professor of Hebrew in the University of Oxford, considered the collection of MSS. in the Persian and Arabic languages, as containing a great number of the most esteemed works in both languages, in excellent preservation and of great antiquity. The Syriac MSS. he thinks also of considerable value; and that the whole collection is more valuable than any which has been brought into England since the time of Pococke and Huntingdon.—The Rev. S. Lee, Professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, stated, that the MSS, taken on the aggregate, are the best he had seen collected by any one man; he considered the collection as unrivalled, from the importance and variety of matter it contains; and that the placing it in the British Museum would be conferring a real benefit upon the nation. Mr. Lee was requested by the Committee to examine the MSS. more minutely, with a view of giving his opinion respecting the condition and value of the MSS., and particularly as to the Syriac part of the collection. He represented the Syriac to consist of sixty-eight volumes. There is one copy of the Philoxenian version of the Gospels, which is valuable; he only knows of one other copy, which is at Oxford. There are copies of the Nestorian and Jacobite editions of the Peschito version of the Scriptures, there being no other complete copy

of the Nestorian edition in any of our libraries. The Nestorian and Jacobite sects separated as early as the year 500, and continued their editions in their own churches; the collection of them may be important on certain disputed passages. Some of the copies are a thousand years old: they are not all perfect, but as much so as they are generally found. There are two copies of the Gospels and two of the New Testament perfect, with the exception of the Apocalypse. After having examined more particularly the collection, Mr. Lee stated, that the MSS. are much less mutilated than he had before supposed; there is a History of the Persecutions of the Nestorians, which he believed to be unique; there is an old Chronicle, which he considers as a very curious historical document; it is written in Syriac and Arabic, in parallel columns, the Arabic in the Kufic character; it gives the dates of the bishops, and various persons of the Syriac churches, of the Persian kings, and of the dynasties of the East and West; he thinks it difficult to set a pecuniary value upon the Syriac part of the collection; but had it been offered to the University of Cambridge, he would rather that 1000*l.* had been paid for it than the University should have lost it, though he thinks that sum a little above the value. With respect to the remaining part of the collection, he has examined accurately a fourth part of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish, and which he believes to be a fair specimen of the whole; they are extremely valuable, because they are the best books in those languages. They consist of history, poetry, and grammar; commentaries on each, and commentaries on the Koran; there are also works on geography, mathematical works, and generally works on the sciences. There is also a copy of the Koran in the Kufic character, which is, perhaps, the only copy in Europe. This collection of Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS. is the best he has ever seen made by one person, and he thinks it cannot be worth less than 5000*l.*—Sir Gore Ousely valued the Persian, Arabic, and Turkish part of the collection, at from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.*; they would sell for more if taken back to Persia.—Mr. Hine was assistant to Mr. Rich, and resided with him many years at Bagdad, and kept his accounts. Mr. Rich paid between six and seven thousand pounds for the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish MSS.—Mr. T. Hamilton had examined the MSS.; thinks the generality of them in better condition than are usually met with; the selection is a good one. He thinks the value of the Arabic, Persian, and Turkish part of the collection, worth about 8000*l.*—Mr. H. Ellis, keeper of the manuscripts of the British Museum, stated, that there were very few Oriental MSS. in the British Museum, and none in the Syriac language.

Coins.—Mr. Marsden had examined the collection of coins and medals. There is one coin, a Kufic Derham, represented to have been struck in the 79th year of the Mahomedan era, which he believes to be worth 100*l.*; there is only one other similar which is known, belonging to the Royal Academy of Sweden.—The value of the collection, independent of the Greek and Roman part, he estimates at 1000*l.*; he includes in this valuation the Parthian and Sassanian coins.—Dr. Wilkins had examined this Kufic Derham; he believes the coin to be genuine; and agrees with Mr. Marsden as to its value.—Mr. M. Young, dealer in coins, examined the whole collection: observed the Kufic Derham; it is in fine preservation; he believes it to be struck, not cast: such coins have never in this country sold for more than a guinea. He observed particularly a Thracian coin; considers it to have been cast, and worth only a few shillings; a genuine one, in fine condition, would be worth 100*l.* He estimates the whole collection, according to what he is in the habit of charging for such coins, at 840*l.*

Antiquities.—Mr. E. Landseer is acquainted with antiquities similar to those shown to him, and thinks them very valuable, and that the study of the hieroglyphical part of these gems may throw light on the inscriptions in the arrowhead character. He considers the cylinders to have been signets, and that their impression was given by rolling; with respect to pecuniary value, he remembered one of a similar kind, found at Marathon, being valued at from fifteen to twenty guineas; valuing the collection at that rate, it would be worth about 3000*l.*—Sir J. Malcolm had looked over these Babylonish and Nineveh antiquities; thinks, from his own experience, that this collection has been obtained at great cost: upon a cylindrical brick being shown him, covered with the arrowhead character, he says it is the best specimen he had ever seen; he would give 50*l.* for it; and he thinks Mr. Rich could not have expended less than four or five hundred pounds upon the remainder of this part of the collection, independent of the gems.—Mr. W. Bankes, a member of the Committee, estimated the value of the cylindrical brick at 50*l.*, and thinks it a great object to get together a large mass of the arrowhead and cuneiform character, as

the only chance hereafter of decyphering it.—Mr. F. Palgrave considered the collection of antiquities as very valuable, and thinks such a collection may lead to important results, when we see what Dr. Young and Mons. Champollion have done with regard to Egyptian hieroglyphics; he thinks the collection of gems and other antiquities may be fairly worth 1000*l*.—Dr. Noehden, assistant keeper of the antiquities of the British Museum, thought that this collection of Babylonish and Nineveh gems and antiquities would be a great acquisition to the Museum.—The Committee having considered the evidence adduced, submit to the House, that the sum of 5500*l*. is a fair and reasonable price for this collection of MSS.; the sum of 1000*l*. for the coins; and the sum of 1000*l*. for the Babylonish and Nineveh gems and antiquities: and they recommend to the House, that the whole of the collection of the late Mr. Rich be purchased at those prices, making altogether the sum of 7500*l*., and that it be placed in the British Museum for the benefit of the public.

Variation of Boiling Points—Increased Production of Vapour.—It has been known for some time that when certain kinds of extraneous substances are introduced into boiling fluids, considerable effect is produced upon the boiling point, vapour being formed either at lower points or with much increased facility. Thus Gay-Lussac has shewn that metal filings thrown into water, heated in a glass vessel, lower the boiling point of the water 2° or 3°; and Mr. South pointed out the effect produced by putting platina wire or slips of platina foil into hot sulphuric acid, causing it to boil readily, quietly, and at lower points in glass vessels, than it otherwise would do, the difference here being several degrees.—Dr. Bostock has observed a remarkable fact of this kind in the extent to which the boiling point of either may be changed by the introduction of a small chip of wood, or a portion of quill or feather of any kind. Ether, in a glass vessel, boiled freely at 112°, and with difficulty at 110°. Employing another glass vessel, it would not boil till the temperature had attained 150°, and the latter point was retained in other vessels. Repeating the experiment in a new vessel, it boiled earlier than before, but the vapour was observed to come off from one point where some substance had adhered to the glass. This led to the introduction of a small cedar chip, when the wood was quickly covered with bubbles, and the ether brought rapidly into ebullition. In this way ether boiled at 102°, which, without the wood, required 150°. The wood was not so effectual after some time as at first. When completely soaked with the ether it sunk to the bottom, and the ebullition nearly ceased; a fresh piece renewed it. Fragments of broken glass lowered the boiling point considerably. A small piece of metallic wire or copper filing, put into ether at 145°, caused a sudden and copious explosion of gas or vapour, and lowered the boiling point many degrees. Plunging a thermometer into the hot ether, caused production of bubbles at a temperature many degrees below the boiling point, no thermometer being present; after a time the effect ceased, but removal of the thermometer from the ether, and then re-immersion of it, produced a repetition of the effect. The cedar wood acted best when perfectly dry. Alcohol of S. G. 848, boiled in a glass vessel at 182°, but by dropping in successive pieces of cedar wood the boiling point was reduced as much as 30° and 40°. The boiling point of water, Dr. Bostock found, was altered 4° or 5° by chips of cedar wood, requiring a temperature of about 217° when heated in a glass tube, by means of hot brine, but being brought down to the usual boiling point by the chips.—*Ann. Phil. N. S.* ix. 196.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

French Academy.—On the 24th of February, M. Casimir de la Vigne was elected member in the place of Count Ferrand, having 26 votes, and M. de Valori 1 only.

M. Thevenin has been elected a member of the Academy of Fine Arts by a majority of suffrages over Horace Vernet.

Royal Academy of Sciences.—At the sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, at the Institute, on Monday, the 7th of March, M. Arago made an important communication to the Academy on the subject of a curious and valuable discovery recently made by him relative to the influence of copper over the movements of the magnetic needle. M. Arago had already communicated to the Academy, in November last, the discovery that the number of oscillations made by the needle in returning to its proper direction after it has been removed from it, may be considerably diminished by means of a copper ring, that metal producing exactly the

same effect on the oscillations of the needle, as would result from its immersion into a liquid. This fact is so very evident and remarkable, that it is surprising how it so long escaped the observation of scientific men. M. Arago is now enabled to show, in a new light, the influence which copper exercises over the magnetic needle. This he has succeeded in doing, by causing that action which was before a retarding action, to become, in its turn, an impelling action. Copper is not the only substance that has the property of acting on the magnetic needle; almost all substances possess the same property in a greater or less degree. This fact had been already ascertained in some degree by Coulomb. That celebrated academician had been led to the discovery by a succession of experiments, which, however, did not appear to him sufficiently conclusive to decide him to make them public; the more so, as they were strongly contested by several distinguished men of science. What Coulomb left undetermined, M. Arago has succeeded in proving in the most evident and satisfactory manner; for, in addition to the oscillations just mentioned, he has effected an angular deviation of two minutes in the needle. It is impossible to raise any doubt on this point, for he has calculated the deviation by means which would have enabled him to distinguish any deviation, even not exceeding that of a few seconds. These discoveries of M. Arago are not only curious in themselves, but they are capable of being rendered of great utility. In the first place, they afford a means of avoiding the errors which were necessarily committed by those, who, in order to ascertain the magnetic intensity of the earth, had occasion to make use of compasses, in which the needle was surrounded by a copper ring: secondly, they afford a means of remedying the disadvantages resulting from the mode of suspension of the magnetic needle, adopted in those instruments which are desired to be rendered very sensible. Since the improvements introduced by Coulomb, the needle has been suspended by an untwisted silken thread, and then left to itself. It is clear that a needle suspended in this manner, possesses a perfect power of motion, but that very power of motion presents the serious disadvantage of prolonging the oscillations in an embarrassing manner, so much so, as to render it sometimes necessary to wait for twenty-four hours before the needle becomes perfectly steady. This valuable discovery of M. Arago furnishes a certain means of putting a sufficiently speedy stop to the oscillations of the needle, by means of a copperplate, properly affixed to the instrument; and that without changing, in the slightest degree, the definite direction of the needle. It will also be possible, by the same means, to diminish the oscillations caused in the needle by the motion of the sea, and consequently to make magnetic observations even when the sea is strongly agitated; an advantage which has been for a long time past a great object of desire, but which has hitherto been sought in vain.

At a sitting of the Academy of Sciences, on Monday the 14th, M. Deyeux made a report on the mode of preserving butter, proposed by M. Grosbois. The result of the report was, that M. Grosbois had failed in attaining his object, but that it would at the same time be well to request of him to continue his researches on the subject, as they might lead to a discovery of very considerable utility.—M. Boson presented to the Academy an anatomical figure made of pasteboard, and intended to facilitate the progress of students in anatomy. This figure can be taken to pieces and put together with the greatest ease, so as to admit of each part being studied separately, after it has first been seen in its natural position. The inventor of this ingenious figure states, that it is much less expensive than any thing of the same nature that has hitherto been employed for the purpose. M. Portal and M. Dusmenil were appointed to examine the figure, and to make a report upon the subject.—M. Delabine read a memoir on the subject of the determination of the magnitude of the planets, and in particular of that of Mercury, which that gentleman considers he has given in his memoir with more exactness than has hitherto been done. M. Legendre and M. Mathieu were appointed to report on the subject.

ITALY.

Antiquities and Curiosities.—Leo XII., since his accession, has laboured to increase the vast store of literature, antiquities, and arts, of which the Vatican is the receptacle. To the Biblioteca Vaticana he has added the Cavaliere Cicognara's collection of books, amounting to 5000. He has formed a Cabinet of Mosaics. He has caused some hundreds of inscriptions on ancient marbles to be systematically arranged. In the Borgia Saloons are now to be seen seven surprisingly fine Bas-reliefs, of which four came from the Forum of Trajan. Here also are placed the combatants, Entellus and Dares, from the Aldobrandini Palace; the famous Amalthea, from the Giustiniani Gallery; the double Bas-relief, formerly belonging to the Ranandini collec-

tion, representing two separate scenes—the one of Diana and Endymion, the other of Peleus and Thetis; the fine statue of the sitting Silenus; the fragment of a frieze of the Parthenon; the head of Antonia Augusta, with three others; the statues of Demosthenes, the Amazon, and Julia Augusta; the colossal figure of Oceanus; and the famous Caryatide of the Temple of Pandrosia at Athens; all works of the highest value for erudition and art, and all now attracting admiration in the Museum. Add to these, the Busts in marble, from the Ranandini collection, called Marius and Cato, in the Garden della Pigna: the Colossal Head, ten palms in height without the neck, which formerly belonged to the Villa Mattei, and which the antiquaries recognise as an Augustus, is now erected on an appropriate pedestal. Many other curiosities are only awaiting the care of Monsignore Marazzani to be arranged and exhibited to the public. Among these are the collection of exquisite Terra Cottas, which belonged to Canova; the ornaments of gold found last year in the Antonian baths; the large urn of basalt from Egypt, which has been illustrated by the Chevalier Nibbey; and the two beautiful Fauns found last year by Signor Vescovali, at Santa Lucca, in Selce. The Museum will also receive the collection (already purchased by the Papal government) of Verentine antiquities, and the noble assemblage of monuments of art, which was bequeathed to the Palace of the Arts by the late Duchess of Chablais.

SWEDEN.

The state of crime in Sweden is less distressing than in most other countries. The whole number of persons committed to prison for offences does not exceed 1500, viz. about 800 convicted of various crimes, and 700 imprisoned for vagrancy and other offences of police. A Royal Commission has been appointed to superintend all the Prisons and Houses of Correction, so as to place their discipline and administration on a common footing. A House of Correction is building at Stockholm, in which the prisoners will be allowed part of the gains made by their work, and may lay it up to form a sum against the time of their liberation. Similar measures are also in progress at Christiana, in Norway.

DENMARK.

The second edition has lately been published, at Copenhagen, of a work on the Character, Manners, Opinions, and Language, of the Peasants of the northern part of the island of Zealand; by M. Jurge. This is a very curious book, not only on account of the subject, but also in consequence of the lively manner in which that subject is treated. What must render it eminently useful to the students of the languages of the North, is a dictionary which the author has added to it, of the dialect of the peasants in question.

SWITZERLAND.

The Academy of Berne has lately lost two of its most distinguished members, M. Meisner, professor of Natural History, and one of the most active and enlightened members of the Helvetic Society of Natural History; and M. Bernard Frederick Kuhn, Professor of Law, and member of the Helvetic government.

GERMANY.

A theatre, called Koenigsstaedter Theater, and intended for *vaudevilles* and farces, is opened at Berlin. Such establishments prosper in Germany, while the large theatres and the heroic drama languish. Esslair and Madame Stitch are still admired; but they are in general badly supported. The most frequent performances on the German stage, are either some of Kotzebue's pieces, or translations from French melo-dramas and vaudevilles. The masterpieces of Schiller, Goethe, Shakspeare (translated by Schlegel), are seldom represented; they require too large and powerful a company. Even at Berlin, where expense is not spared, melo-dramas and trifling comedies are the only favourites. Goethe, sublime as he is, seems to weary the public; Schiller appears to produce the same effect on the actors; and Germany lacks performers capable of doing justice to the admirable productions of this truly national poet. The greater part of the legitimate German theatres have ruined their proprietors; especially in Frankfort, Breslaw, Hamburgh, Prague, Bremen, Magdeburgh, Kœnisbergh, and Dantzick. It has not been so in Bavaria, and the grand duchy of Baden. Such are the accounts from Germany, which bears a close resemblance to England.

AMERICA.

Guyana.—An expedition left Cayenne in November 1824, for the purpose of exploring the interior of Guyana, and to ascend to the sources of the Oyapok and the Maroni. It is composed of a geographer, a missionary, a naturalist, and a physician. The intention is to establish an intercourse with the natives of the country, in order to lead them by degrees to civilization and Christianity; to examine the soil and its productions; and

to complete the geography and topography of Guyana. It is supposed that the objects of the expedition will be attained in the course of three months. Nevertheless, considering the nature of the country, it is probable that the expedition will have to encounter many great, if not insurmountable, obstacles. The Maroni especially, the course of which extends very far into the interior, will probably require a much longer time to ascertain its limits.

Opening between the Pacific and Atlantic.—Many schemes for this purpose have been suggested, and some circuitous modes of transit have, in fact, been adopted. A small canal was cut in 1788, by the inhabitants of a village called Novita, at the suggestion of their rector, a Spanish monk. This canal was supplied by the torrent of Raspadura, which connects the San Juan with the rivulet of Quito, one of the branches of the Atrato. The distance from sea to sea by this course is 250 miles, and some boats have actually traversed it, but only after heavy rains, the rivers not being navigable throughout at any other time. The Baron de Humboldt, who has considered this subject very fully, mentions various directions in which the communication has been, or might be, attempted. Some of these include long passages by rivers, and over mountains, and seem, indeed, of no great utility, if they could be effected. Such is the ascent of the river Colombia to its source; then crossing the Stony Mountains, and descending by the Ounigigah to the Slave Lake, and by Mackenzie's River to Hudson's Bay. In like manner it might be possible to ascend the Rio del Norte from the Gulf of Mexico, and then cross the mountains to the source of the Rio Colorado, which flows into the Gulf of California. Or by forming a road from Lima across the mountains two or three days' journey to the river Guallaga, which falls into the Maragnon, the Atlantic would be reached in that direction. The most general idea has been that of crossing the Isthmus of Panama, because the continent there is narrowest; but the tract of country is wild, mountainous, and little known, and in all probability a junction could not there be effected but on a small scale, with numerous locks, at a great expense and with little convenience. The isthmus of Tehuantepec, in the latitude of 16 degrees, affords an easier communication; and in fact a land communication has taken place there, for the purpose of transporting indigo, and other valuable commodities, in time of war, from Guatemala to Vera Cruz. A Canal here, of about 20 miles, would connect the head of the Huafacualco, which flows into the Gulf of Mexico, with that of the Rio de Chimalapa, which empties itself in the Pacific Ocean. But a still shorter Canal is necessary at the point where the attempt is really to be made, and where the Baron de Humboldt considered it to be the most practicable. Between 10 and 12 degrees of north latitude lies the great Lake of Nicaragua, 120 miles long and 41 wide, navigable throughout by the largest vessels, and communicating with the Atlantic by the river San Juan, 64 miles long, and capable of being rendered navigable, though not so at present, except to flat-bottomed vessels. On the South side of the lake a cut is proposed to be made, about 14 miles in length, and navigable for ships of large burthen, which cut will communicate, by the aid of locks, with the bay of Nicoya, on the Pacific, in latitude 10 degrees.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Cultivation of Strawberries in the open Ground. By Mr. M. Keens.—In preparing the soil for strawberries, if it be new, and, as is frequently the case, very stiff, it should be trenched; but if the bottom spit of soil, as sometimes happens, be of an inferior quality, I then recommend only a simple digging, placing dung at the bottom, underneath the mould so dug; on the contrary, should the land have been kept in a high state of cultivation, or be good to the full depth, it will be advisable for the bottom spit to be brought up to the top, placing the dung between the two spits. The best way to obtain new plants is, by planting out runners in a nursery, for the express purpose, in the previous season: for it is a very bad plan to supply a new plantation from old plants. With respect to the time of planting, I have always found the month of March better than any other. Sometimes, when my crops have failed, I have had runners planted in the autumn, for the following year, but these have always disappointed my expectations. I plant them in beds, containing three or four rows, and the plants in each row at a certain distance from each other, leaving an alley between each bed, the distance of the rows and of the plants in the rows, as well as the width of the alleys, depending on the kind of strawberry planted. The width of the alleys, as it will afterwards be stated, may appear considerable: but I am satisfied that allowing this space

for the workmen to stand on, when they water the plants, or gather the fruit, is beneficial, because I have observed, in other persons' grounds, where less space is allotted for this purpose, that great damage is done to the plants and fruit, by the trampling of the people. After the beds are planted, I always keep them as clear of weeds as possible, and on no account allow any crop to be planted between the rows. Upon the growing of the runners, I have them cut when necessary: this is usually three times in each season. In the autumn, I always have the rows dug between; for I find it refreshes the plants materially; and I recommend to those persons to whom it may be convenient, to scatter in the spring, very lightly, some loose straw or long dung, between the rows. It serves to keep the ground moist, enriches the strawberry, and forms a clean bed for the trusses of fruit to lie upon; and thus, by a little extra trouble and cost, a more abundant crop may be obtained. A short time before the fruit ripens, I always cut off the runners, to strengthen the root: and after the fruit is gathered, I have what fresh runners have been made taken off with a reaping hook, together with the outside leaves around the main plant, after which I take the beds, then hoe them and rake them again. In the autumn, unless the plants appear very strong, I have some dung dug in between the rows; but if they are very luxuriant, the dung is not required, for in some rich soils it would cause the plants to turn nearly all to leaf. I also have to remark, that the dung used for manure should not be too far spent; fresh dung from the stable-door is preferable to spit-dung, which many persons are so fond of. The duration of the beds must be determined by the produce of the plants, which varies much according to the different sorts; it also varies with the same sort in different soils, so that the precise time of the renewal of the beds must be regulated by the observation of the gardener, in each particular case. I commence my observations on the different sorts, with the pine-strawberry. The best soil for it is a light loam, though no other kind of strawberry will bear a strong loam better than this. It is likewise to be noticed, that this is of all others the most difficult strawberry from which to procure a good crop. Particular care must be taken, that they are planted in open ground: for in small gardens they grow very strong, but seldom bear fruit, in consequence of being so much shaded by standard trees; and I have observed the shade of the walnut-tree to be much more injurious to these than to others: for under it they seldom bear at all, but run entirely to leaf. In planting the beds of pines, I keep the rows two feet apart, and put the plants eighteen inches from each other in the row, leaving alleys of three feet wide between each bed: these large distances I find necessary, for the trusses of fruit in my garden-ground are frequently a foot long. The duration of this strawberry, with me, is three years: the first year it bears the best, the second year the crop is very good, and the third year it is less. The imperial strawberry, which was raised by myself, from seed, may be treated in a similar way, with respect to planting, distance, &c. as the pine; but I have to remark, that it requires rather a lighter and richer soil, and is not so liable to run to leaf, when planted under trees. The scarlet strawberry must be treated also like the pine. With respect to distance for planting the beds of scarlets, I put each row twenty-one inches apart, and each plant eighteen inches distant in the row, and make the alleys two feet six inches wide. The duration of this strawberry, with me, seldom exceeds three years. The hautboy I have always found to thrive best in a light soil: and it must be well supplied with dung, for excess of manure does not drive it into leaf like the pine-strawberry. In planting the beds, each row must be two feet apart, and from plant to plant, in the rows, must be eighteen inches, leaving the alleys between the beds three feet wide. There are many different sorts of hautboys: one has the male and female organs in the same blossom, and bears very freely; but that which I most approve, is the one which contains the male organs in one blossom, and the female in another: this bears fruit of the finest colour, and of far superior flavour. In selecting these plants, care must be taken, that there are not too many of the male plants amongst them: for as these bear no fruit, they are apt to make more runners than the females. I consider one male to ten females the proper proportion, for an abundant crop. I learned the necessity of mixing the male plants with the others, by experience in 1809; I had, before that period, selected female plants only, for my beds, and was entirely disappointed in my hopes of a crop. In that year, suspecting my error, I obtained some male blossoms, which I placed in a bottle on the bed of female hautboys. In a few days I perceived the fruit near the bottle to swell; on this observation, I procured more male blossoms, and in like manner placed them in bottles in different parts of the beds, removing the bottles to fresh places every

morning, and by this means obtained a moderate crop where I had gathered no fruit the preceding year. The duration of the hautboy, with me, seldom exceeds three years. The wood strawberry is best raised from seed, which I obtained from fruit just gathered, sowing it immediately in a bed of rich earth. When the plants are of a proper size, I transplant them into other beds, where I let them continue till the March following. They are then planted in rather a moist soil, in beds, as the others, each row being two feet apart, and the plants in each row eighteen inches distant, the alley between each bed being three feet wide: in this way I produce abundant crops of very fine fruit. I have propagated this strawberry from runners, but never with such good success as from seeds, particularly if the runners were taken from old roots. The duration of this strawberry with me seldom exceeds two years. The alpine strawberry must always be raised from seed, which should be sown in a bed of rich earth, in the spring. When the plants are of a proper size, which will be in July or August, I plant them in rows at the back of hedges or walls, in a rich, or in a very moist soil: the rows should be two feet apart, and the distance from plant to plant, in the rows, twelve inches. —*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

D. Edwards, of Bloomsbury, for an ink stand, which is so constructed, that by means of pressure the ink is caused to flow to use. Feb. 26, 1825.

J. Manton, of St. George, Hanover-square, for improvements in fire-arms. Feb. 26, 1825.

W. H. Hill, of Woolwich, for improvements in machinery for propelling vessels. Feb. 26, 1825.

G. A. Kollmann, of the Friary, St. James's Palace, for improvements in the mechanism and general construction of piano fortes. Feb. 26, 1825.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for an improved method of producing figures or ornaments in a certain description of goods manufactured from silk, cotton, flax, or other thread or yarn. Feb. 26, 1825.

J. Bateman, Islington, for a portable life-boat. Feb. 26, 1825.

C. Whitehouse, of Wednesbury, for improvements in manufacturing tubes for gas and other purposes. Feb. 26, 1825.

T. Attwood, of Birmingham, for an improved method of making a nib or nibs, slott or slotts, in copper cylinders, or cylinders of other metal, used for printing cottons, linen, silk, stuffs, and other articles. Feb. 26, 1825.

D. Gordon, of Basinghall-street, and W. Bowser, of Parson's-street, London, for improvements in uniting and plating, or coating iron with copper, or with any other composition whereof copper is the principal ingredient. Feb. 26, 1825

Chevalier J. de Mettemberg, of Foley-place, for a vegetable, mercurial, and spirituous preparation, which he denominates, Quintessence Antipsorique, or Mettemberg's Water; and also a particular method of employing the same by cutaneous absorption, as a specific and medical cosmetic. Feb. 26, 1825.

J. Masterman, of 68, Old Broad-street, for an improved method of corking bottles. March 5, 1825.

A. H. Chambers and E. Chambers, both of Stratford-place, St. Mary-le-bone, and C. Jearrard, of Adam-street, Manchester-square, for a new filtering apparatus. March 5, 1825.

W. Halley, of Holland-street, Surrey, for improvements in the construction of forges, and on bellows or apparatus to be used therewith or separate. March 5, 1825.

R. Winch, of Steward's buildings, surveyor, for improvements in, or additions to, rotary pumps, for raising and forcing water or other liquids. March 5, 1825.

W. H. James, of Cobourg-place, near Birmingham, for improvements on rail-ways, and in the construction of carriages to be employed thereon. March 5, 1825.

W. Hirst and J. Wood, of Leeds, for improvements in cleaning, milling, or fulling cloth. March 5, 1825.

L. L. Bond, of Newman-street, Marylebone, and J. Turner, of Wells-street, Marylebone, for improvements in the construction of windows, casements, folding-sashes (usually called French sashes), and doors, by means of which the same are hung and hinged in a manner adapted more effectually to exclude rain and wind, and to afford a free circulation of air. March 9, 1825.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, St. Luke, for a new or improved manufacture, which may in many instances be used as a substitute for leather, and otherwise. March 15, 1825.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, St. Luke, for an improvement in the making ships' bottoms, vessels, and utensils of different descriptions and various manufactures, and porous or fibrous substances, impervious to air and water, and for coating and protecting the surfaces of different metallic and other bodies. March 15, 1825.

T. Hancock, of Goswell-mews, St. Luke, for an improvement in the preparation or in the process of making or manufacturing of ropes or cordage and other articles from hemp, flax, and other fibrous substances. March 15, 1825.

J. Collinge, of Lambeth, for an improvement on springs and other apparatus used for closing doors and gates. March 15, 1825

R. B. Bate, of the Poultry, London, for an improvement on the frames of eye-glasses. March 15, 1825.

H. Nunn and G. Freeman, of Blackfriars-road, Surrey, for improvements in machinery for making that sort of lace commonly known by the name of bobbin-net. March 15, 1825.

S. Brown, of Saville row, Burlington-street, for an apparatus for giving motion to vessels employed in inland navigation. March 15, 1825.

J. Barlow, of the New-road, St. George, Middlesex, for a method or process for bleaching and clarifying, and improving the quality and colour of sugars, known by the name of bastard and piece sugars. March 15, 1825.

W. Grisenthwaite, of King's-place, Nottinghamshire, for an improvement in air-engines. March 15, 1825.

R. Whitechurch and J. Whitechurch, of Star-yard, Carey-street, for an improvement upon hinges, which may be made of iron, steel, brass, or other metals, for doors, cupboards, and sashes of houses, sashes of book-cases and show-cases, and are applicable to all purposes where hinges are used, and particularly to the doors and windows of ships, vessels, steam-boats, and other craft, which will enable the doors and sashes to be opened on the right-and left jaumb (changing the hinges), and if required they can be fitted either with or without a rising hinge. March 17, 1825.

M. Costahan, of the Isle of Man, for a new apparatus for ascertaining the way and lee-way of ships and other vessels, which apparatus is also applicable to other useful purposes. March 17, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of Bath Abbey Church, including Biographical Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons, &c. By John Britton, F.S.A. Royal 8vo. 20s. 4to. 31s. 6d.

This work is almost entirely a reprint of that which was consumed by the unfortunate fire which destroyed the printing-office of Mr. Moyes, near Holborn. It comprises a concise account of Bath Abbey Church from its foundation to the present time, and is embellished with those accurate and élegant plates and plans, which are so valuable to the antiquary, the man of taste, and the architect, and of which Mr. Britton may be considered rather the inventor than the reviver. These works have given a new bias to the study of our national antiquities. But though Mr. B. keeps to the dry and close style of previous antiquarian authors, it may be doubted whether, if a little more fancy and play of writing were indulged in them, his works would not be rendered more universally interesting, without deteriorating from their great and acknowledged utility.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

The right joyous and pleasant History of the Feats, Gests, and Prowesses of the Chevalier Bayard, the Good Knight without Fear and without Reproach. By the Loyal Servant. 2 vols. 16s.

The History of the Chevalier Bayard, by the Loyal Servant," as the anonymous biographer is termed, is a very delightful specimen of the old French Memoir. The adventures of "the Good Knight without fear and without reproach," are told with a simplicity and earnestness which are really captivating. Froissart himself could not have recounted them better than the Loyal Servant, who has drawn an inimitable picture of his matchless master. In our own literature we have nothing to equal these *naif* and singular Memoirs; perhaps the nearest approach to them will be found in the entertaining auto-biography of the gallant Lord Herbert of Cherbury.

It is difficult to determine the degree of credit which, in an historical point of view, is to be given to a work like the present, in which the writer has doubtless not confined himself to a strict relation of facts. The histories of Bayard, like those of other heroes, are, for the most part, much "dashed and brewed with lies;" and there is no reason to believe that the Loyal Servant is in every instance a correct biographer. It is not, however, as an historical document, that we resort to the work, but as a lively and simple representation of the manners and feelings of that chivalrous age, which boasted of Bayard as its most distinguished ornament.

The translation is very happily executed. The simple, and, as it may be termed, good-natured style of the old writers, has been ingeniously preserved, and "the Loyal Servant" looks extremely well in his English garb.

Account of the Life and Writings of Thomas Brown, M.D. late Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh. By the Rev. David Welsh, Minister of Crossmichael. 8vo. 14s.

It is singular that the name of Dr. Brown, who was undoubtedly one of the ablest and most subtle metaphysicians of his day, and whose general acquirements as a scholar were of the highest class, should be so little known. Before he had well attained the age of manhood, he had the boldness and ability to enter into a discussion with the author of the Zoonomia, respecting the merits of the philosophical principles promulgated in that work, in which he had greatly the advantage of Darwin, both in the soundness of his views and the coolness of his temper. At the same period he commenced a correspondence with the celebrated Dr. James Currie, of Liverpool; a very pleasing letter from whom, on the subject of this discussion, is given in the present volume.

Before he had resolved upon a profession, Dr. Brown studied for a considerable period at Edinburgh, and was one of the earliest contributors to the Edinburgh Review. A great deal of interesting matter, as to the system of study pursued at that University, and the spirit which it inspires amongst the pupils, may be gleaned from the Life of Dr. Brown. He was an active member of "the Academy of Physics," a philosophical society established in Edinburgh at this period, chiefly, as it appears, under the auspices of Mr. Brougham. A curious selection from the Minutes of this Society is given by Mr. Welsh in his Notes. Having resolved to pursue Medicine as his profession, Dr. Brown practised for some years in Edinburgh, and was selected by the celebrated Dr. Gregory to act as his coadjutor; and in the year 1810 he was elected assistant and ultimate successor to Dugald Stewart, in the professorship of Moral Philosophy. Of his valuable labours in this distinguished office, Mr. Welsh has given an able sketch.

It is seldom that we meet with the union of those qualities which distinguish the metaphysician and the poet; but, to a certain degree, that union existed in Dr. Brown. His "Paradise of Coquettes" has always been acknowledged to possess very considerable merit.

The death of Dr. Brown was a most serious loss to the University, of which he was so illustrious a member. He had intended to deliver a course of lectures on Political Economy; and there is little doubt that the devotion of his subtle intellect to that science would have been productive of some highly important results.

A Continuation of the Recollections of the eventful Life of a Soldier. 12mo.

Memoirs of Moses Mendelsohn, the Jewish Philosopher. By M. Samuels. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Memoir of the Public Life of the Right Hon. James Oswald, of Dunnikier. 8vo. 16s.

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Prodromus Floræ Nepalensis; or a Description of the Plants in the Kingdom of Nepal, &c. By David Don. 12mo. 15s.

Lambert's Genus Pinus. Vol. II. 5*l.* 5s. Coloured 15*l.* 15s.

DIVINITY.

A Sermon preached in the Church of Hatton, near Warwick, at the Funeral of the Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D., in obedience to his own request, March 14, 1825; and published at the desire of the Executors and Friends assembled on the occasion. By the Rev. S. Butler, D.D. F.R.S., &c. Archdeacon of Derby and Head Master of Shrewsbury School. 4to.

Dr. Butler appears to have performed the difficult duty assigned to him with great ability and judgment. Like a bold and candid man, he has drawn the character of his departed friend with justice and impartiality; and we regard this sermon as the best summary which we have hitherto seen of the characteristic merits and defects of the celebrated man, to whose memory it is dedicated. The conclusion, in which the preacher touches upon the peculiar spirit of Dr. Parr's piety, is very beautifully written, and we shall accordingly venture to transcribe it.

"And this leads me to the mention of his piety, which, though unostentatious, was fervent and sincere. Though tolerant in the highest degree to the opinions of all whom he believed to be sincere, he had a thorough and pervading sense of religion in his own mind, a firm belief in the promises of the Gospel, and a confiding trust in the mercies of God. I never knew him mention that august name without the utmost reverence; and though, as I have already observed, his piety was most unostentatious, yet frequently when I have come upon him unexpectedly, and sometimes during the pauses of our more serious conversations (and I may add, that I rarely, perhaps never, passed a day with him, in which some religious topic did not form part of them); I have seen him occupied in devout and private [illegible]tions, with that fervour of manner, and [illegible]sion of countenance, which though the lips [illegible] not, sufficiently declared the holy and reverential feelings of his heart. But above all things, his delight was to contemplate and discourse upon the divine benevolence. This was the master chord to which his own heart was responsive: he loved to be absorbed and lost, as it were, in the contemplation of that divine goodness, which is as ceaseless in its operations as it is boundless in its extent. His own pure and [illegible]irit, indulgent to the frailties, and compassionate to the wants and infirmities of his fellow creatures, was refined and exalted by the [illegible]mplation of that inexhaustible fountain of all goodness; and his hatred of all cruelty, oppression, and injustice was strengthened in proportion as he found them to be at war with the first principles of nature and religion, with the best feelings of the human heart, and the highest sensations of a God of mercy and a gospel of love. Even in his last illness, and in those moments of temporary alienation, for some such there sometimes were, when the mind often betrays itself, and developes its natural bent, by dwelling on the subjects of its most inward thoughts, and revealing the secrets of its most private meditations, even at those periods, I say, this great and pervading feeling was strongly displayed. There was a holiness and purity in his very wanderings, which bespoke the habitual piety and benevolence of his soul, and which, perhaps, is a more affecting and salutary lesson to the survivors, than any death-bead exhortation could afford."

EDUCATION.

A Latin Grammar, from the German. By I. J. G. Scheller. Translated by G. Walker, M. A. 8vo. 2 vols. 1*l.* 10s.

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Illustrations of the Public Buildings of London, with Historical and Descriptive Accounts of each Edifice, &c. No. X. 8vo. 5s.

We have once before alluded to this neat and useful work, in terms of merited approbation. The present number concludes the first volume. We know of no architectural work so cheap, and at the same time so well adapted for its objects, so useful, and yet with so little of the air of pretension about it, and so strictly confined to the subjects which it undertakes to treat upon.

HISTORY.

The Pocket Annual Register; or the History, Politics, Arts, Science, and Literature of the year 1824. 12mo.

This is a neat and useful little publication, well deserving of encouragement. It exhibits a well digested epitome of the transactions of the past year, compiled with considerable judgment. Like its more bulky rivals, it contains a view of our domestic history, together with the proceedings in parliament, and a selection of state papers; a sketch of foreign history; a chronicle of minor occurrences, an obituary, and a slight notice of the literature of the past year. Perhaps the latter part of the volume might be rendered, with a little care, more useful and perfect; nor would it be injudicious to devote some additional space to that department.

Origines, or Remarks on the Origin of several Empires, States, and Cities. By the Right Hon. Sir W. Drummond. 2 vols. 8vo

Truth [illegible] fiction are so intimately blended in the [illegible] history of the nations of antiquity, that an atte[illegible] to decompose their annals, and separate [illegible] from tradition, is almost a hopeless task. [illegible] of such enquiries, however, has not deter[illegible] Sir William Drummond from giving his lab[illegible] and his learning to the elucida-

tion of so obscure a subject, which he has illustrated at considerable length in the present volumes. In these he has chiefly confined himself to the ancient Oriental nations, and a third volume is promised, devoted to the same object. It may, perhaps, be proper to mention, that with regard to Biblical chronology, Sir William informs his readers that there is not a sentence in his work, so far as he is aware and as his intentions have led him, that can give the slightest offence to the strictest Theologian. The first volume contains disquisitions on the origin of the Babylonian and Assyrian empires, and of the empire of Iran, while the second is wholly confined to the Egyptian antiquities.

The History of Italy from the Fall of the Western Empire to the commencement of the Wars of the French Revolution. By G. Perceval, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 10s.

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Essays on various Subjects of Medical Science. By David Hosack, M.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 6s.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

The Journal of an Exile. 2 vols. 18s.

These volumes contain the journal of a young English exile, who, if we may believe the editor, (as we are, doubtless, bound to do,) died of something very like a broken heart, at Marseilles, in the autumn of 1822. The Journal, in which an unity of interest is preserved by a reference to the personal history of the writer, is chiefly devoted, as the journal of a sojourner in a foreign land may be supposed to be, to descriptions of the people and scenery amidst which the writer resided, interspersed occasionally with some short but well-told tales. A very striking account is given of the plague, for so we may call it, of Marseilles, which almost inclines us to petition for a continuance of the Quarantine laws. The Journal concludes with some very well written stanzas.

Solitude considered with respect to its Influence upon the Mind and Heart. By M. Zimmerman.

We notice this republication on account of the embellishments, from the pencil of Mr. Stothard, with which it is ornamented, and which render it an attractive little volume. One of the designs (p. 129) is singularly graceful.

Journals of the Sieges of the Madras Army in 1817, 1818, and 1819, &c. By Edward Lake. 8vo. 1*l.* 6s.

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NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Tales by the O'Hara Family, containing Crohoore of the Bill-hook, the Fetches, and John Doe. 3 vols.

The bold and lively picture of the Irish peasantry which these tales exhibit, is much superior to any thing of the kind with which we have lately met. With the exception of Miss Edgeworth, there is no one who has so well delineated those peculiar national features which stamp the countenance of a true Milesian, as the writer of the Tales before us. All the wild romance, the powerful feeling, the strange mixture of humour and ferocity, the sense of degradation and injury, and the recklessness of fortune, which characterise the peasant of Ireland, with his middle-man and his tithe proctor, his priest, his children, and his pig, are cleverly caught and judiciously made use of. At the same time, the local superstitions of the country, and the political disorders which have long prevailed there, are pressed by the author into his service, and give an additional interest to his narrative. Upon the whole, we regard these Tales as one of the best national novels which have appeared for a considerable period.

Every Day Occurrences. In two volumes. 8vo. 14s.

There are some sprightly sketches of character in these volumes, and a good deal of lively writing, which seem to have been the author's sole object. With a considerable relish for the ridiculous, and no slight taste for small jokes, he has displayed those qualities in his novel with very tolerable effect. Madame D'Arblay never contrived more vulgar people, than figure in "Every Day Occurrences," and Mrs. Malaprop deals leniently with the King's English when compared with Mrs. Bloxham. There is too much caricature in the representation of this good lady, a remark which may be extended to some of the other characters in the novel. Had the writer refrained a little from this exaggeration, he would, perhaps, have produced a pleasanter work, though, as it stands, it is by no means destitute of amusement, and upon the whole may be pronounced a clever specimen of the domestic novel.

A Day in Stowe Gardens. 8vo. 9s.

This volume consists of several tales, in which, however, there is nothing remarkably striking. The author is peculiarly unhappy in following the plan of Boccaccio, and in using obsolete names for the relators of his stories in Stowe Gardens. Florio, Flavius, Graziana, &c. like the Florentine damsels and young men in the Italian, meet to tell their stories in Stowe Grounds. We naturally wonder how the shepherds of Arcadia got there, and without being found out till now. His Grace of Buckingham, doubtless, was the

Cynthio, the "gentle shepherd." The ladies, perhaps, were visitors to his Grace, and the author meant it as a compliment to the shining qualities of the noble peer, and his "righte merrie disguysinges."

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POETRY.

Bacchus in Tuscany, a Dithyrambic Poem, from the Italian of Francesco Redi. By Leigh Hunt. 7s.

This is a translation of a lively and at the same time truly Italian poem. It is impossible, perhaps, to make the inhabitant of the land of fogs and pit coal alive to the spirit and levity of such a composition. We are too heavy, too little used to the sun and to vine-clad hills, to enter into the writer's feeling. The Bacco in Toscana of Redi is an effusion of a lively and vivacious writer at a moment of supposed elevation of spirit. It is a Bacchanal in every sense of the word, in praise of wine of all descriptions. The structure and phraseology render it exceedingly difficult to turn into another tongue; but Mr. Hunt has combated this objection as well as it could have been done by any writer. It may be questioned, however, whether his fidelity to the original and the novelty of the Italian structure of verse will not make against it with the public, and whether, therefore, it will be read as it deserves. To the reader who appreciates the nature of the undertaking, this objection will not apply; but the public would have liked better an entire transfusion of the author's work into their own style of humour and language, which is so much more ponderous. This translation, faithfully executed as it is, must be considered a curious and valuable addition to our stock of Anglo-Italian literature, and also to our poetry. The volume is dedicated by Mr. Hunt to his brother, and he gives in the preface a sketch of Redi's life. There are copious notes at the conclusion.

In the opening, addressing Ariadne, Bacchus says,—

Dearest, if one's vital tide
Ran not with the grape's beside,
What would life be (short of Cupid)?
Much too short, and far too stupid.
You see the beam here from the sky
That tips the goblet in mine eye;
Vines are nets that catch such food,
And turn them into sparkling blood.
Come, then,—in the beverage bold
Let's renew us and grow muscular;
And for those who're getting old
Glasses get of size majuscular:
And in dancing and in feasting,
Quips, and cranks, and worlds of jesting,
Let us, with a laughing eye,
See the old boy Time go by,
Who, with his eternal sums,
Whirls his brains and wastes his thumbs.
Away with thinking!—miles with care!
Holla—you knaves! the goblets there.
Gods—my life, what glorious claret!
Blessed be the ground that bare it;—
'Tis Avignon—don't say 'a flask of it!'—
Into my soul I'll pour a cask of it!"

Here's poetry for northern topers! who, however unlike the southern, are rarely so poetic in their cups.

The Country Minister. Part II. A Poem in three Cantos, with other Poems, &c. By the Rev. J. Brettell. 12mo. 7s.

The former part of this poem appeared about three years ago, and was, we believe, favourably spoken of. Mr. Brettell is a very pleasing poet, if that epithet be properly bestowed upon a writer whose style is simple, unambitious, and elegant. In "The Country Minister" there are many passages of considerable tenderness and feeling. We give a few lines as a specimen of Mr. B.'s versification.

"Oh! light of day, whose fading splendours die
So beautiful, along yon azure sky,
And thou, green earth, enlighten'd by its beams,
With all thy hills, and dales, and woods, and streams;
Fair scenes! when in your robes of beauty dress'd,
How oft, in health, I wander'd o'er you blest!
But, ere the dawn your fading charms restore,
These eyes may close, and see the day no more.
And oh! ye radiant heralds of the night,
That shed above me now your trembling light,
Soon will ye shine upon my silent tomb,
Yet not dispel its more than midnight gloom.
Oft, in the lonely night, your distant ray
Has sooth'd my griefs, and charm'd them half away—
When its mild radiance reach'd my mournful eye,
Far beaming from your watch-towers in the sky,
My soul seem'd lifted to your nobler sphere
Above the woes that still depress us here;
And, gazing on your pure, eternal beam,
High thoughts inspired my youth's romantic dream.
As your bright orbs in heaven resplendent glow,
And gild the shades of this dark world below,
I hoped to trace on earth some course sublime,
And shed a lustre o'er the night of Time;
Aspiring thoughts—ambitious hopes that swell
The youthful breast—for ever now farewell!

The Poet's Pilgrimage, an Allegorical Poem, in four Cantos. By J. Payne Collier. Small 4to.

An allegorical poem, even though not more bulky than the present, is, we fear, not very well calculated to attract attention. Mr. Collier, however, is aware of this fact; for he tells us, "that his object has never been to become a popular poet." His style of poetry is certainly not captivating; but, at the same time, it is not deficient either in energy of thought or propriety of diction. He is a pretty close imitator of our earlier poets, especially of Spenser; and his poem, as he informs his friend Mr. C. L. in a dedicatory sonnet,

"Is written on that model, plan, and rule."

The Songs of Greece, from the Romaic Text, edited by M. Fauriel. Translated into English Verse. By C. B. Sheridan, Esq. 1 vol. post 8vo. 13s.

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The Three Brothers; or the Travels and Adventures of Sir Anthony, Sir Robert, and Sir Thomas Sherley, in Persia, Russia, Turkey, Spain, &c. With Portraits. Crown 8vo. 9s.

The three brothers, whose adventures are collected in the very neat little volume before us, flourished in the reign of James I. and acquired at that time a celebrity which has been since considerably obscured. The present editor has betowed much industry and research in gathering together the scattered notices which are to be found, both in print and in manuscript, relative to the Sherleys, and has succeeded in forming a curious and entertaining narrative. With the exception of that most noted rambler, the indefatigable Tom Coryate, the Sherleys are, perhaps, the most amusing travellers of their time, and the accounts which they give of their adventures in the East are well worthy of perusal. The volume is ornamented with two or three portraits engraved in a slight but pleasing style.

Travels in the Timanea, Kooranko, and Soolima Countries in Western Africa, By Major A. G. Laing. 8vo. 18s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Histoire de la Bastonade chez tous les peuples du Monde, par M. Le Comte Lanjuinais, pair de France. 1 vol. 8vo. (The History of the Bastinado among all the nations of the World. By the Count Lanjuinais.)

The inexorable good sense of M. Lanjuinais has for a long time made war upon the *amour propre* of those in possession of power. Under Napoleon, he was one of the most active members of that courageous opposition, composed of eight or ten senators, the existence of which Europe has scarcely condescended to acknowledge. At present, that all-wordy opposition in the two purchased chambers is useless. M. Lanjuinais, who is a Jansenist, employs this same inexorable good sense in hunting the Jesuits through all the tortuous mazes of their machinations. Unfortunately, M. Lanjuinais is not gifted with that piquant quality called *esprit*, without which no book can produce an effect in France. If Messrs. Lanjuinais and Gregoire could season their works with a little of this fine salt, they might aspire to a much higher reputation than that enjoyed by M. de Pradt; for, first, they have always been consistent, and have never sold their opinions; and, in the next place, they are men of varied and solid acquirements. We learn in this book of M. Lanjuinais, that amongst the Jews, the kings themselves were not exempt from the bastonade. The author, after tracing the history of this interesting ceremony amongst the various nations of the world, at length comes to the Jesuits, without whose approbation little at present is done in France. These reverend children of Loyola are endeavouring to re-establish the use of the cat-o-nine-tails in the schools and seminaries. Numbers of volumes, both gay and grave, have been written upon the peculiar taste of the Jesuits for this species of punishment. The one before us is the most erudite; what a pity that it has not been enlivened by a little *esprit!*

L'Etrangère, Roman, par M. Le Vicomte D'Arlincourt. (The Stranger, a Romance, by the Viscount D'Arlincourt.)

This romance, written in bombastic style, and the dialogue of which seems to have been exactly transcribed from the melting and moving melodrames of the Boulevard theatres, that throw the working classes into such superlative ecstasies, is preceded by a preface, in which the noble and modest Viscount announces to the world and posterity, that with the common consent of all Europe, he is, as a writer, at least the equal of Sir Walter Scott. The author also appears to be in a "parlous passion" with the Edinburgh Review, in one of the articles of which it was hinted, that the Viscount, like a new Cervantes, wrote in this bombastic and crazy style only for the purpose of shewing his countrymen the absurdities of it, and thereby bringing them to a purer and more classical taste. He pretends that Mr. Jeffrey, the editor of the Review, offered to retract the opinions hazarded in this fatal article, and insert a refutation from the noble writer. Instead of doing this, if M. D'Arlincourt had not been blinded by the most egregious vanity, he should have thanked the gods for the ingenious discovery made by the writer in the Review; and, by adopting it, have saved himself from the storm of ridicule that has since fallen upon him. As to his writing romances like Sir Walter Scott, it is "Hyperion to a Satyr." His romances stand in the same relation to the Scotch novels as Tom Thumb does to Othello. Nor would his productions be worth noticing, were it not that he has been enabled, by means of an ample fortune, to raise himself into a kind of fictitious fame. It is a well-known fact that he spends thirty thousand francs a year in entertaining critics, paying for articles in the journals, buying

up his own editions, having his works translated into foreign languages (the only European tongue he has neglected to have them translated into is French), in fine, in paying for all and every species of puffing. All this is merely productive of ridicule in Paris, where the facts are known, and where his *inimitable* productions are read only by romantic mantua-makers, pathetic portresses, and the journalists, who are well paid and highly fed for the labour of perusal. But, as the astounding flourish of trumpets, with which the appearance of this Goliah of the mock-heroic is always announced, may lead foreigners to suppose that he is a mighty and strong man in literature, we have thought it right to state the above facts, and shew that the redoubted Viscount is nothing more than the veriest of dwarfs in giant's armour. The following short summary may give some idea of the attempt at rivalling Sir Walter Scott in the *Étrangere*. At the beginning of the 13th century Arthur Count de Revenstel, a descendant of the ancient Armoric kings, having attained his twentieth year, proceeds to the castle of Montholon in Britany, for the purpose of espousing the young and beautiful *Izolette*, to whom he had been betrothed without knowing her. This said Izolette is a compound of all imaginable charms and virtues, and in whose description all the eulogistic superlatives of the language are exhausted. She falls in love with Arthur at first sight, but is not fortunate enough to meet with so quick a return; for Arthur finds her neither *melancholic* nor *ideal* enough for him. This *young and beautiful* hero having been brought up by the *systematic philosopher* Olburge *in all the vagueness of hyperbolical theory*, feels a certain sort of repulsion at the too ardent and substantial Izolette. The fact is, that he had seen, while passing the fortress of Kerancy, through the iron bars of her dungeon, the unfortunate Agnes de Meranie, the repudiated wife of Philip Augustus, and from that moment sighed for her, as he had *conceived her sufferings*. The next morning he hies to the fortress of Kerancy to see the imprisoned princess; but is surprised at not being much moved in her presence, and he begins to suspect that it is not the true Agnes that is before him; and, in effect, this turns out to be the case, for there is in the neighbourhood a mysterious, solitary woman, dressed in white, and inhabiting a white house, who is called the *Etrangere*. This white-robed and white-housed lady is found to be the veritable Agnes; and the female in the dungeon is only a complaisant friend, who has taken her place. Arthur, of course, prefers the *proscribed of the valley* to the *heiress of the castle*. In common parlance, he jilts poor Izolette, and gives his heart to the stranger all in white. This is not to be wondered at; for the latter is *paler* than Izolette; she has a *vaguer* smile, and an *appearance of moral sublimity*. But, to be brief, the *Etrangere* loves Arthur, and yet repulses him; Izolette weeps and pines away; and the hero himself ascends through all the degrees of phrenzy to the commission of the most horrible crimes, and does justice on himself by suicide. The *Etrangere*, alias Queen Agnes, though recalled to the throne by Philip Augustus, cannot survive her dear Arthur; and the poor deserted Izolette buries her woes and herself in a convent. Such is the last pillar that has been raised to support the colossal superstructure of Viscount D'Arlincourt's European reputation.

Itineraire Descriptif et Pittoresque des Hautes Pyrénées Français. Par M. La Bouliniere. 2 vols. 8vo. (Descriptive and Picturesque Itinerary of the Higher French Pyrenees, &c.)

This book will be found a very useful travelling companion to those seekers after the picturesque who may be induced to visit the Pyrenees, the scenery of which, grand and imposing as it is, is comparatively little explored, while that of the Alps has been rendered, by numberless descriptions, as familiar to our imaginations as the path to the parish church. Besides the gratification to be derived from the sublime scenery of these regions, much may be found in the character, manners, and habits of the singular and distinct race inhabiting these mountains, affording curious matter for observation and speculation. The wild *fierte* of the Basque character, and the watchful jealousy with which they regard the "whereabout" of the few strangers who visit them, recall something of the primitive manners of the Hebrews. The only language spoken in the valleys of the Pyrenees is the Basque—a language which has put to their wits' ends some of the most acute philologists in Europe, as may be judged from one opinion hazarded upon the subject—namely, that the Basque has a considerable analogy with the ancient Egyptian or Coptic. The Alps certainly offer no such rare and curious food for rumination, as these peculiarities of character and language; and we would, therefore, recommend to some of the British wanderers over Europe, a visit to the Pyrenees, accompanied by the very full and interesting description of them contained in M. La Bouliniere's book.

Paradoxes de Condillac. Par M. de la Romiguiere. 1 vol. 18mo. (Paradoxes of Condillac, by M. de la Romiguiere.)

The philosophy of Condillac is based upon, and recommends a continual recourse to, experience. The German philosophy of Kant rejects experience, and appeals upon all occasions to the *sens intime*. But when one objects, that he does not find this *sens intime* in his mind, the arrogant answer is, then God has left you an imperfect being. The Jesuits, who at present hold the reins in France, detest Condillac, Cabanis, &c. and would, though dreading all philosophical inquiry, yet prefer to their doctrines, the *niaiseries* of the German school. The book of Romiguiere is a kind of *mezzo termine* between both; it is very well written, and may probably lead the author to a chair at the Academy.

Repertoire de la Litterature Ancienne et Moderne. Tome IX. 8vo. de 32 feuilles. (Repertory of Ancient and Modern Literature. Vol. IX.)

This is a species of dictionary that would be found very useful to foreigners desirous of having a general view of French literature. The Repertory will furnish them with all those usually received opinions upon the celebrated French writers, which the French themselves learn in conversation. Many of the judgments here recorded, are, it must be allowed, somewhat alloyed

by prejudice and national vanity; but still the work, as a book of reference, is not only useful, but indispensable to those foreigners who may wish to become speedily *au fait* with regard to the leading topics of literary conversation in Paris.

Resumé de l'Histoire de Dannemarck, par Lami. 1 vol. 18mo, de 9 feuilles. (Summary of the History of Denmark, by Lami.)

The publication of historical *resumes* is one of the most useful and successful speculations of the French booksellers. You have in a little pocket volume the history of Russia, Denmark, Switzerland, Spain, &c. written with simplicity, and, for common purposes of instruction, sufficient detail. These abridgments have been made by some of the most enlightened young literati, such as Messrs. Rabbe, Lami, Weimars, Bodin, &c. The Resumé of the History of France, by M. Bodin, is already in its seventh edition, although it has been vigorously calumniated by the Ultra party, who would wish to revive the *Index* and the Inquisition. There have been already seven or eight of these abridgments published, some of which might answer well in an English translation; for instance, that of the History of Spain. How many political declaimers, who are ignorant of even the principal changes in the history of that country, would be delighted to find them, and something more, in a volume not containing more matter than a number of the New Monthly Magazine.

Essai Philosophique sur les Probabilités. Par M. le Marquis de la Place. 1 vol. 8vo. 5e edition. (A Philosophical Essay on Probabilities. By the Marquis de la Place.)

This is, without doubt, one of the most remarkable works that have appeared in France since the Revolution. The doctrine of probabilities, applied to the votes of deliberative assemblies, is a novel subject of speculation, and ought to be found interesting in England, where so many important affairs are decided by a majority of voices. We do not hesitate to say, that in this species of research, no other philosopher has gone so far, or displayed such acuteness as M. de la Place. This *savant* has paid assiduous court to all the governments that have succeeded each other in France during the last thirty years, and has obtained something from each of them. He must often, in the interest of his ambition or cupidity, have made a practical application of his theory of probabilities.

Memoires sur la Grèce, pour servir à l'Histoire de la Guerre de l'Independence, accompagnés des Plans, &c. Par Maxime Raybaund, ancien Officier Supérieur au Corps des Philhellènes; avec une Introduction Historique. Par M. Alph. Rabbe. 2 vols. 8vo. (Memoirs on Greece, serving for the History of the War of Independence, accompanied by Plans, &c.)

This work has been very successful. The moment of its appearance was a favourable one; for France is at length beginning to take a solid and not a mere sentimental interest in the fate of the Greeks;—the first proof of which is the formation of a Philhellenic Society in Paris. M. Raybaund has collected many interesting details and much useful information upon the character, manners, discipline, &c. of the Greeks, and upon the resources, advantages, and disadvantages of the country. The historical introduction by M. Rabbe is written with spirit and philosophical acumen. This young writer is a native of Marseilles; where, since the time of M. Guys, celebrated for his travels in Greece, there is more accurate information to be found relative to Greece than in any other town in Europe.

Œuvres completes de J. J. Rousseau, en 1 vol. 8vo. (The Works of Rousseau complete.)

Œuvres complétes de Voltaire, en 2 vols. 8vo. (The Works of Voltaire, complete.)

These extraordinary editions of the entire works of two of the most voluminous French writers, in three octavo volumes, will certainly be ranked amongst the most curious and elegant productions of the French press. The first *livraison* of the volume, containing Rousseau, the most eloquent prose writer of the eighteenth century, has just appeared, and is a perfect *chef-d'œuvre* of typography. It is printed in double columns. The type, though necessarily small, is beautifully clear and distinctly legible. This volume will certainly found the reputation of M. Fournier as a printer, and continue that of his family, already known in France since 1760, for the excellent editions of the books they printed.

Chansons Nouvelles, par M. de Beranger. (New Songs by M. de Beranger.)

We have been favoured with a sight of this additional volume of songs, by Beranger, which will not be published for a few days. The most remarkable song in the collection appears to us to be, that upon the triumphal reception of M. de Lafayette in the United States of America. It is evident that M. de Beranger, probably the most gifted poet France at present possesses, lets slip no generally interesting circumstance, no subject of popular emotion, without putting into piquant and elegant verse what has been generally said upon the occasion in Paris. For this reason then, his songs may be, not inaptly, termed national odes; for they are found in perfect unison with what every true Frenchman feels. This volume, however, appears to us somewhat inferior to its predecessors. The author seems to have approached too nearly the form of the ode, and is sometimes obscure. Of its success, however, there can be no doubt. The price paid for it has been 20,000 francs, and this is a *bona fide* price, and not meant to produce effect upon the long-eared *badauds* of Paris; as in the case of the 40,000 francs said to have been given by Ladvocat to M. de Barrante for his "Histoire des Ducs de Bourgogne;" though this latter is a work of merit. This little volume will probably be honoured by the persecution of the police, and conduct its author to St. Pelagie.

LITERARY REPORT.

The Edition of HAMLET, which we characterized in a late number as being remarkable chiefly for its deviations from the plot of the received play, and as wanting its poetry, has been purchased by the Duke of DEVONSHIRE, from Messrs. Payne and Foss, for nearly two hundred guineas.

A sale of the Dramatic Library of the late WILLIAM BARNES RHODES, Esq. has been going on for the last fortnight. His collection comprised many plays and tracts on the drama of very rare occurrence. Sir Walter Scott is among the largest buyers on the occasion.

It is not generally known that the late Mr. PERCEVAL, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was the author of a work entitled "Observations on the Prophecy in Daniel."

Two new Encyclopædias are about to appear: the one is designed for young people, and is to be edited by Dr. HOOKER, the other is to be a Mechanic's Encyclopædia, of which the editor is Professor LESLIE.

A corrected report of the Speeches at the late Edinburgh Dinner to BROUGHAM is about to make its appearance.

The new novel, by the author of Waverley, called "The Crusaders," is to be published in four volumes post octavo, and will comprehend two distinct stories. The first is to be called The Betrothed; the scene of which lies in Wales, and will unfold some curious details of Cambrian antiquity. It will be to Wales what Quentin Durward is to France. The scene of the second story, called The Talisman, lies in Syria.

An annual pocket book is to be published at Edinburgh, under the title of "Janus," to which it is believed all the principal writers resident in the Modern Athens will contribute. It is to take the German pocket-books as its model.

The Edition of Shakspeare, which we lately noticed as about to be published, and of which the editor is Mr. J. G. LOCKHART, is to comprehend the Sonnets and other Poems of our great poet, as well as his plays. The Life of Shakspeare, and the Prolegomena to the Edition, will be written by Sir WALTER SCOTT, and will, it is supposed, occupy a large volume.

A new novel, to be called The Foresters, is about to appear. It is said to be by the author of "Lights and Shadows;" and this author, few of our readers require to be told, is none other than Professor WILSON.

We hear that the Rev. Doctor WAIT, of Saint John's College, Cambridge, has undertaken to translate two or three additional volumes of Arabian Nights' Entertainments, from the Arabic Manuscripts in the public library of that University.

Miss LETITIA ELIZABETH LANDON has in the press a volume of poetry called The Troubadour, and other poems.

The Rev. JOHN FRY will soon publish a History of the Christian Church, on the plan of Milner.

A quarto volume, entitled the Memoirs of Zehin-ed-Din Muhammed Baber, Emperor of Hindustan, &c. written by himself, will soon appear, translated into English, partly by the late Dr. LEYDEN, and partly by W. ERSKINE, Esq.

Letters to Mr. Butler, in answer to his Book on the Roman Catholic Church, will shortly appear.

The Poetical Works of the late Mrs. Barbauld, with a Biographical Memoir by Miss AIKIN, are in the press.

M. de LAMARTINE, author of the Méditations Poëtiques, has written a poem, entitled "La Mort de Childe Harold," which refers to the closing scene of Lord Byron's life.

The forthcoming volumes (the third and fourth) of the Memoirs of Madame de Genlis, will possess an interest even higher to English readers than the two former ones. The third will contain, besides the Anecdotes of Courts and of Private Life, which rendered the others so piquant, a narrative of the first and second journeys of the Authoress into England, with her account of the impressions made upon her intelligent mind by the usages of our country, and the singular anecdotes which then circulated in the côteries, into which her talents, her rank, and her situation as Governess of the Royal Family of France, introduced her. The most distinguished names in England figure in the new *livraison*—Fox, Sheridan, Windham, Burke, Wilkes, the late Lord Londonderry, &c.—Horace Walpole, Hayley, Miss Burney, and others, among literary characters—and the very highest name in the country, his present Majesty, then Prince of Wales, is particularly and indulgently described, as is the late Queen Charlotte, with whom Madame de Genlis had a long interview.

Mr. G. THOMSON, of Edinburgh, is preparing a sixth volume of his Collection of the Songs of Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and other eminent lyric poets, united to the Select Melodies of Scotland chiefly, and to many of those of Ireland and Wales; with Symphonies and Accompaniments for the Piano Forte, composed by Haydn, Beethoven, &c. who have also arranged many of the Melodies for two and for three voices.

A Lady is about to publish the Contents of an Album, placed some years in her

Drawing-room, to receive the contributions of her literary friends during their visits: the work, under the title of "The Blue Book, or Characters and Opinions," is expected to appear early in May.

Mr. MITCHELL is preparing for the press a Dictionary, to combine the Classic and Modern Greek Languages, distinguishing Words as common or peculiar to either; and a Compendium of the mere Modern Words.

Mr. RICKMAN, Architect, has in the press a third edition of his attempt to discriminate the styles of Gothic architecture in England, with very considerable additions.

The Rev. THOMAS WOOD, Author of the "Mosaic History," is about to publish a work entitled, The Parish Church, or Religion in Britain; containing an account of the Religion, Customs, &c. of the Ancient Britons, the Idolatry and Conversion of the Saxons, the History of Christianity in this country, the nature of the Sacred Office, Christian Worship in its original purity, &c.

In the Press — The Adventurers, or Scenes in Ireland, in the Reign of Elizabeth, 3 vols. 12mo.

Nearly ready, The Story of a Life, by the Author of "Scenes and Impressions in Egypt and in Italy, Recollections of the Peninsula, &c. &c., 2 vols, post 8vo.

The Village Pastor, by one of the Authors of "Body and Soul," 1 volume.

College Recollections, in 2 vols. post 8vo.

Classical Disquisitions and Curiosities, Critical and Historical, by Benjamin Heath Malkin, LL.D. F.S.A. Head Master of Bury School.

Mr. FRASER, Author of a "Tour in the Himala Mountains," has lately returned from Travels in the more distant parts of Persia, and will speedily submit to the public the fruits of his researches.

Mr. George Sinclair, Author of the "Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis," has in the press, an Essay on the Weeds of Agriculture; with their Common and Botanical Names, their respective Characters and evil Qualities, &c. &c. the Posthumous Work of Benjamin Holdich, Esq. late Editor of the Farmer's Journal.

Mr. SWEET, Author of "Geraniaceæ, and other Botanical Works," intends giving a complete history, with the best mode of cultivation, of that beautiful tribe of plants called Cistus, or Rock Rose, at present so little known.

Essays and Sketches of Character, by the late RICHARD AYTON, Esq. with a Memoir of his Life, and a Portrait, will be speedily published.

Colonel C. J. NAPIER has in the press, a Memoir on the Roads of Cephalonia, with plans for their defence; to which is added, a Statistical Account of the Islands, with Atmospheric Averages, &c. &c.

Travels of My Night Cap; or Reveries in Rhyme, with Scenes at the Congress of Verona. By the Author of "My Note Book, or Sketches from the Gallery of St. Stephen's."

Shortly will be published in 1 vol. crown 8vo., London in the Olden Time; or, Tales intended to illustrate some of the Localities, and the manners and superstitions of its Inhabitants from the 12th to the 16th Century.

Mr. PENN has in the press, in two volumes octavo, a new edition of his Comparative Estimate of the Mineral and Mosaical Geologies. Revised and enlarged with relation to the latest works on Geology.

Captain W. B. STEVENSON, formerly Secretary to Count Ruis de Castilla, President of Quito, &c. has announced the publication of a Historical and Descriptive Narrative of Twenty Years' Residence in South America, in 3 octavo volumes.

In a few days will be published, The New Shepherd's Calendar, a new volume of Poems. By JOHN CLARE.

Aids to Reflection, in a series of prudential, moral, and spiritual aphorisms, extracted from the works of Archbishop Leighton, with notes and interpolated remarks, by S. T. COLERIDGE, Esq. post 8vo. will shortly appear.

The Songs of Scotland, ancient and modern; with an introduction, and notes, historical and critical, and characters of the Lyric Poets, will shortly be published by ALLAN CUNNINGHAM, in 4 vols.

The Author of Fifteen Years in India, and Memoirs of India, has now in the press, a work in three volumes, entitled "Forty Years in the World, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life."

Shortly will be published, by the command of, and dedicated by permission to, His Most Gracious Majesty, Views and Illustrations of His Majesty's Palace at Brighton, by JOHN NASH, Esq. Private Architect to the King, &c. &c. &c.

Shortly will be published, A Description of the Island of Madeira, by the late T. E. BOWDICH, Esq. To which are added, a Narrative of Mr. Bowdich's last Voyage to Africa, terminating at his Death; Remarks on the Cape de Verde Islands; and a Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia, by Mrs. BOWDICH, with numerous lithographic illustrations.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from March 1 to March 31, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1825.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
March 1	28	46	29,64	29,20	March 17	21,5	37	30,30	30,3
2	28	46	29,12	29,18	18	25	42	30,40	stat.
3	30	47	29,32	29,36	19	22	48	30,45	30,47
4	29	45	29,46	29,88	20	25	50	30,48	stat.
5	28	44	30,08	30,16	21	26	50	30,48	30,39
6	30	46	30,08	29,87	22	34	43	30,25	30,13
7	34	45	29,80	29,76	23	33	48	30,18	30,16
8	30	48	30,07	30,18	24	28	52	30,00	29,94
9	37	54	30,10	30,14	25	29	49	29,72	stat.
10	44	55	30,15	stat.	26	32	55	29,90	30,00
11	45	55	30,09	30,00	27	31	55	29,98	29,93
12	39	51	30,03	30,08	28	30	54	29,96	stat.
13	36	48	30,04	30,00	29	35	51	29,90	29,87
14	29	38	30,00	stat.	30	38	46	29,92	30,03
15	30	39	30,00	30,14	31	32	52	30,16	30,25
16	27	40	30,10	30,20					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

In consequence of continued drought, the season remains unusually backward in vegetation; but as there is little or no absolute want of present keeping, we imagine this to be scarcely matter for regret. The present appearance of the wheat-crop is highly satisfactory, the plant backward but not weak, indeed just in that state of very gradual improvement which insures a vigorous vegetation whenever kindly rains and warm weather shall call its properties into action. The barleys too (for the most part) are deposited in a finely pulverized and well tilled soil, which advantage, together with an interval of dry weather after having been sown, is almost invariably the precursor of an abundant crop. Beans and peas appear to be stationary for want of moisture, but as the growth of weeds is also held in check from the same cause, we do not apprehend any injury will accrue therefrom. The layers are weak and badly planted, so much so, that a heavy swathe of hay can scarcely be expected from them; and the upland pastures and marsh lands are so unusually backward for the season, as to have tended to depreciate the value of live stock in general, but more particularly that of store sheep; although the belief now, that wool will not obtain so much money in the approaching season as was heretofore anticipated, is perhaps the preponderating cause of the decline.

The meat and corn markets have also experienced a check—the latter more in consequence of the agitation of the corn question as it relates to the foreign trade, than of a redundant supply in the home market. The subject is an intricate one; but thus much we will venture to predict, in contravention to the sanguine expectations of the advocates for a free trade and a reduction of rents, that no such reduction ever can or ever will be made, as shall enable the British farmer to compete with the foreign corn-grower, or even to bring his grain to market at a lower price than it has borne during the present season!

If an alteration is made in the corn-laws, and it is for the avowed purpose of reducing the value of grain, it will have that effect, and the consequence will be that the distress of 1821-2 will return with ten-fold aggravation. It was *then* unavoidable, arising out of a series of uncontrollable events, and the landlord was willing to make every possible sacrifice to rescue his tenantry from impending destruction. But the case is totally different now, *the evil is sought for and invited*; and so far from being disposed to participate in the general ruin, the landlord would suffer his tenantry to lead the way in order to convince the authors of such premeditated cruelty of the total impracticability of their fond conceit.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, March 12th, 68s 0*d*—19th, 68s 1*d*—26th, 68s 9*d*—April 2d, 69s 1*d*. 9th, 68s 7*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	-	3s	4*d*	to	4s	0*d*
Mutton	-	3	8	to	4	8
Veal	-	4	0	to	5	4
Pork	-	4	0	to	6	0
Lamb		6	0	to	7	0

POTATOES.—Spitalfields p. ton. Oxnobles - 3*l* 10s to 3*l* 15s. Yorkshire Kidneys, 5 0 to 0 0. Scotch Reds - 4 0 to 0 0. Marsh Champions 5 10 to 5 15.

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield.*—Old Hay, 90s to 97s 6d—Inf. 65s to 85s—Clover, 100s to 110s—Inf. 80s to 97s 6d—Straw, 40s to 50s. *St. James's.*—Hay, 63s to 95s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 60s to 100s—Straw, 39s to 58s 0d. *Whitechapel.*—Clover, 90s to 115s—Hay, 66s to 96s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 28th ult. 233; Three per Cent. Reduced, 91¾; Three per Cent. Consols, 92⅜⅞; New Four per Cent. 106⅛¼; Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 99⅜; Long Annuities, 22¾; India Bonds, 83 85 pm.; India Stock, 282½; 1½d. Exchequer Bills, 56 58 pm.; Consols for Account, 92⅝⅞; Lottery Tickets, 19*l*. 19s.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The speculative demand for colonial produce has nearly subsided during the last month, and we are glad to notice a considerable decline in the prices of most of those articles, because the artificial high prices acted as a prohibition against exportation, preventing the transmission to the Continent of such part of our stock as can only be consumed there.—Good ordinary Jamaica Coffee, which at the time of our last report was worth from 68s. to 78s. is now quoted at 65s. to 68s. and good middling Dutch Coffees have experienced a decline of from 8s. to 12s.—Sugars have been equally affected, their market value has declined several shillings, and the letter L for "lower" is affixed against every quotation of that article in the latest price current. North American produce is generally higher, and the speculation in Cotton has been considerable, notwithstanding very large importations, which are likely to be succeeded by others, now that westerly winds are again beginning to prevail. The sales at Liverpool in the second week of April have amounted to nearly fifty thousand bags; there can be no doubt that some of our great capitalists are actively engaged in Cotton speculations, and we regret to see an article which has become of such vital importance to our manufacturing and commercial interests, likely to form the object of unfair monopoly. In this age of projects, we should hail the formation of a company for importing Cotton, and other raw materials, for the use of manufacturers exclusively, to be dealt out to them at prices yielding a fair mercantile profit, whatever the *market* price might be. Such an association would be national and patriotic, would check the undue influence exercised in the markets by monied men, and if judiciously conducted could not fail of proving a most advantageous investment to the subscribers.

The prices of Indigo are not only fully supported, but may be considered somewhat higher; indeed this article has become so valuable in consequence of encreased consumption and limited supply, that its cultivation, notwithstanding the difficulties attendant upon it, is likely to engage the attention of transatlantic planters, who will, however, stand in need of greater advances than are perhaps contemplated by any of the individuals who are attempting to promote this branch of industry through the instrumentality of public companies and associations.

The rates of Foreign Exchanges have lately given way, and have for some time been at or under par, indicating that the exportation of bullion being more advantageous than that of other commodities, the supply of specie has experienced a diminution. Several of the persons known by the name of "bullionists," have taken or endeavoured to excite alarm, ascribing this circumstance to the superabundant issue of bank paper, forgetting that the precious metals are subject to fluctuations in price as well as every other description of merchandize, and forggtting that considerable quantities of specie have been required for exportation—in payment of large foreign loans—in the purchase of South American produce and Egyptian Cotton, and for various other purposes. We have no doubt that the event will prove their fears to be unfounded, and that after a little time

bullion will again return to this country, though we anticipate some scarcity of money before that time, in consequence of the calls for specie to which the Bank will in all probability be subject.

The stocks at the West India dock warehouses are as follows: — Sugar, 12,846 hhds. 10,137 chests foreign, 8873 bags, East India; Cotton, 3291 bales, 49 bags; Pimento, 12 casks, 4548 bags; Cocoa, 1353 casks, 3440 bags; Rum, 19,094 puncheons, 1231 hhds.; Coffee, 9098 hhds. and tierces, 53,845 barrels and bags; Wine, 1312 pipes, 935 hhds.; Ginger, 59 casks, 4979 bags; Logwood, 5267 tons; Fustic, 1398 tons.

The total imports of West India produce in 1825 have been 10,931 casks, 7128 boxes and bags of Sugar; 2416 casks, 36,269 bags of Coffee; 1127 packages of Rum; 104 casks, 2077 bags of Cocoa; 2 casks, 2407 bags of Pimento; 90 casks, 2 bags of Ginger, and 747 casks of Molasses.

The imports of East India produce have been 18,874 packages Tea; 1329 ditto Coffee; 22,507 ditto Sugar; 6274 bags Cotton; 4712 chests Indigo; 2083 packages Rice; 4901 bags Pepper; 117 packages Cinnamon; 15 packages Cloves; 6869 ditto Ginger; 13,162 ditto Saltpetre; 2059 packages Piece Goods; 484 packages Silk, and 1010 packages Nankeens.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MARCH 20, TO APRIL 19, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ABRAHAMS, M. Hausel-street, oil-merchant (Norton, Whitecross-street
Ackers, M. Walham Green, cabinet maker (Jackson, Southwark
Ash, T. Birmingham, grocer (Hawkes
Barker, J. Clare Market, potatoe-dealer (Sherwood and Son, Canterbury-square
Baxter, M. Cambridge, livery-stable keeper (Edwards, Cambridge
Bray, J. London Wall, livery-stable keeper (Watson and Broughton, Falcon-square
Brealey, G. W. Aldersgate-street, linen-draper (Hewett, Tokenhouse-yard
own, J. Austin-
Cox, Cloak-l
Camelo, M. J. F Devonshire-street, merchant (Olbadeston and Murray
Carter, H. Portsea, druggist (Low
Cattle, J. A. Green Hamerton, scrivener (Ord and Pearson, York
Challenger, J. Margaret-street, pianoforte maker (Bishop, jun. Holborn Court
Chilcott, T. Lanternem, miller (Croft, Pont y pool
Chittenden, H. Ashford, carpenter (Jeffery, jun. Faversham
Chubb, W. Bristol, merchant (Haberfield
Cope, H. Gough-street, Gray's Inn-lane (Maitland, (Wine Office-court
Davis, J. Liverpool, ale and porter dealer (Garnett
Dixon, J. Little East heap, baker (Harmer, Hatton Garden
Dovey, S. and Cox, J. Church street, Soho, tailors (Maitland, Wine Office court
Drury, R. Shrewsbury, furrier (Edgerley
Dryden, B. Newcastle-on-Tyne, common-brewer (Hines, Durham
Feutum, J. Strand, shopkeeper (Dyke and Lock, Arundel-street
Finch, C. N. Old Cavendish street, wine-merchant (Huchinson, Furnival's Inn
Forsyth, P. and Bell, J. Berwick, drapers (Nicholas, Newcastle
Fry, R. sen. East-street, Hoxton, cheesemonger (Tate and Johnson, Copthall Buildings
Gardner, R. M'Murray, Deal, merchant (Simpson, Austin-friars
Gibbon, T. Warrington, grocer (Fitchett and Wagstaff
Godwin, W. Strand, bookseller (Greenhill, Great Carter-lane
Gough, E. Sedgley, nail factor (Robinson, Wolverhampton
Griffiths, J. Liverpool, grocer (Crewe
Haldy, J. F. and Norcott, W. Castle-street, Leicester-square, wine-merchants (Smyth, Red Lion-square
Harrison, J. Red Lion-street, trimming-manufacturer (Watson, Garrard street
Hawkes, A. St. Albans, shopkeeper (Alexander, Carey-street
Hawkes, J. Old Jewry, hardwareman (Sheppard & Co. Cloak-lane
Haylett, W. Hammersmith, victualler (Turner, Lincoln's Inn
Hedley, G. Strand, cheesemonger (Florence, Finsbury-square
Hood, J. jun. Deritend, grocer (James and Whitelock, Ely-place
Howes, W. jun. Robert's Terrace, oilman (Clutton and Carter, Hig
Hyde, J. W grocer (Oldbadeston and Murray, Fenchurch stree
Innell, C. Chalford, lothier (Long and Austin, Gray's
Knights, R. jun. Belvidere plac Southwark, corn-dealer (Whitehouse, Castle-st
Lacy, T. Basinghall street, Blackwell Hall facto (Borradaile and Ashmore, King's Arms Yard
Madge, J. Southampton, baker (Pepper
Mann, C. Birmingham, victualler (Dickon and Benso
Millward, R. Longnor, grocer (Kilmister and Challimore
Mills, J. St Clement's Church yard, stay-maker
Nairne, J H. Shepherdess place, City-road, brass-founder (Wright, Little Alie-street
Nicklin, E. Hulme, joiner (Appleby and Charnock
Pinck, J. Chichester, linen-draper (Jay and Byles, Gray's
Quicke, J. Portsea, musical instrument seller (Pollixfen, Portsea
Robinson, S. Fenchurch-street, stationer (Evitt and Rixon, Haydon square
Robinson, H T. Gun street, silk manufacturer (Prichard, New Bridge-stre
Ramsbottom, C. W. Clement's Lane, merchant (Blunt and Roy, Broad street
Runder, F. and Campbell, W. F Hatton Garden, jewellers (Robinson, Wallbrook
Smith, C. Cranbourne-street, Leicester-square (Arden, Clifford's Inn
Street, G. Dulwich, carpenter (Carlon, Marylebone
Sutton, R. Margaret-street, lour-deal (Lewis, Charlotte-street
Taylor, J. Little Pulteney street, chees uger (Gee, New North-street
Thompson, J. Cheltenham, victualler (Croad
Tomsey, J. Beaumont-street, grocer (Carlon, Maryle-
Truefitt, W. Wellington street (Dignam, Newman-street
Tuck, E. G. W. Edmonton, market-gardener (Pope, Bloomfield-street, Finsbury
Turner, R. Gerrard's hall Tavern, wine-merchant (Aspinell, Furnival's Inn
Wall, R. Brixton, wheelwright (Farden, New I
Ward, J. George and Vulture Tavern, merchant (Miller, New Inn
Washer, J. E. Bristol, tailor (Carey and Cr
Weaver, B. Francis-place, grocer (Tanner, New Basinghall street
Wigglesworth, G. Halifax, factor (Holroyd
Wilson, T. Barnsley, linen-manufacturer (Mence
Woart, W. Woolwich, baker (Fooks, Dartford

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Brown, cattle-dealer, Paisley
George Osborn, leather merchant and shoemaker, Glasgow
James Blair, merchant and watchmaker, Kilwinning
William Dobson and Co merchants and drysalters in Glasgow.
Samuel Farquharson, ironmonger, Cupar in Fife
Campbell Innes, soap boiler, Queensferry

DIVIDENDS.

ACKLAND, T. sen. Greenwich, May 7
Archer, J Gun street, May 7
Arndt, J. G. and Moessner, J. C. Coleman street, April 30
Banks, J. and Garrod, W. Beccles, May 6
Barter, J. Pool, April 19
Bates, T. Cushion-court, April 30
Bentham, T Chatham, May 10
Birch, W and C. Great Queen street, April 30
Brands, C. Jermyn street, April 23
Brandt, C. Jermyn street, April 16
Brown, S and Scott, T. H. St. Mary Hill, March 26
Brown, G. Regent street, May 10
Brown, J. Waterloo Wharf, April 19
Brown, C. Dundee, April 2
Browne, T Duke street, May 3
Buckland, F. Langley, May 7
Burbery, R. Coventry, April 16
Burnett, A. Lisle street, April 30
Byram, R and J. and J. New Year's Bridge, Yorkshire, April 14, May 5
Clark, M. Newmarket St. Mary, April 16
Collyer, R. Cheltenham, May 10
Cooke, J. Frome Selwood, April 30
Cooper G. Tutbury, April 27
Crawford, W. jun. Cheapside, May 7
Crisp, J. Pensenhall, Suffolk, April 18
Cuff, J Regent street, April 16
Cunningham, J. Birmingham, May 12
Dann, W. Bentham, F. and B. and Baikie, J. Chatham, April 19
Donkin, W. Newcastle on Tyne, April 27
Durham, J. Catherine street, Strand, May 7
Dyson, B. Doncaster, April 26
Ellis, H. Friston, April 30
Ellis, A. Hackney, April 19
Evans, P. Hungerford market, May 7
Felton, R. Laurence Pountney lane, April 16
Fleming, R. Great Yarmouth, April 19
Ford, H. Portsmouth, May 4
Foster, T Selby, April 20
Gerard, J. G. Basinghall street, April 30
Glover, J. Knostrop, May 4
Govett, R. and Leigh, J. Stringstone, April 26
Harrison, H. Southwark Bridge Wharf, April 16
Harvey, H. S Oxford street, April 21
Heath, W. T. Cushion court, April 16
Higgs, W. and Hodgson, H. Bristol, April 16
Hodge, H. Duval's lane, April 16
Hodges, J Aldgate, May 10
Honeyborne, J. Kingswinsford, April 18
Honeysett, W. Dalston, April 23
Hould S Laytonstone, May 7
Humphreys, J. Westbury, April 20
Humphreys, H Islington, May 7
Hurry, W. C. Mincing lane, May 7
Hutchins, G. Andover, May 10
Ivatts, J. Gerrard's Hall, April 23
Jackson, H. W. and Beaumont, W. W. Great East cheap, April 30
Jewson, J. C. High Holborn, April 23
Jones, R. Westbury Leigh, April 28
Kain, F. Fore street, Limehouse, April 12
Kealing, E Hanley, April 16
Kemp, T. Knaresborough, April 26
Knight, J. Burton under Needwood, April 26
Lambert, G Sloane street, May 3
Levy, S A Bucklersbury, April 26
Lowman, J. G. Crawford street, April 23
Lynn, T. Cornhill, May 7
M'Adam, W Leicester, May 5
Mackie, J Watling street, May 21
Macmillan, J. Liverpool, April 13
Martin, F Tewkesbury, May 9
May, N Stepney, April 30
Meek, J. and Gill, G. Liverpool, April 10
Marshall, P Scarborough, May 3
Melhuish, G. Crediton, May 4
Miles, R. London, May 10
Morton, P Salford, May 2
Morgan, P. & Strother, A Mir April 30
Mumford, E Liverpool, May 11
Nelson, J. Cheltenham, April 30
Nicholson, R Plymouth, April 16
Norton, D. S. Uxbridge, May 7
Ord, J. St. Paul's Church yard, April 30
Palyart, J. London street, April 26
Park, J. Tower Royal, May 3
Pinck, J. Chichester, May 14
Ploughman, H. Romsey, March 31
Powell, F. Forest Wharf, April 30
Price, J Little Malvern, April 26
Price, S. Trowbridge, April 30
Reynolds, J Swansea, April 18, 21
Richardson, W. Horncastle, May 10
Robinson, J Nicholas lane, April 16
Rooke, W. Noble street, April 25
Roughton, L. Noble street, May 3
Rose, T. Regent street, March 29, April 16
Rutt, N. Coleman street, April 16
Sargent, F. Marlborough place, April 12
Sharpe, W. Coleorton, May 10
Smith, E. and Sanderson, J. Howden, April 20
Smith, G Bishopsgate-without, May 7
Spencer, E Wells, April 25
Spencer, J. M. Chipping Wycombe, May 10
Spendelow, R. Drayton in Hales, May 2
Spurrier, J. Enfield Highway, May 7
Stevens, J. Newgate street, May 28
Stevens, J Abchurch lane, May 7
Stokes, T. sen. Welshpool, April 18
Sweet, G. Northtawton, May 3
Thompson, P and A. Tom's Coffee House, April 30
Thorpe, J. and Paul, W. Reddish Mills, May 2
Tuck, E G. W. Edmonton, April 30
Twaddle, W C. Hertford, April 16
Wad, D. P. Hatleigh, May 7
Watts, R. Laurence Pountney hill, April 19
Waylett, J. N. Fish street Hill, April 23
Welsh, T Great Tower street, May 10
Welsh, W Liverpool, May 11
Williams, R. Hampton Wick, April 23
R Tooley , May 7
Winch, B sen Hawkhurst, April 30
Wood, T. Birchin-lane, April 23
Woollett, J. Queen's Head Inn, Southwark, April 16
Worrall, W Liverpool, April 29
Wrathall, J. H. Southwark, April 16

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Hanoverian Subscription.—The London Committee, in aid of the subscription for the sufferers in the late inundations in Hanover, find it necessary still to solicit the contributions of the humane. The devastation was so extensive, and the pressing wants of the population so great, that in a letter to the Duke of York from his brother in Hanover, the latter trusts that the Committee will not relax its efforts; the population of the wasted districts being numerous and entirely destitute.

Newgate, April 5.—At this date the returns of the prison contained 447 prisoners, either convicted of or charged with crime. Of this aggregate 303 awaited their trials at the Sessions. There was only one charge of forgery, whereas at a corresponding Session (after the Lent vacation) a few years ago, there were 33 charged with this offence. A summary statement, descriptive of the various offences with which the prisoners severally stand charged, is as follows:—Burglary, 8—House-breaking, 2—Highway-robbery, 2—Stealing in a dwelling-house, 16—Forgery, 1—Cutting and maiming, 4—Horse-stealing, 2—Embezzling, 5—Sending a threatening letter to extort money, 2—Bigamy, 1—Stealing from the person, 34—Receiving stolen goods, 3—Fraud, 2—Attempting to commit a Burglary, 1—Selling counterfeit Coin, 6—Larcenies, 214—Total, 303——Of which number 236 are charged with crime committed in Middlesex, and 67 in the City of London.

Prisoners under Sentence of Death, 1—Respited during pleasure, 25—Transportation for Life, 32—For Fourteen Years, 8—For Seven Years, 51—For Felonies and Misdemeanors, 11—Whose judgments are respited, 8—Remanded, 1—Insane, 2—Committed under the Bankrupt Laws, 5—For removal to the House of Correction, 1—For trial at the Sessions, 303——Total, 447——Males, 317—Females, 130.

Tithes in London.—The Bill introduced

into Parliament, in behalf of the several parishes which have petitioned for relief, recites the Act of the 37th of Henry VIII. and the decree which was to have been enrolled in Chancery in pursuance thereof, and it states that the said decree does not appear to have been so enrolled. It also recites the Act of 22 and 23 of Charles II., which provides for the annual payment of certain fixed stipends in such parishes as were destroyed by the fire of London, and it then proceeds:—"And whereas tithes, or a sum of money in lieu of tithes, are levied, and paid, with great inequality, in the parishes not included in the last recited Act, and many disputes and suits at law and in equity have been produced thereby, &c. &c." The Bill then goes on to provide for the payment of fixed sums of money, to be paid in lieu of tithes, within the several parishes. A separate Bill has been introduced into Parliament, for the parish of St. Olave, Hart-street, inasmuch as the right of presentation to the living is vested in five inhabitants, in trust, for the benefit of the parishioners, and inasmuch as in this parish the Rev. Dr. Owen, the Rector, who receives a large stipend, may be considered as having received the living from the parishioners themselves. A further Bill is in progress for the parish of St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, where the Lord Bishop of Chester, who is Rector, has given his assent to a mutual arrangement for that purpose. Various other parishes, which have not yet felt the weight of the claim of 2s. 9d. in the pound, have not thought it necessary for the present to appeal to Parliament.

Mint Returns.—A return from the Mint states, that in 1823 there were 13,909lbs. 1 oz. 13 dwts. 17 grs. of gold imported, the value of which in money was £617,197. 1s. 9d. In 1824, there were 100,385 lbs. 7 oz. 1 dwt. 23 grs. imported, in value £4,609,516. 15s. 2d. The gold moneys coined were, in 1823, £755,748. 10s.; in 1824, £4,065,075.

Bills in Parliament.—The Bills before Parliament in this single session amount to 383! while those in 1793, 1794, 1795 and 1796, together made only 449. Of these, the Road Bills are 122; Bills for Railways, 30; Canals, 5; Bridges, 10; Navigations, 9; Docks, 10; Harbours, Piers, Quays, and Wharfs, 16. Improvement of towns, 44; Paving, 8; Gas and Lighting, 12; Water-works, 11; Churches, &c., 13; Gaols, 3; Markets, 4; Streets and Building, 3; and other circumstances connected with towns, 5. For the advancement of Agriculture, for Inclosures, 37; Embankments, 2; and Drainage, 5. Add to these 24 Bills for the regulation of Poor Rates, Tithes, Tolls, Town Dues, and Statute Labour; and two or three Bills for objects of minor concern; and, last of all, no less than 50 Trading and Speculating Companies which have come before Parliament for legislative sanction in one shape or other.

A public meeting was convened last month for petitioning for the repeal of the window tax, which, in consequence of the interference of the well known Crator Hunt, dispersed in an unlooked for manner, and the proposed object was not carried. The Society for the Suppression of Mendicity,—a meeting to petition against the Thames Quay,—and numerous other meetings for improvements and for charitable purposes, have taken place, which we have not room to enumerate in detail. We must not omit, however, that of the Mechanics' Institution in Spitalfields, at which the Marquis of Lansdown, H. Brougham, Esq. and G. Birkbeck, Esq. M.D. were appointed Patrons.—W. Bell, of Cheapside, R. Graham, of Artillery-lane, T. James, of Cheapside, and S. Smith, M.D. of Trinity-square, were appointed Vice Presidents.—Wm. Hall, J. Morrison, Wm. Banbury, and J. Balance, were appointed Trustees. J. Stranger, jun. Esq. Treasurer. W. Ellis, J. Buttress, and James Hill, Auditors. J. J. Downes, Secretary. After which a committee of 30 were appointed, of whom 20 were workmen, and 10 master manufacturers. It was then announced that on the first night of meeting the books contained the names of 281 members.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. S. Carr, M.A. to the Rectory of Little Eversden, vacant by the death of the Rev. Peter Heaton.—The Rev S. Lee, M.A. of Queen's College, Cambridge, Professor of Arabic in that University, to the Perpetual Curacy of Bilton with Harrogate.—The Rev. C. Turnor, M.A. to hold by dispensation the vicarage of Milton Ernest, Bedfordshire, with Wendover vicarage, Bucks.—The Rev. D. Hodgson, to the Rectory of East Woodhey, Hants, vacant by the death of the Hon. and Rev. G. Herbert.—The Rev. J. Sargeaunt, M.A. to the Vicarage of Dodington, in the diocese of Peterborough, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Satterthwaite.—The Rev. T. P. Percival, A.M. to the Rectory of Horseheath, Cambridgeshire.—The Rev. Mr. Oakley, to the valuable Stall of Wenlock Barns, in St. Paul's Cathedral, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. Parr.—The Rev. T. Howes, to the Rectory of Thorndon, in Suffolk.—The Rev. C. Taylor, D.D. Head Master of the

College School, Hereford, to the Chancellorship of that Diocese, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. Rudge, B.D.—The Rev. D. B. Lennard, A.B. to the Rectory of St. Michael at Plea, Norwich.—The Rev. W. C. Drew, A.B. to the Rectory of Sandringham, with Babingley annexed, Norfolk.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Charles Richard Vaughan, to be his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America.

The Right Hon. James Ochoncar, Lord Forbes, to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

Lieutenant General Sir William Clinton, G.C.B. to be Lieutenant General of the Ordnance.

Sir Thomas Cochrane, to be Governor of Newfoundland.

Sir R. Clayton, to be the British Consul at Nantes.

Captain.—R. Dundas, Esq. late Commander of the Rose, and appointed to the Dartmouth, in the West Indies.

Commander.—Lieutenant W. Nevill.

Lieutenants.—Messrs. Richard Napper, W. W. Oke, W. C. Simmonds, G. H. Smith, L. G. Carrington, J. W. Brown, W. Squire, C. Goldsmith, J. Truppo, H. Jeston, J. Howard Turner, H. Kitchen, J. Thompson, G. Hingston, R. Poole, W. Hewlett, J. H. R. Wilson, W. Griffin, S. Williams, W. G. Buchanan, G. R. Rosenberg, W. G. R. Elliott, T. Jones, J. Bradley, R. J. Langrishe, C. Blyth, W. Warren, Lord G. Paulet, W. D. Hedley, T. Hamilton, G. Snelle, A. Meheaux, R. Cotgrave, P. P. Wynn, A. J. Douglas, and G. E. Western.

NEW MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Wigan.—James Lindsey, of Balcarres, in the County of Fife, in the room of the Honourable James Lindsay, commonly called Lord Lindsay.

County of Berks.—Robert Palmer, esq. of Holme Park, in the room of the Hon. R. Neville, now Lord Braybrook.

Borough of Petersfield.—James Law Lushington, in the room of Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart.

City of Carlisle.—Sir Philip Musgrave, Bart. in the room of Sir James Graham, Bart. deceased.

Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness. John Hutton Cooper, esq. in the room of the Hon. J. H. Stanhope, deceased.

Birth.]—On the 22d instant, At Radcliffe Terrace, Mrs. Bushnan, widow of the late Lieut. John Bushnan, R.N. of a daughter.

Married.]—Mr. E. R. Cowie, of Nicholas Lane, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Martin Ready.—At Paddington Church, by the Rev. Basil Wood, Mr. E. Winckworth, to Louisa, daughter of J. Boyd, esq. of Maida-place.—At Stoke Church, next Guildford, G. Waugh, esq. of Guildford, to Mrs. Cooper.—Robert Dodgson, esq. of Upper Clapton, to Miss Smith.—At St. Pancras Church, Mr. J. Rolph of Billericay, to Jemima, daur. of Rev. W. Hopwood, of Turnham Green.—Mr. Alexander Hall, of the Borough, to Miss Newton, only daughter of Mr. William Newton, of Wandsworth.—At Clapham, James Ebenezer, eldest son of J. E. Saunders, esq. to Harriet, third daughter of John Farley, esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, Lieut. Parlby, R. N., to Miss S. S. Holland, late of Brompton.—At St. George's Hanover-square, F. H. Fawkes, esq. of Hawksworth Hall, to Elizabeth Butler, only child of the late Hon. and Rev. Pierce Butler. — At St. James's Church, Charles Ross, Esq. M. P. to Lady Mary Cornwallis.—At St. Marylebone Church, J. J. Carr, Esq. of Blackheath, to H. Catherine, fourth daughter of S. W. Sweet, esq.

Died.]—At Acton, Elizabeth, wife of Robert Adair, esq.—At his house in the Commercial-road, Mr. J. Gower.—At his house in Fitzroy-square, William Page, esq.—Susanna, wife of Mr. R. Burton, of Tottenham-court-road.—Anne, wife of Mr. J. Johnson, of Salisbury-street.—At his father's house, in Upper Bedford-place, Esme, eldest son of Thomas Clarke, esq.—At Woburn Farm, near Chertsey, Charlotte, wife of Vice-Admiral Stirling.—In Tyndale-place, Islington, Mrs. Allnutt, relict of the late Henry Allnutt, esq. of High Wycomb.—At his house in Great Cumberland-street, Nicholas Pearse, esq. —At Hampton Court Palace, the Lady Elizabeth Seymour.—At her house in Camberwell-grove, Mrs. Kemble. — In Fleet-street, the Rev. John Pridden, M.A.—At Kingston-upon-Thames, Charles Jemmett, esq., 72.—At Chertsey, Mrs. Parvin, —At his house in Norwood, J. W. Dobbs, esq.—At his house, Newington-place, Kennington, Wm. Henderson, esq.—At Puttenham Priory, Surrey, Mary, widow of the late Admiral Cornish.—At Hammersmith, the Rev. Hugh Taylor, B.A.—William Child, esq. of Clapham Common. —Mary, wife of Charles Widder, esq. of Champion Hill, Camberwell.—At Wimbledon House, Samuel Marryat, jun. esq.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

SIR J. GRAHAM, M. P.

Died in Portland-place, last month, Sir James Graham, Bart. of Kirkstall, Yorkshire, in his 72d year. Sir James was Member of Parliament for Carlisle. There had been a visible decline in his health for a year before his decease; but a relaxation from his usual attendance on public business, and the renovating breezes of Brighton, were thought to have operated so far favourably as to allay all apprehension of immediate danger. This, we believe, was also his own opinion, as in a letter written from Brighton he expressed himself with great cheerfulness, and described his health as much improved. The character of Sir James Graham, public or private, was as much above the compass of hasty panegyric, as it was above selfishness and hypocrisy. He was an active and useful public man in forwarding all the improvements of the country; honest and frank, and at all times ready to promote the well-being of the community. Though occupying station which often (we had nearly said necessarily) calls forth the rancour of party hostility, yet he had not, perhaps, a real enemy. In every relation of life he was exemplary. As a public servant, discharging the duties of a voluntary and honorary trust, he was ever ready with advice and assistance. He never stopped to inquire to what party the applicant belonged; to require his aid in a just cause was to obtain it. Every improvement of the City of Carlisle received his commendation, and called forth his pecuniary aid; the public charities liberally partook of his bounty: he neglected nothing, calculated to promote the welfare of his native county. Sir James was the second son of Thomas Graham, Esquire, of Edmond Castle, near Carlisle, and born at that place, on the 18th of November, 1753. He was created a Baronet in October 1808. In June 1781, he married Anne, only daughter of the Rev. Thomas Moore, of Kirkstall, (sole heiress of her only brother, Major Thomas Moore, of the 4th regiment of cavalry, who died, unmarried, in 1784,) heir-general of the family of Arthington of Arthington in the county of York, and also one of the co-heiresses of the family of Sandford (a very ancient family, who may be traced to the reign of King John, and who were formerly of Sandford-upon-Eden, county of Westmoreland), by whom he had issue three sons and two daughters, of whom one son and one daughter alone survive: Sandford, who succeeds to the title, &c.; and the Lady of Colonel Dalrymple, M. P. for Appleby. Lady Graham died about three years ago.

WILLIAM OWEN, ESQ. R. A.

This distinguished artist died on Friday the 11th of March, after a protracted illness of nearly six years; he was hurried out of the world by having laudanum administered to him in mistake for other medicine. Mr. Owen was a native of Wales, and came to London with the late Richard P. Knight, Esq. who but lately preceded his friend to "the undiscovered country from whose bourn no traveller returns." The professional character of Mr. Owen merits a more ample testimony than this brief notice. The eminence which he attained in his profession was the natural result of his unwearied diligence, as he always endeavoured to do his best. As a portrait painter he was of the first class. That he did not approach Reynolds he always acknowledged with the modesty that ever accompanies true genius: that he rivalled him in some respects, may be admitted. His style was bold and vigorous, his arrangements often happy, and his eye for colour excellent. His accompaniments generally display the hand of a master; but his drawing was feeble when employed upon the heads and hands. That he did not succeed in displaying the graces of female expression must be attributed to this deficiency. In his academic duties he was greatly respected; and beloved by the students for the liberal manner in which he communicated his advice. Many of his numerous unfinished portraits, Mr. Leahy, who occupies his painting rooms, has been employed in completing. He has left a widow and an only son, the Rev. William Owen, to deplore his loss. Mr. Owen was originally a pupil of Catton's, the R. A. and distinguished as a coach painter. His funeral was a private one, though attended by the President of the Academy, and by the old friends of the deceased, Westmacott, Phillips, and Thompson.

THE HON. LADY JERNINGHAM.

At her house in Bolton Row, Lady Jerningham. She was the eldest daughter of Henry eleventh Viscount Dillon, by his wife Lady Charlotte Lee, daughter of George Earl of Lichfield, and granddaughter of Lady Charlotte Fitzroy, daughter of King Charles II. She married, in 1767, Sir William Jerningham, Bart. of Costessy, in Norfolk, who was the representative of one of the few remaining families of English gentry prior in date to the Conquest, and was descended on his mother's side from King Edward III. Sir William

died in 1809, leaving by his widow, the present Viscount Stafford, and Lady Bedingfield, besides two sons, since cut off in the flower of their age; William, who signalised himself by his distinguished bravery in the Austrian service; and Edward, an English barrister, and Secretary of the late British Catholic Board, whose memory is affectionately cherished by all who knew him, and whose death was an irreparable loss to the members of his communion. This venerable lady had been declining in health for the last twelve months, and breathed her last without a struggle, at the age of 77. Her dignified person, courteous manners, and undissembled piety, had long rendered her an object of veneration and respect to the friends of the family, and to the numerous individuals who participated in its hospitality.

MORLEY SAUNDERS, ESQ.

After a short, but severe illness, at his seat, Saunders Grove, county Wicklow, Morley Saunders, Esq. eminently distinguished through life for his benevolent disposition, affable and accomplished manners, and faithful discharge of every relative duty; the affliction of his family, the heartfelt sorrow of his friends, and the unfeigned regret of his tenantry and domestics, all evince the severity of the loss which they have sustained—a loss which his native country, to which he was ardently attached, but more particularly the neighbourhood in which he constantly resided, must long sensibly feel and sincerely lament. Equally estimable in his public, as in his private character, both as a resident landed proprietor, and an original member of the Farming Society of Ireland, he incessantly laboured to promote its best interests and prosperity. As an upright and intelligent magistrate, an active and a humane commanding officer of yeomanry, he had the gratification always successfully to enforce, throughout an extensive district, even during the most critical, and eventful period in the history of this country—a due submission, and obedience to the laws, thereby protecting at once the persons as well as the properties of the peaceable and the loyal—repressing and checking the efforts of the turbulent and the disaffected—and thus essentially contributing to the maintenance and support of public confidence, private security, and general tranquillity; while, at the same time, his benevolent though unostentatious exertions, to ameliorate the condition of the poor—to increase their comforts—to alleviate their wants—and to impart happiness to all around him, were equally meritorious and unceasing; leaving, in these respects, an example deserving of imitation by many landed proprietors in Ireland; to each of whom it might be safely said,—"Go thou, and do likewise."

SIR T. F. HEATHCOTE.

At Hursley Lodge, Sir T. F. Heathcote, bart. He had suffered under an internal complaint for some years, but so little did he think he was near his end, that he did not send for medical advice till the day before, when Mr. Wickham, his house-surgeon, found him so dangerously ill, that knowing that Sir Astley Cooper was coming from London to see a lady near, he prevailed on him to go and see Sir Thomas Heathcote also. Sir Astley thought him in imminent danger, and so it proved, as he did not survive twenty-four hours after. Sir Thomas was a widower, having married a Miss Freeman, a Gloucestershire heiress, who died without issue some years since. Sir Thomas sat in Parliament both for Bletchingley and Hampshire, but retired from representing the latter at the last election. He brought up a young man, the son of his steward, who is now one of the Fellows of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; who, together with his brother, the Rev. S. Heathcote, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Lovell, were, it is said, appointed the executors. The entailed property devolves on William, the only child of the late Rev. Wm. Heathcote, who married a daughter of the late Mr. Bigg Wither, of Marydown, near Basingstoke, Hants; he is now, therefore, by the death of his uncle, Sir Wm. Heathcote, Bart., of Hursley Park. Morden, or Murden, is the name of the manor; it was once the property of Richard Cromwell, eldest son of the Protector, who obtained it by marriage.

ALEXANDER TILLOCH, LL.D.

At Islington, Jan. 26, Alexander Tilloch, LL.D. M.R.I.A. M.R.A.S. Munich, M. G. S. M. A. S. S. S. A. Edinburgh and Perth, M.S.E.I.N. of France, &c. &c. He was a native of Glasgow, and born 28th Feb. 1759. His father, Mr. John Tilloch, filled the office of magistrate for many years. Alexander, being designed for business, received in the place of his nativity, an education which in Scotland is so much more accessible than in England. His habits were sedate and thoughtful, apparently arising from a conviction that he knew but little, and had much to learn. On leaving school he was taken to his intended occupation; but as his intellectual powers began to expand themselves, his views became more elevated than to any object which a tobacco-warehouse could supply, and his mental energies soon rose above the mere manufacturing of an

Indian weed. Ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, and sanguine in his expectations, the occult sciences, in early life, at one time attracted much of his attention; and when animal magnetism was introduced into this country, its novelty and charms were not without their influence on his youthful mind. The magic, however, of this delusive science soon ceased to operate; yet judicial astrology he was never disposed to treat with sovereign contempt! Among the various branches of science and the mechanic arts, literature was that which chiefly struck his attention; and though totally uninstructed, he soon conceived that the mode of printing, then in constant practice, was susceptible of considerable improvement. He accordingly hit upon the expedient, when the page was set up in type, of taking off an impression in some soft substance, in its comparatively fluid state, that would harden when exposed to the action of fire, and thus become a mould to receive the metal when in a state of fusion, and form a plate every way correspondent to the page whence the first impression was received. This with him laid the foundation of the stereotype printing. He began his experiments in 1781, and in 1782 having brought his plates to a state of comparative perfection, flattered himself with many advantages which would result from his successful efforts. As he was not bred a printer himself, he had recourse to Mr. Foulis, printer to the University of Glasgow, to whom he applied for types to make an experiment in the new process: the experiment succeeded, and Mr. Foulis, who was a very ingenious man, became so convinced of its practicability and excellence, that he entered into partnership with him in order to carry it on. They took out patents in both England and Scotland, and printed several small volumes from stereotype plates, the impressions of which were sold to the booksellers without any intimation of their being printed out of the common way. A few years afterwards Dr. Tilloch discovered that although he had invented stereotype printing, yet he was but a second inventor, and that the art had been exercised by a Mr. Ged of Edinburgh, jeweller, nearly fifty years before. It appears, from some circumstances which transpired at the Society of Arts at the Adelphi, some years afterwards, that Earl Stanhope was indebted to Dr. Tilloch for much of his knowledge in the process of making stereotype plates. He now entered into the tobacco business, in conjunction with his brother and brother-in-law; but not finding it answer their expectation, it was finally abandoned. From this he turned his attention to printing, and, either singly or in partnership, carried on this trade for some time in his native city. Prior to this period of his life, he married. In the year 1783 his wife was taken from him by death, from which time his days were spent in widowhood. The fruit of this union was one daughter, who still survives, and is the wife of Mr. Galt, a gentleman who has attained distinction among the writers of the day, as the author of several acknowledged works, and from whose pen have emanated the well-known novels, "The Spae Wife," "Ringan Gilhaise," and other ingenious compositions of the same class. In the year 1787 Dr. T. came to the British metropolis, where he spent the remainder of his days. In 1789, in connexion with others, he purchased the "Star," a daily evening paper, of which he immediately became the editor, and continued so until within four years of his death, when bodily infirmities, and various engagements, compelled him to relinquish its management altogether. Being forcibly struck, soon after his arrival in London, with the vast number of executions that took place for forgery, Dr. Tilloch, after some time, began to devise means for the prevention of the crime; and in 1790 he made a proposal to the British ministry to that effect. His scheme, however, meeting with an unfavourable reception at home, he offered his invention to the Commission d'Assignats at Paris, where its merits were very differently appreciated; but the political contentions of the time caused considerable delay in the negotiation. However, in 1792, L'Amour, from the French authorities, waited on him, and they consulted together on the subject. On his return to Paris, some French artists were employed to make copies of Dr. Tilloch's plan; but in this they were finally unsuccessful, though their endeavours caused an additional delay. The commencement of the war in the beginning of 1793 caused a still greater interruption; but so anxious were the French Commissioners d'Assignats to avail themselves of Dr. Tilloch's invention, that L'Amour was directed to release some English smugglers, and to give them their vessel, on condition that, on returning to England, they would communicate to Dr. Tilloch a proposal for him to come to the continent, and impart his secret, offering him a handsome remuneration. By this time, however, the treasonable correspondence bill having passed into a law, he prudently declined all further intercourse with the French authorities on the subject. Seeing with regret that there was but one periodical

in London* in which the man of Science could embody his own discoveries, or become acquainted with those of others, he established the Philosophical Magazine. The first number appeared in June 1797, from which time to the present it continued without interruption, and with a degree of respectability highly creditable to the heads and hands that have conducted it. During the early periods of its existence, Dr. Tilloch was the sole proprietor, and such he continued until about four years since, when the name of Richard Taylor, F.L.S. was added to his own as joint proprietor. During the whole of this long period, this work was almost exclusively under Dr. Tilloch's management, nor did he wholly relinquish its superintendence, until he was compelled by those debilities of nature which terminated in his death. But amidst these various avocations and duties, Dr. Tilloch found time to turn his attention to subjects of theology. In the Star, during the early years that it was under his management, he published numerous essays and dissertations on the Prophecies, some of which were on detached points, and others in continuation of the same train of thought and argumentation. These compositions were afterwards collected together by a gentleman in the North, and published in a volume, under the name of "Biblicus." In the year 1823, Dr. Tilloch published in one volume, octavo, "Dissertations introductory to the Study and Right Understanding of the Language, Structure, and Contents of the Apocalypse." In his religious views Dr. Tilloch was what in general estimation would be deemed somewhat singular, as his opinions were generally understood to be of the Sandemanian kind. The few with whom he associated, assume no other name than that of Christian Dissenters. They are "slaves to no sect," and can scarcely be said to make an avowal of any theological creed. They profess to conduct themselves according to the directions of scripture; and for the government of their little body appoint two elders, who are elected to their office, but who have no other remuneration than the affection and respect of a grateful people. Of Dr. Tilloch's uniformly virtuous and amiable character, it is scarcely possible to speak too highly. From the year 1789 his name has constantly been before the public; but through this long march of thirty-six years, it never contracted a single stain. He was a member of several useful literary bodies, and in the Society of Arts he took a distinguished lead; its records witnessing so many valuable propositions and plans, determining in practical benefit, which proceeded from him. As an antiquary and virtuoso, he possessed taste, judgment, and industry, and has left behind him a valuable collection of coins, medals, manuscripts, obsolete and unique publications, &c. "About twenty years since, he was proposed by the late Dr. Garthshore, at whose *conversaziones* I have met him," says a friend writing of him, "as a member of the Royal Society, but it was intimated from some quarter that he would be *black-balled*, should he persist in the ballot. The reason assigned was, *not his want of talent, genius, science, or moral excellences*, but his being a proprietor of a newspaper, and the editor of a periodical publication !! He therefore withdrew his name; for in that society, if once rejected, there can be no admission afterwards, though, if withdrawn after proposal, this would not militate against his future election. The narrowness of this contemptible policy must be obvious to every impartial mind. Had he been admitted into that society, he would have been a more efficient associate than nine-tenths of its members were, and an honour to the body itself as far as science is its object—and what other object should it have? The steam-engine was another subject to which Dr. Tilloch devoted his comprehensive mind, and we have the best reasons for stating that the improvements made on this useful and mighty machine, which goes under the name of Woolf's engine, were suggested and matured principally by Dr. Tilloch; nor did even age or sickness prevent his labouring in order to render the steam-engine still more complete; for, among the list of new patents, we find one dated the 11th of January last, only fifteen days before his death, "To Alexander Tilloch, of Islington, Doctor of Laws, for his invention or discovery of an improvement in the steam-engine, or in the apparatus connected therewith, and also applicable to other useful purposes." Dr. Tilloch was somewhat of a connoisseur; he has left a few good pictures, a valuable, though not large collection of medals, an excellent library, and several articles which exhibit a fine taste; the library and medals will be sold, and are well worthy the attention of the public.

* Nicholson's Philosophical Journal, which subsequently merged into Dr. Tilloch's Magazine.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hockliffe, T. T. Smith, esq. to Miss E. Gilpin—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. J. Sharland to Miss Millard.

Died.] At Bradford, Mrs. Matthiason—Mrs. Abbey—At Wooburn, Mr. Lord—At Westoning, Mr. B. Wilkins.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. G. May to Miss E. Draper—Mr. J. Truss to Miss E. Keep—Mr. B. Dunn to Miss M. A. Poole—At Wantage, Mr. F. Stevenson to Miss J. Lovesey.

Died.] At Slough, Mr. E. Doane—At Eton, Mr. Hawkes—At Calcot Park, J. Sperling, esq.—At Wallingford, Mr. Rathill—At Aston Tirrold, the Rev. R. Fuller.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] W. Gee, esq. of Olney, to Miss S. Page.

Died.] At Amersham, Mr. G. Rangecroft—At Bierton, the Rev. T. Oddie—At Olney, T. Talbot, esq.—Mrs. M. Palmer—Mrs. A. Hardwick—Miss J. Dumville—At Upton, Mrs. Newport—At Aylesbury, Mr. H. Sherriff—Mr. C. Whitehall—At Stoney Stratford, Mr. G. May—At Chesham, the Rev. J. Fuller.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A meeting, which was numerously attended, was held in Cambridge last month, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted in petitioning the House of Commons against the proposed alteration of the corn laws. It was resolved unanimously, "That petitions be immediately prepared and sent from every village in the county, against any alteration in the corn laws, and that the County Members be requested to present the same."—The petitions contained other resolutions and obvious reasons against the proposed alteration, as being fatal to the interests of the farmers in the first instance, and consequently to the country at large.

Died.] At Stag's Holt, near March, Mr. S. Goodman.

CHESHIRE.

A meeting of the Committee of the Macclesfield Canal was held at the Hotel, Macclesfield, lately, for the purpose of receiving the report of Mr. Telford, as to the paramount advantage of a Rail-road or Canal, when Mr. T. most unequivocally declared in favour of the latter. The surveys and other necessary arrangements are in a state of forwardness; and as no opposition is anticipated, little remains to be done but to get it passed through Parliament next Session as rapidly as possible.

Married.] At Barrow, C. S. Clark, esq. to Miss C. Massy—At Chester, Mr. J. Chamberlaine to Miss M. Wynne—At Waverton, the Rev. W. Elwood to Miss E. Chrers—Mr. S. Worthen, of Sandford, to Miss A. Skeen—At Davenham, Mr. T. Rocket to Miss E. Darlington—At Everton, H. Crouchley, jun. esq. to Miss Harvey—At Knutsford, Mr. P. Hewett to Miss M. Arden—At Cheadle, R. Buckley, esq. to Miss M. Newton—At Eccles, Mr. O. Davis to Miss H. E. Jones—At Tarporley, Mr. W. Young to Mrs. M. Dimelo—Mr. J. Dale, of Asterbury, to Miss Walker—At Overton, Mr. E. Snelson to Miss M. Briscoe.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. G. Truss—Mrs. Morgan—Mr. Hughs—Mr. R. Gamon—Mrs. Walker—Mrs. Connah—At Preston Brook, Mrs. Amery—At Henderton Lodge, T. Podmore, esq.—At Over-legh, Capt. Taylor—At Church Hill, near Over, Mr. T. Gresty—Near Congleton, Mr. J. Hankinson,—At Toft Lane, near Knutsford, Mr. G. Shackerley—At Nantwich, W. Cliffe, esq.—Mr. W. Betteley—J. Pratchett, esq.—At Wheelock House, Sandbach, Mrs. M. Williams—At Runcorn, Mrs. Rigby—At Dodleston, Mr. Denson.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Merther, Cornwall, Mr. J. Mitchel to Miss A. James—At Poughill, Mr. J. Watts to Miss Minnes—At Mylor, Mr. H. Hooking to Miss J. Cloake—Lieut. P. Croke to Miss Smith, of Falmouth—John Gurney, esq. of Trevoyas, to Miss A. Hugoe.

Died.] At Bellevue, near Penryn, Mr. B. Barwiss—At Penzance, J. Tremenheare, esq.—At the Abbey, Penzance, Mrs. C. Borlase, 88—At Bodmin, Mr. T. Gatty—At St. Thomas by Launceston, Mr. W. Burt—At Merafield, near Torpoint, Capt. Autridge, R. N.

CUMBERLAND.

A general meeting of the Carlisle Mechanics Institution was lately held, and a very satisfactory report of the proceedings of the Institute read to the members. The Library already contains upwards of 450 volumes, which have chiefly been purchased with the sums collected as subscriptions, &c. Messrs. W. Halton, J. Dixon, Rothwell, G. Cowen, Sheffield, &c. severally spoke at considerable length on the increasing success of the Institution, and the beneficial effects likely to accrue to the members by the careful perusal of those scientific works which had been selected for their use.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. P. Banks to Miss M. Bustin—Mr. T. Wales to Miss M. Milbourn—Mr. J. Reay to Miss E. Tennant—Mr. J. Brown to Miss J. Blacklock—Mr. B. M'Gench to Miss M. Moscrops—At Penrith, Mr. Z. Young to Miss M. Butterworth—At Kirklinton, Mr. D. Latimer to Miss Moody—At Sebergham, G. Dodd, esq. to Miss E. Jefferson, of Bulmanhill.

Died.] At Burgh by Sands, Mr. W. Hodgson—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Brocklebank—Mr. W. Bacon—Mrs. E. Sanderson—Mr. T. Host—Capt. W. Holmes—Mrs. Shortwell—Mrs. Temple—At Lorton, Mrs. Fletcher—At Mains, near Wigton, Mr. Kay—At Carlisle, Col. J. Hodgson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashborne, Mr. H. Hollis to Miss S. Frith—The Rev. A. A. Barker, of Baslow, to Miss S. Stanley—Mr. R. P. Cowlishaw to Miss E. Woolley.

Died.] At Bakewell, Mr. R. G. Birds—At Chesterton, the Rev. R. G. Robinson, LL.B.—At Chesterfield, Mr. R. M. Browne—At Derby, Mrs. Marsh—Mrs. Fletcher—J. Gould, esq. of Pilsbury—Mr. J. Lingard, of Blackwell, near Buxton—Mrs. Dakin, of Fairfield, near Buxton.

DEVONSHIRE.

A meeting was lately held at Plymouth Guildhall, for the purpose of establishing, within that port, a Branch Society to the Royal National Institution in London "for Preservation of Life from Shipwreck," established in March 1824, under the patronage of his Majesty, the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops and Bishops, Ministers of State, and nobility and gentry. The Port-Admiral, Sir James Saumarez, being voted to the chair, read a letter from the parent institution, stating that as many dreadful shipwrecks had happened at Plymouth, the managers were desirous of establishing a Branch Society there, and requesting him to convene a meeting with that view. The resolutions proposed and carried were in favour of the measure.

A very singular and rare gold coin of Richard the Third, in fine preservation, was lately discovered at an ancient house in Devon, and which was unknown by the late Mr. Ruding, the celebrated writer on British coins, and hitherto not described in Medallic History; the piece is very similar to, and the full size of, K. Richard's Angel, but the R. in the last syllable of his name is entirely omitted, and the letters misplaced in the last word on the reverse; there is also an abridgement different from the Angels that have been described in historical accounts; the legends are as follow, viz.

Obverse.—RICAD DI GRA X REX X ANGL. Z FRANC.

Reverse.—PER CRUCE X TUA X SALVA NOS XPC X REDEMT.

This curious coin is now in the possession of Mr. S. Woolmer, of Exeter.

Married.] At Ashburton, Mr. Barons to Miss Lloyd—At Plymouth, H. Hawkes, esq. to Miss L. Collins—Mr. W. Clatworthy to Miss Chegwin—At Bradstone, near Tavistock, Mr. J. Thurle, of Buckfastleigh, to Miss E. L. Jeffrey—The Rev. C. Gribble, of Brounton, near Barnstaple, to Miss A. Cox—At Teignmouth, W. Creak, esq. to Miss J. Havelock—At Newton Ferrers, P. Perring, esq. to Miss F. M. Rae—At Stonehouse Chapel, Lieut. A. Sharpin to Miss E. L. Basden—At Dawlish, the Rev. T. Collett to Miss F. Knighton.

Died.] The Rev. W. H. Cohorn, of Cohorn House—At Dawlish, Capt. J. Nash—At Dartmouth, R. Harris, esq.—Miss S. Nix, of Silverton—At Plymouth, S. White, esq. 99—At Upland House, Plymouth, J. Smith, esq.—At Exeter, R. Collings, esq.—At Chudleigh, the Hon. Miss E. Lawless, daughter of Lord Cloncurry.

DORSETSHIRE.

A Lecture on Pneumatics was lately delivered at the Yeovil Literary and Philosophical Society, by the Rev. D. Hughes, to a numerous assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who were highly pleased with the experiments performed with the air pump, elucidating the material substance, the spring and pressure of the air, the nature of the diving-bell, the Torricellian vacuum. Like several other new societies, this exhibits a promising aspect for promoting knowledge.

Married.] At Dorchester, the Rev. J. Durrant to Miss A. Hazard—At Sherborne, Mr. T. Johns to Miss A. Minific.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. S. Penny—Mrs. Walters—At Bridport, S. Best, the Prophet—At Yeovile, Mrs. Trent—At Dorchester, Mrs. Fisher—At Stalbridge, Mr. T. Skinner—At Port, E. Allen, esq.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Durham, T. George, esq. to Miss A. Chisman—Mr. T. Cook, of Houghton-le-Spring, to Miss J. Bennet—At Sunderland, the Rev. J. Dawson to Miss J. Willy—Mr. W. Nailor to Miss M. Biddle—At Kirklington, Mr. D. Latimer to Miss Moody—At Gateshead, Mr. G. Suttou to Miss M. Waton.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mr. R. Young—Mrs. Rutter—Mrs. J. Wood—Mr. W. Arlott—Mr. G. Fenwick—Mrs. D. Syle—Mrs. R. Parkin—Mrs. M. M'Kenzie—At Stockton, J. Crowe, esq.—Mr. P. Garret—Mrs. A. Tinkler.

ESSEX.

The Colchester Literary Society's Museum has been enriched by the following donations:—A valuable collection of Fossils, comprising a variety of minerals, zoophytes, and fossil shells; also several beautiful specimens of recent shells; by George Savill, Esq. the Vice-Patron of the Society.—A section of Strata passed through in boring for water in West-street, Harwich, 350 feet from the surface; a section of Strata to the second bed of Rock Salt at Witton, near Northwich, Cheshire; a specimen of a singular variety of the Pinna Marina; and two specimens of the Lepas Anatifera; by Mr. I. Deck, of Harwich.

Married.] At Great Dunmow, C. F. Naegell, esq. to Miss M. B. Richardson—J. Tyler, esq. of Ricabridge, Havering, to Miss M. S. Turner—At Woodford, T. Chapman, esq. to Miss M. L. Hanson—At Kelvedon, Mr. J. Hubbard to Mrs. Livermore—Mr. G. Attridge to Miss M. A. Darby—At East Bergholt, the Rev. W. Trollope to Miss S. Clarke—At Walthamstow, the Rev. A. F. Lloyd to Miss H. Forster.

Died.] At Brightlingsea, Mr. T. Jeffries—At Dedham, Mr. J. Hitchcock—At Great Bentley, Mr. R. Heckford—At Bawdsey, Mrs. S. Lackford—At Little Hallingbury, the Rev. S. Horsley—At Prittlewell, Capt. J. Bullock—At Hatfield Peverill, J. Rush, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Tewkesbury, Mr. W. Ricketts to Miss E. Williams—Mr. A. Estlin to Miss L. M. Senior—At Hawkesbury, Mr. Buckwell to Miss Frankcome—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. F. Bedwell to Miss M. Bubb—At Gloucester, Mr. S. Fryzer to Miss J. Wickes—Mr. J. Morris, of Prestbury, to Miss M. Abbey—At Awre, G. Williams, of Watton, to Miss E. W. Wait—At Stroud, Mr. J. Partridge to Mrs. Hill.

Chf

At Elmstree, Tetbury, Mr. W. Brookes—W. Kimber, esq. of North Cerney—At Frampton-on-Severn, Mrs. Earl—At Watton, E. C. Hopkinson, esq.—At Minchinhampton, J. Mill, esq.—At Cirencester, Mrs. Gregory—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Miller—At Yate, Mr. T. May—At Stow-on-the-Wold, Mrs. Archer—At Didbrook, Mr. M. Ally—At Tewkesbury, Mrs. Dumble—At West End House, Wickwar, the Rev. W. Summers.

HAMPSHIRE.

There are two plans proposed for the Ship Canal from London to Langstone harbour, one by Mr. Cundy, architect to Lord Grosvenor; the other by Mr. Elms. The shortest route is from Deptford, by Tooting, to near Horsham, and then to Arundel by the present Portsmouth and Arun Canal to Langstone harbour.—The Canal to be thirty feet deep and 150 wide. The East India Company are said to be favourable to this Canal.

Married.] At Portsmorth, F. Baring, esq. to Miss Grey—At Andover, Mr. J. Windover to Miss A. Taplin—At Winchester, Mr. Ewens to Miss E. Houghton—At Southampton, Mr. J. Gasor to Miss E. Sanford, Mr. A. Hill to Miss M. Burrough.

Died.] At Winchester, C. P. Hamilton, esq.—Mr. H. Bishop—Mrs. Morrell—At Ashley, Mrs. Randall—At Avon, near Christ Church, Mrs. Groves—At Christ Church, Mr. J. Pillgrem—Mr. W. C. Smith—At Alresford, Mrs. Dancaster—J. Lace, esq. of Stoneham Park—At Durley, Mr. J. Mears—At Southampton, Mr. H. B. Hopkins—Mrs. E. Alder—W. Ramsden, esq.—At Fawley, Mr. T. Mundy—At West Tytherly Farm, Mrs. T. Galton—At Romsey, Mrs. Hamley.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Died. At Birchen, near Leominster, T. Smith, esq.—At Ross, Mr. J. Edwards—Mr. Seir, of Overton, near Ross, 103—At Ledbury, Mr. C. Merrick—Mr. J. Powell—At Leominster, Mr. J. Southall.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Little Gaddesdon, W. N. Franklyn, esq. to Miss M. A. Buckingham.

Died.] At Hadham Palace, R. Jacob, esq.—T. Hankin, esq. of Stanstead—Miss C. Baskerfeild, of St. Alban's—At Pembridge Lane, Mrs. Lucas, 105—At Hitchin, J. Field, esq.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. W. Edwards to Miss A. Brewtland.

Died.] At Bluntisham, Mr. T. Watts — At Wansford Inn, the Hon. Caroline Talmash.

KENT.

The discovery in Rochester Cathedral (see our Number for March, p. 142,) which appears to be the tomb of John de Shepey, has excited great interest among antiquaries. This John de Shepey was prior to the convent of St. Benedict, at Rochester, in the year 1333. In 1334 he caused the tower of the convent to be raised higher, and roofed with lead, and built a new refectory for the monks, for which he received 100 marcs; he also repaired the interior of the convent, and beautified the shrines of St. Michael, and several other saints, at a great expense. On the 27th December, 1352, he was elected Bishop of Rochester, by papal bull (having been nominated to the See by the King's recommendation), and was consecrated at the priory of St. Mary Overy, by the Bishop of Winchester. In 1356, he was appointed Chancellor of England, and he executed that office for two years, when he was constituted Lord Treasurer, which office he held till his death, which happened at Lambeth in 1360. He was buried in Rochester Cathedral, and his portraiture painted on the wall over his place of burial. He was very much esteemed, and had the character of being well skilled both in science and literature.

Married.] At Herne, Mr. E. Tiddeman to Miss M. Terry—At Folkstone, Mr. D. Dawkins to Miss A. Pilcher — Mr. W. Claringbould to Mrs. J. Wraith—At St. Lawrence, Thanet, Mr. G. Izzard to Miss S. Fox—At Canterbury, Mr. W. Wildish to Miss H. Bromby—At St. Peter's, Thanet, Mr. Lucas to Miss Hills—At Chatham, Mr. J. Cruttenden to Miss B. Davis.

Died.] At Howfield, Mr. H. Mount—At Folkstone, Mrs. Norman—Miss Squire—Mrs. Harris—At Summerhill, Harbledown, Mrs. Tempest—At Herne Bay, Mr. Larkin—At Tynham, Mr. T. Tress—At Canterbury, Mrs. Barker—Mrs. Hammond—Mrs. C. Planner—At Dover, G. Sampson, esq.

LANCASHIRE.

A public meeting was held last month at the Town Hall, Liverpool, the Mayor in the chair, to petition the Legislature for a revision of the corn duties. Resolutions to this effect were moved, and supported by the whole of the persons who addressed the meeting, except a Mr. Lafone, who contended that if the importation of corn were allowed, the poor would not be at all benefited, on the principle that more labour and profit would be deducted from our agricultural poor than would be gained by the population employed in manufactures. Mr. Lafone added, that he was satisfied that when the price of corn was high, the poor man could always get a remunerating price for his labour. The resolutions for a petition were nevertheless carried.

Among other new projects a company is forming in Liverpool, for the purpose of cutting a Ship Canal across Ireland, to avoid the dangerous passage from the Western coasts of England round Cape Clear. It has been estimated that the annual loss of property to and from America, on the coast of Ireland, amounts to 890,000*l.* and it is presumed that the greatest part of this loss would be avoided, and the voyage to America considerably shortened, by means of a Canal from the bay of Dublin to Galway Bay. The intention is, to deepen and enlarge the Grand Canal, which at present runs to the bounds of the county of Galway, and to cut across that county, for about twenty miles, to the Bay. The estimated expense is 800,000*l.*

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. W. Ball to Miss J. Smith—J. F. Zoller, esq. to Miss E. Donald—Mr. P. Davies to Miss S. Owen—Capt. Cenney to Miss M. Davey—At Shawe Hall, A. Howell, esq. to Miss C. Farrington—Mr. Moxon, of Liverpool, to Miss H. Ward—At Manchester, Mr. J. Blackburn to Miss H. H. Walstencroft.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. A. Carr—At Middleton, near Manchester, Mr. J. Birket—At Toxteth Park, Liverpool, J. M. Tate, esq.—J. Banks, esq. of the Theatre Royal, Liverpool—At Liverpool, Mr. P. Holt—At Haigh, near Wigan, the Earl of Balcarras—At Orford Hall, near Warrington, the Rev. E. S. Hornby.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. W. Rudd to Miss F. Evans—Mr. C. Stokes to Miss Clark—At Systen, Mr. A. Sewell to Miss M. Winnington—Mr. Keal to Miss M. Woodcock— Mr. W. Bompkin, of Woodhouse, to Miss J. Pawson.

Died.] At Loughborough, J. Thorp, esq.—J. Paget, esq.— At Market Harborough, Miss J. Adams—The Hon. Anna Maria Mapletoft, 86—At Ashfordby, Mrs. Burnaby—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. R. Iuett.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

As some workmen were lately digging the foundations of a malt-kiln at Grimsby, they found, in a good state of preservation, an ivory figure of St. James, amongst a considerable quantity of squared stones, which appeared to have been the foundation of some ancient building. And again near the same place, amongst some similar old foundations, was found another piece of antiquity, representing a half figure of our Saviour, as he hung dead upon the cross, the lower part having been evidently broken off. The ribs of his naked body are perfect, and the upper surface of the head has been perforated all round, to imitate, it should seem, the punctures occasioned by the crown of thorns.—On this spot in ancient times stood the mansion of John Empringham, Esq., who purchased it in the year 1408, of the Prioress of St. Leonard's nunnery.

Married.] At Spalding, Mr. C. Thompson to Miss E. Earl—At Gedney, Mr. W. West to Miss A. Strong—At Grantham, Mr. T. Pinder to Miss M. Harston—At Ramsey, M [illegible] Beard—At Wisbech, Mr. J. [illegible] —At Market Rasen, Mr. T. [illegible] Livick—At Wragby, Mr. W. Lamb to Miss Bruce At Alford, Mr. Bancroft to Miss Taylor—Mr. J. Grummit to Miss S. Wilkinson—At Louth, Mr. H. Proctor to Miss J. Raithby—At Mablethorpe, Mr. C. Stubbs to Miss Bartholomew—At Grimsby, Mr. W. Pearson to Miss E. Campion.

Died.] At Grantham, Mrs. Day—At Nocton, Mr. W. Gambles—At West Rasen, Miss Young—At Market Deeping, Mrs. Walker—At Louth, Miss H. Brompton—Mrs. Dawson—At Long Sutton, Mrs. Forster—At Bourn, Mr. G. Gibson—At South Carlton, Mrs. Melbourn—At Thorney Abbey, Miss S. M. Wing—At Caistor, Mr. J. Urry—At Spilsby, Mrs. Rattenbury—At Wroot, Mr. R. Crawshaw—At Spalding, Mr. Popple—Mrs. Ley—At Stamford, Mr. J. Boyfield—At Worksop, Mrs. Langley—At Pinchbeck, the Rev. Mr. Woodward.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Trostrey, Mr. J. Dowle to Miss Prichard.

Died.] At Ragland, Miss Pigot.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Miller to Miss A. Bannoch, of Norwich—At Marston, Mr. C. Lamb to Mrs. Wade—Mr. J. Savage, of Holkham, to Miss Jickling—Mr. F. Drake to Mrs. Maddison, of Limpenhoe—At Norwich, Mr. C. Lord to Miss P. Pannell—Mr. R. Tilley to Miss S. Alger—Mr. Bretton, of Wramplingham, to Miss S. Cann—Mr. J. Newnham, of Ludham, to Mrs. Fromow.

Died.] At Fakenham, Mrs. Miles—At Great Ellingham, Mr. C. Bradfield—At Clay, Mr. T. Reeve—At Wells, Mr. Smeaton—At Waltington, Mr. G. Harris—At Yarmouth, Mrs. E. Campley, 101—Mrs. S. Heley, 90—Mr. G. Hart—Mrs. M. Leech—Mr. Kirby—Mr. J. P. Youell—Mrs. A. Austin—Mr. R. Turner—At Norwich, Mr. J. Stannard, Lady Kerrison.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, the Rev. J. Ford to Miss J. Nagle—At Scaldwell, Mr. Watts, jun. of Moulton, to Miss M. A. Francis—At Kingsatton, Mr. J. Hadland to Miss S. Perkins—C. Morton, esq. of Wellingborough to Miss M. Kempson—At Flooro, the Rev. R. H. Knight to Miss S. A. Freeman.

Died.] At Mears Ashby, Mrs. Worley — At Northampton, Miss L. Chase—Mrs. Lewis—Mrs. Hall—At Astrop Wells, Mrs. E. Mendham, 79—At Daventry, Mr. W. Wilkins—At Overstone, Mrs. Pell—At Bulwick, Mrs. Cant, 91.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The first anniversary meeting of the Literary, Scientific, and Mechanical Institution of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held in Fletcher's Long Room, last month, the Rev. W. Turner in the chair. The report for the year was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that the institution was in a high state of prosperity. The benefits likely to result to the members and their connexions from an adherence to such an institution, were then enumerated; and it was stated that considerable benefit had been derived from the lectures of Mr. Jackson on natural philosophy, and that the funds were not at all affected by the sum guaranteed to Mr. J., as the members individually had been so prompt in their attendance. The report also contained an acknowledgement of the liberality of the Bishop of Durham, J. G. Lambton, esq. M. P., John Buddle, esq. of Wallsend, Mr. Emerson Charnley, of Newcastle, and several others.—The Rev. W. B. Smith then adverted to the decease of I. W. Bigge, esq. one of their vice presidents, and presented a letter from W. Chapman, esq. accepting the vacant office. It appeared from statements of the secretary, that there were 1151 volumes in the library, and that on an examination of the funds, a balance of 12s. remained in the hands of the treasurer, after providing for all the debts of the institution. The number of members is 260.

Married.] At Bywell, Mr. T. Bewick to Miss E. Armstrong—At Houghton-le-Skerne, Capt. C. Stonehouse to Miss H. Waistall—At Tynemouth, D. E. Stephens, esq. to Miss J. Metcalfe—At Hexham, J. Richardson, esq. to Miss Bell—At Newcastle, Mr. W. H. N. Temperley to Miss M. A. Reid—At Morpeth, Mr. J. Bates to Miss Henderson—At Alnwick, Mr. M. Patterson to Miss Young.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Pirie—Miss Thomlinson—Mr. R. Pinkney — Mrs. M. Blaylock—J. Toppin, esq.—Mrs. Blyth—Mrs. J. Morrison—At the Leazes, Miss A. Dryden—At Dunston, Mrs. Train—At Edenriggs, near Hexham, Mr. J. Chorlton—At Hexham, Mrs. Mason — Mrs. Hunter—Miss Jobling—At Coldstream, Mr. J. Davison—At Brinkburn, New Houses, Capt. J. Lamb—At Eslington Hill, Miss Nicholson.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Turner to Miss M. Vicars—Mr. W. Morley to Miss M. Crowther—Mr. W. Coleman to Miss A. Haines—Mr. T. Kerry to Miss E. Frettingham—Mr. T. Wallis to Miss E. Bartram—Mr. J. S. Hood to Miss M. Dance—The Rev. J. D. Schomberg to Miss M. Taylor—Mr. R. Peel to Miss M. A. Raven—Mr. T. Hayes to Miss E. Hall—Mr. J. Palethorpe to Miss E. Watson—Mr. G. Clark to Miss S. Watson—At Newark, the Rev. G. Pope to Miss E. Dodd—Mr. J. Smith to Miss P. Waddington—Mr. P. Batts to Miss M. Bird—At Mansfield, Mr. J. B. Knowles to Miss Bacon—At East Retford, Mr. G. Chapman to Miss M. A. Smith.

Died.] At Beeston, Mrs. Charlton—At Clipstone, Mr. T. Gimson — At Cotgrave, Mr. W. Howitt — At Nottingham, Mr. T. Ayres — Mrs. Wright—Mr. T. Roberts—Mr. T. Urry—Mrs. Hancock — Mrs. Newton — Mrs. Anne Greg — Mrs. Haines—Mrs. S. Orrill.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ewelme, N. Reid, esq. to the Hon. Caroline Napier.

Died.] At Witney, Mr. E. Nicholas—At Bicester, Mr. Walford—At Henley, Mr. J. Norton.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Seaton, of Manton, to Miss S. Reddish.

Died.] At Tollthorpe Hall, C. Harrison, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. C. Oliver to Miss Stringer—Mr. J. Thornton to Miss Rowton—Mr. Mutloo to Miss Pool—Mr. Yates, of Newport, to Miss A. Stirrup.

Died.] At Preston Brockhurst, Mr. T. Deakin—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Owen—Mrs. A. Wynn—Miss S. Crutchloe—At Halton, Mr. M. Benbow—At Bridgnorth, Mr. R. Dukes—At Leebotwood, Mr. R. Williams—At Bishops Castle, Miss A. B. Drew—At Ruyton-of-the-eleven-towns, Miss H. Sides—At Lee Gomery, Mr. E. Lawley.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Walcott Church, A. Dods, M.D. to Miss E. M. Pattison—D. H. Dallas, esq. to Miss M. Yorke—At Bath, C. G. R. Collins, esq. to Miss A. M. Gardiner—Mr. S. Gibbs to Miss M. Ferris—Mr. W. Ford to Miss H. Kenquick—At Wellington, the Rev. C. Gribble to Miss A. Cox—At Yarlington, J. Martin, esq. to Miss A. Rogers—F. Hazleton, esq. of Taunton, to Miss J. Curtis.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. M. Hayward—Mr. J. Kelly, Mrs. Bishop—Mrs. Hoey—The Hon. and Rev. G. Herbert—F. Becher, esq.—Mrs. Plura—Mrs. Prichard—Mrs. Gerrish—Mr. H. Enoch—Mrs. M. Pennington—Miss M. Griffiths—Mr. J. Cocfield—Mrs. Walters—At Bridgwater, Mrs. Feltham—At Paxton Moor, Mr. W. Hewlett—At Ash House, Martock, C. H. Lewis—At Frome, Mrs. Brittain—At Wilton Lodge, near Taunton, Mrs. A. Cox.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Sanden, near Lichfield, Mr. B. Hardwick to Miss S. Bonney.

Died.] At the Deanery, Wolverhampton, J. Hordern, esq.—The Rev. R. G. Robinson, Vicar of Harborne.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Little Oakley, Mr. S. Wilson to Mrs. Burmester—At Ipswich, Mr. T. Button to Miss H. Lloyd—Mr. J. Scoggins to Miss M. Barker—At Hadleigh, H. Malden, esq. to Miss E. F. Taylor—At Gorleston, the Rev. W. B. Mack to Miss S. Warner.

Died.] At Eye, Mrs. Goodberham—Mrs. Scott—Mrs. Skelton—H. Shorting, M.D.—At Saxmondham, Mrs. Sillett—At Holbrook, Mrs. Brown—Mrs. Sheppard, of Fenn Farm—At Snape, Mrs. Barker—At Sternfield Hall, Mr. Packard.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Horsham, Mr. H. Padwick to Miss S. Chasemoore—At Easeborn, Mr. Johnson to Miss Penfold—The Rev. H. C. Knox, of Loughton, to Miss S. M. Darby.

Died.] At Lewes, Mr. G. Verrall—At Tunbridge Wells, Miss F. Ashburnham, 81—At Chichester, Mr. J. Myall—At Brighton, Miss J. Moffat.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died.] The Rev. J. Marriot, Rector of Church Lawford—At Leamington, the Rev. R. Bland.

WESTMORELAND.

Died.] At Priest Hutton, near Burton in Kendal—Mr. W. Richardson—At Rosebeck, Mr. J. Edmondson—At Torver, Mr. J. Birkett—At Appleby, Mrs. Richardson—Mr. J. Ion.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Melksham, Mr. E. M. Adams to Miss North—At Calne, Mr. R. Jenner to Miss E.

Blandford—Mr. J. Teagle, of Wootton Bassett, to Miss Wessons—At Bulford, Mr. J. Robbins to Miss Croome—At Corton, Mr. J. Brain to Miss M. A. Skogler—Mr. W. Wilkins to Miss C. Brain

Langford, Mr. W. Giles—At Wilton, Mrs. Ford.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Evesham, Mr. N. East to Miss M New—At Eckington, Mr. Jelf to Miss M. A. Parish.

Died.] At Astley, T. S Vernon, esq.—At Wood Farm, near Malvern, Mrs. J Benbow—At Pershore, the Rev. W. Probyn—At Shipston on-Stour, Mrs. Welch.

YORKSHIRE.

Married] At Pontefract, Mr. Jackson to Miss J. Hunt—The Rev. W. Hoidsworth, of Horsforth, to Miss M Cadman—At Rochdale, Mr. J Veevers to Miss Fielden — At Doncaster, the Rev. M. Clough to Miss M. Morley—At Sheffield, the Rev. A. A. Barker to Miss S. Stanley—At Rotherham, Mr. T. Hardy to Miss E. Caldwell—At Kippax, J. Clark, esq to Miss S. Clayton—At Hessle Church, T. B. Locke, esq. to Miss Swann.

Died] At Huddersfield, Mrs. Smith—Mr. J. Crowland—At Kirkheaton, Mr. F. Huddersfield—At Leeds, Mr. M. Towland—Mrs. Read—Mrs. F. Dunwell—Mrs. Appleby—At Thorne, C. J. T. Benson, esq.—At Beeston, Mrs. Chambers—At Knaresborough, Mrs. J. Nicholson—T. Prest, esq. —At Orford Hall, near Warrington, the Rev. E. S. Hornby—At Halifax Mr. J. Bradley—At Darrington, near Pontefract, Mr. W. Brown—Near Scarborough, Mr. R. Cope—Mr. J. Huntriss—At Hedon in Holderness, R. Cayley, esq.

WALES.

Mr. N. M. Rothschild has contracted with the British Government for the Welsh Mines, as well as for certain grounds in South Wales, believed to possess ore, where new mines will be commenced; the contract also includes Sir H. Middleton's Mines, which have not been worked for a great number of years. The Mines contain copper, lead, and tin; and by accounts lately received, there is little doubt of their being productive, and ultimately yielding a considerable revenue.

A new road is making between Builth and Newtown, which will afford a communication between North and South Wales. The Stage Coach which runs from Chester to Welsh Pool, by way of Newtown and Llandrindod Wells, will meet the Coaches which already run from Builth and Landovery; by means of which, not only easy means of access will be had from all parts of the Principality to Llandrindod, but also a direct means of communication will be effected between the eastern portion of North Wales, Chester, Liverpool, Manchester, &c. in the North of England, and Brecon, Carmarthen, Swansea, &c. in South Wales. This mode of conveyance is not the only one which is to be shortly established on this line of communication, it being also proposed to run a Public Carriage from the head Canal at Newtown by Llandrindod Wells, and through Builth, to meet the Stage Waggons already established in South Wales.

Married.] At Denbigh Church, Mr. J. Foulkes to Mrs. S. Francis—At Llanfair Talhairn, H. Pierce, esq. of Cefn, to Miss Roberts—At Llanbeblig, Mr. E. R. Owen to Miss A. Jones—At Nan... J. Farror, esq. to Miss D. Megson—At ... co. G. D. Owen, esq. to Miss J. B. Jones—The Rev. J. Pryce, of Dol... to Miss R. Jones.

Died] At Dolgelly, the Rev. R. Hughs—Miss S. Smith, of Althrey, Flint—At Broughton, Flint, the Rev. C B. Dodd—Mr. Powell, of Criggion—At Bala, Mr. P. Evans—At Aberystwith, Mr Cronstone—Miss E. Evans—Mr. J. Alexander—The Rev. R. Jones, of Llanynis—At Cae Mawr, Mrs. Pearce—At Lanrug, Mr. H. Maurice—At Rhiwbren, Mrs. Herbert—At Bryn, near Wrexham, Miss E. Phillips—At Wallog, Mr. T. Robson, 87—Near Pwllheli, Mr. P. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

It appears from the statement submitted by the Edinburgh College Commissioners, that the grants from Government expended up to 24th January 1822, amounted to 63,856*l.* and up to January 1825, they amounted to 91,784*l.* The contract-charge for building the Library on the south side, which is now in progress, is 23,000*l.* of which 6520*l.* have been paid. Two years ago, the sum necessary to complete the buildings altogether, was estimated at 40,000*l.*, of which 20,000*l.* has since been granted.—10,000*l.* is craved for the present session, and a similar sum for the next session will make up the amount.

Married] At Glasgow, Mr. R. Mark to Miss J. Dymock—At Dumfermline, Mr. J. Henderson to Miss M. Adie—At Ullapoor, M. M'Kenzie, esq. to Miss A. Macdonald—At Stranraer, Capt. A. Aitkin to Miss I. M'Kie—At Linlithgow, W. S. Thomas, esq. to Miss A. Mitchel—At Bowness, W. Nixon, esq to Miss Lawson—At Lockerbie, W. Richardson, esq. to Miss M. S. Johnston—At Stonehaven, Mr. R. Yule to Miss A. Law—At Ayton Law, Mr J. Allen to Miss M. Heriot—At Edinburgh, H. Watson, esq. to Miss E A. Watson—The Rev. D. Campbell, jun. to Miss S. Moodie—A Alison, esq. to Miss E. G. Tytler—R. Bruce, esq. to Miss M. Young

Died] At Edinburgh, Mr. D. Handyside—Miss E. E. Paul—N. Lowis, esq—Mrs. B. Murray—Mrs. Macdonald—Mrs. Willson—Mrs. Gillies—Mr. D. Gibson—Capt. T. Hamilton—Lieut. J Grant—Miss M H. Gillespie—Mr. J. Edmundstone—G. Bruce, esq.—At Dumfries, Mrs. C. Silver—At St. Andrew's, Dr. I. Melville—At Dundee, Miss M. Scrymsouro—At Leith, Miss C. Jameson—At Westbridge, Kirkaldy, J. Stocks, esq. —At Glasgow, J. Hamilton, esq.—Dr. W. Taylor—At Perth, Mrs. M'Laren—Mrs. Caw—At Kelso, Mr. T. Fair—At Comely Garden, near Edinburgh, T. Oliver, esq.—At Haddington, J. Wilkie, esq.—At Stranraer, J. Caird, esq.—At Gatehouse, J Credie, esq.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, Mr. G Egan to Miss A. Kennedy—A. Brabazon, esq. of Drogheda, to Mrs. Hopkins—W. Betty, esq. to Miss J. Jackson—W Fahy, esq. to Miss E. O'Dwyer—H. Dowker, esq to Miss S. Fleetwood—C. Dunne, esq. to Miss E. Sisson—The Rev. E. Burrows to Miss H. Hamilton —At Kilcolgan, Capt. F. M. Shawe to Miss A. H Taylor—At Kilkenny, the Rev. G. E. Armstrong to Miss C. Wemys—J. H. Eustace, esq. of Kilballyhue, to Miss E. Reed—At Athlone, R. S. Benner, esq. of Blennerville, to Miss A. Donelly—J. Townley, esq. of Dundalk, to Miss C. Godby—At Carlock Church, J. Clarke, esq. to Miss L. Eames —At Kinsale, C. Corker, jun. esq. to Miss A. V. Graves.

Died.] At Ashbrooke, B. Neville, esq.—At Sandymount, Mr. R. Lovely—At Dungarvan, D. Coghlan, esq.—At Dublin, Mr. J. Reynolds—Mrs. C. Lynch—E. Rumley, esq.—Mrs. Woodriffe—The Hon. Lady Cox—Mr. R. Hudson—Mr. M.

drum, E. Powell, esq.—At Rathmines, J. Norton, esq.—At Randalstown, W. Warren, esq.—At Kilcullen, J. Reynolds, esq.—At Cork, C. Sullivan, esq.—At Dromore, Mrs. Bushe—At Londonderry, Mrs. M. Slack—At Ennis, W. R. Lewen, esq.—At Myrtlefield, near Belfast, W. T. Dickey, esq.—At Gort, Mrs. Blackburne.

POLITICAL EVENTS.
JUNE 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords, April 25.—Several petitions were presented praying for a revision of the Corn Laws. Lord Liverpool, in reply to a question as to the intentions of ministers respecting them, stated it as his opinion that some considerable change should be made in the general principle of these laws, but that it was not thought expedient to make any alteration during the present session. Several petitions against the Catholics were presented to the house, among them one from the Dean and Chapter of St. George's Chapel, Windsor, by the Duke of York, who accompanied the presentation with an expression of his hostility to the measure, and that he should always persevere in opposing the proposed concession to the Catholics, supposing himself in every possible situation. On the 26th a debate of little interest took place, on the presentation of a petition in favour of the Equitable Loan bill, and upon Lord Melville's presentation of a petition, praying that no alteration might be made in the state of the Corn Laws. On the 27th, several petitions were presented against Catholic emancipation, and against the Corn Laws alteration. On the 28th, various petitions were presented in favour of, and against Catholic emancipation, and on the following day a petition against Catholic emancipation was presented from the University of Oxford. May 2. The royal assent was given to several bills, and sundry anti-catholic petitions were presented. The Earl of Lauderdale, on the 3d, presented five petitions from Norfolk against any alteration in the Corn Laws. On the 4th, various anti-catholic petitions, principally from the clergy, were presented to the house. On the 5th, a petition was presented from the Isle of Portland against Catholic emancipation, which Lord Grosvenor contended might be as well regarded as the petition of the Lord Chancellor and Mr. Bankes, as of the inhabitants of that island. On the 6th the second reading of the Attainder bill was postponed, and petitions were presented against Catholic emancipation. On the 9th the Duke of York presented a petition from the select vestry of Edmonton, and again stated his concurrence with the anti-catholic emancipation principles. The Bishop of Norwich, on the other hand, presented a petition from Norfolk, in favour of the Catholic claims. The Game laws amendment bill was lost by a majority of 15 against it. On the 11th Sir J. Newport, Mr. Wynn, Mr. Brougham, Lord Milton, and others, brought up the Catholic emancipation bill, which was, *pro forma*, read the first time. On the 13th, several anti-catholic petitions were presented, and Lord King made some sharp remarks upon the clergy and the mode of getting them up. On the 16th the Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition from the bankers, bank directors, and merchants of London, signed by two hundred of the most respectable, praying for Catholic emancipation. On the 17th treaties were laid on the table that had been entered into with the provinces of Rio de la Plata, the Emperor of Russia, and King of Sweden. Petitions were presented both for and against the Catholic claims; among them was one signed by 30,000 persons, consisting of the Catholic peers, and ancient Catholic gentry of England. The second reading of the bill now came on upon the motion of Lord Donoughmore, when Lord Colchester moved that the bill be read that day six months. The Marquis of Anglesea contended that every concession only produced fresh restlessness and dissatisfaction, that it had almost been threatened that the measure would be carried by force. If there must be a contest—if the fight must come, he should like to meet it when the country was in the best possible situation. Though really a friend to the Catholics, he would not grant them any thing at the expense of the constitution. The Marquis Camden supported the bill. Lord Darnley urged that the present time was most auspicious for passing this essential measure. The Earl of Longford would not allow that the House of Commons, by its late majority, conveyed the sense of the country. The Bishop of Norwich supported the bill, and asserted that, if the established church could not be maintained without the union of pains and penalties with it—it had better fall. Lord Carbery supported the bill. The Bishop of Chester opposed it. The Marquis of Lansdown spoke in its favour; Lord Liverpool and the Lord Chancellor against it. On the house dividing, there appeared—

Contents present, 84—Proxies, 46—130
Non Contents, 113—Proxies, 65—178

Majority against the bill— 48

On the 18th, several petitions were presented against the Equitable Loan bill. On the 19th, no debate worth recording took place, but several bills passed through committees of the House. On the 20th, the royal assent was given to numerous bills, and several petitions were presented in favour of the County Courts bill, when the House adjourned to the 25th.

House of Commons.—On the 25th of April several petitions were presented against any alteration in the Corn Laws, and one from the city of London, praying a revision of those laws. On the 26th, various petitions were presented for and against the Catholic claims. Much discussion arose on the speech delivered against them in the House of Lords, by the Duke of York. Mr. W. Wynn expressed his astonishment at it, and other members were giving their opinions, when they were called to order, it not being consistent at such a time to allude to speeches in the other House. Mr. Littleton moved the second reading of the forty shilling freehold bill in Ireland. Mr. Brougham objected to the measure as tending to deprive the citizen of his most invaluable rights. As to the perjury the present state of things was said to occasion, he begged to remind the House of oaths taken in this country, and perjuries committed with the difference, that in one case the oath was merely for electioneering purposes, whereas in the other it was to the tune of some thousands a-year: and the qualification was by inspiration, or by being inwardly moved by the Holy Ghost! He would say nothing of Custom-house oaths, because they went to the increase of the revenue. After going over the whole of the evidence before the committee, the Learned Gentleman expressed his hope that the great question of Catholic Emancipation would be carried without this adjunct, which, if it gave a benefit to a portion of the community, would receive the disapprobation of the bulk of that community who had no participation in those benefits. Mr. B. then alluded in strong terms to the expressions said to be made by an illustrious personage in another place. It was impossible that a Prince of that House who sits upon the throne of these realms—that House which was so settled in 1688, should dare to declare that when he should come to fill another situation—(Here the Hon. Member was called to order). He knew not on what grounds he was called to order. That extraordinary and enormous declaration had been made on the subject of the great measure of Emancipation, of which the question now before the House is but an auxiliary and an adjunct: it had been uttered with a view of influencing the final fate of that measure in the other House: and was a question of this magnitude to be fettered by dull formality? Was a Prince of the Blood—(Here the most deafening cries of order! burst from the Ministerial side; and Mr. Peel suggested whether it would not be advisable that the Hon. and Learned Member should confine his observations to the question before the House, and cease to persevere in uttering sentiments in the heat of debate, which in cooler moments his better judgment might condemn.) Mr. Brougham had no doubt of the sincerity of the advice—but in his view he considered that the subject to which he alluded formed a most important element in it. Will any man believe that the ominous news which has thus gone forth to England and to Ireland will not ring the knell of despair in the bosom of the Catholics? Now, then, is the time to carry it—this is the hour of its good fortune—this reign, the present reign is the critical moment of its probable success—the time may pass quickly by you—the glorious opportunity may soon be lost. Let us give up the measure now before the House—let us discard what does not properly belong to the great question—let us retain only what is precious and invaluable, and avail ourselves before it be too late of the opportunity of carrying a measure which may restore Ireland to peace and prosperity, and save England from the perils of a convulsion.—Sir John Newport approved of the bill. Mr. Plunkett considered the speech of his Learned Friend (Mr. Brougham) as calculated to injure the cause he had so much at heart. In the present measure he coincided, and would leave the question on its own importance to the enlightened decision of the House.—Mr. Peel considered that to increase the franchise of freeholders to 5*l.* would only increase the evil; and by increasing it to 10*l.* he thought it not improbable but that evil will be augmented in a similar proportion.—Sir F. Burdett most cordially concurred in the measure before the House.—Mr. Denman objected to its principle: considered it unnatural to couple it with the question of Emancipation; and felt bound to oppose it on Constitutional grounds.—Mr. Lambton would give a conscientious vote against the bill.—The House then divided—For the second reading, 233; against it, 185; Majority, 48. The next day, there not being members to constitute a House present at four o'clock, it adjourned to the 28th, when Mr. Whitmore moved that

the House should go into a Committee for the purpose of considering the Corn Laws. Mr. Huskisson opposed the motion because it was ill-timed; he still maintained his principle of a free trade in Corn, as submitted to the committee of 1821. He should bring forward the question early in the next session, and should propose a gradual return to the principle of open ports. After considerable debate, the House divided, 47 for, and 107 against the motion. On the 29th, petitions were presented from Ashton and Bolton, for regulating the working hours of children in factories. The Game Laws amendment bill was read a third time and passed. Lord L. Gower submitted a motion to the House for a provision for the secular clergy of Ireland. It proposed to give to Irish Archbishops, 1500*l.* a year, to Bishops, 1000*l.*; to Deans, 600*l.*; and 200, 150, and 60*l.* to different classes of the clergy. Col. Bagnell seconded the motion. Mr. Peel opposed it. The House divided, for the motion, 205; against it, 162; majority in favour of the bill, 43. On the second of May, after some preliminary business of no great moment, Mr. Huskisson, when the House had resolved itself into a committee, proposed, as a resolution:—" That it is the opinion of this committee that all prohibitions and restrictions now in force, and that all duties now payable upon the importation of wheat, the produce of and imported from the British colonies and plantations in North America, shall cease and determine; and that in lieu of all such duties there be paid a duty of five shillings on the importation of such wheat, for every quarter thereof." This motion, after some debate, was agreed to. May 3d. Mr. Cartwright presented a petition, complaining of the insubordination shown by workmen, and stating that they were in the habit of forming clubs to raise the price of labour. Mr. Baring deemed the repeal of the Combination Laws mischievous, while Mr. Ellice asserted that it had not a fair trial, and all the accounts were highly coloured. On the 4th, the South London dock bill was passed. Several petitions from workmen and others, for and against the repeal of the Combination Act, were presented to the House. On the 5th, Mr. Maberly made a motion, of which he had given notice " that the beer duties should cease." Mr. Brougham seconded it. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the substitution of a duty on malt instead was out of the question; and the repeal of 3,000,000 could not be made up as proposed, though he should wish to take off the duty on beer altogether, if he could. The House divided, 23 for, and 83 against the measure. On the 6th, Mr. Brougham moved the order of the day for the House going into a committee on the Catholic Relief bill. General Gascoyne rose and stated his opposition to the bill, and the incomplete manner in which it had been brought before them. The House then went into a committee, when the Speaker expressed his decided opposition to the bill. On the 9th, the bill was further considered, and on the order of the day for the House going into a committee, the Irish Elective Disfranchisement bill being read, Mr. Hume moved, as an amendment, that a select committee be appointed to examine what frauds and abuses existed in the elective franchise in Ireland. The motion was lost on a division, there being for an enquiry 53, against it, 168. On the 10th, a petition was presented from the Protestant Nobility and Gentry of Galway, in favour of the Catholic claims. Mr. Peel presented a petition from Manchester against the Catholic claims. Mr. Curwen moved the third reading of the Roman Catholic Relief bill. Sir H. Inglis opposed the motion. Mr. H. Twiss supported it. Mr. Wetherell moved that the bill be read a third time that day six months. Mr. Huskisson supported the bill. Mr. Peel opposed it. He had been no party to the hopes of the Catholics, and should adhere to his duty. Mr. Brougham urged the passing of the bill that night by a large majority, because then he could answer for the bill becoming a law. The House ultimately divided, 248 for, and 227 against it. Mr. Bankes moved two amendments to the bill, which were both negatived, and it passed. On the 11th several petitions, generally of a private nature, were presented. On the 12th Mr. Stratton presented a petition from Monaghan against the Irish Freeholders Limitation bill. Mr. Monck obtained leave to bring in a bill to prevent the payment of labourers out of the poor-rates. Mr. Wallace proposed a resolution to assimilate the English and Irish currency. On the 13th, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a third grant of 2000*l.* was voted to Mr. M'Adam for his alleged improvement of the roads. Mr. Huskisson moved the third reading of the Warehoused Corn bill, which was passed. On the 16th Mr. Manning moved the third reading of the West India Company's bill, on which, after considerable debate, the house divided, 103 for, and 25 against the bill. Mr. Canning laid treaties with the Governments of Rio de la Plata, Russia, and Sweden, on the table

of the House. The House went into a committee to consider the propriety of increasing the salaries of the Judges, and, after much discussion on the subject, and the putting several amendments to the vote, the report was ordered to be received on the following day; when Mr. Hobhouse moved the total repeal of the window tax. The House divided—For the motion, 77—Against it, 114. On the 18th Mr. Brougham presented a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of Aghadoe in Ireland, praying that they might not be called upon to build a church for the Rev. Mr. Grierson, a Protestant clergyman. The Catholics in the parish of Aghadoe bore the proportion of 300 to one. He lamented the fate of the bill in the other House, as it regarded a measure which had been sanctioned by the wisest and best men the country had produced,—by Fox, Pitt, Whitbread, Romily, Burke, Windham, and Grattan. The wisest men of the present generation too, had proved themselves the consistent friends of the measure: it was supported by great lawyers, not lawyers on his side of the House, but by lawyers on the opposite side—lawyers not only great in their own estimation, but great in the estimation of a higher authority—he meant the Lord High Chancellor; *for if* they were not thus highly held by that noble lord, how pusillanimous a course did he pursue, when, for the sake of keeping his own paltry place, he permitted his colleagues to retain those lawyers in the highest legal offices in the State. These were the authorities by which the great question was supported, and he hoped to God that something would yet be done to remedy the evils which otherwise must result from the vote to which the other House of Parliament had recently come. —Sir T. Lethbridge was surprised that the hon. and learned gentleman should allude to proceedings which had taken place elsewhere; for his part he heartily rejoiced at the result of that decision.—Mr. S. Rice said the most personal allusions had been made in the House of Lords on the supporters of the bill in the House of Commons. He viewed the vote to which the other House had come with unfeigned regret; and so utterly did he now despair of enjoying peace or comfort in Ireland, that if he could, consistently with duty, separate himself from that country, he would quit it for ever, though by so doing he should dissolve some of his dearest connections.—On the 19th the report of the bill for modifying the Quarantine Laws was brought up. The County Courts Bill, and County Rates Mortgage Bill, were read the third time. On the 20th the Leith Docks Bill was lost by a division of 14 for, and 41 against it. The committee appointed to consider of the conduct of Robert Poer Trench Pilkington, clerk, for forging the names of petitioners in Ireland, brought up their report. The delinquent was ordered into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, to be brought to the bar of the House. Mr. Brougham gave notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a bill to incorporate a University in London. Mr. Peel moved the order of the day for the consideration of the Jury Regulation Bill. The House went into a committee on the Judges' Salaries Bill. Mr. Brougham moved that it was inexpedient to have puisne judges translated to the rank of Chief Justices, Masters of the Rolls, &c., but approving an increase of salary to the judges to a certain extent. The amendment was put, and lost, by a majority of 112 to 29. The House then adjourned to the 27th current.

The endeavours of the anti-Catholic party, the alarms they raised, and the manœuvres they put in force to frighten the irresolute, and promote the ends of the Protestant ascendancy faction, have succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. The old plea of the coronation oath, as barring the measure of concession, was again advanced, though Lord Liverpool admitted that there was nothing in the oath itself which could prevent the measure sought by the advocates of emancipation from being carried into effect. The division in the House of Lords, so fatal to the hopes of the Catholics, and the peace, in all probability, of the empire, was unusually large, and fully explained the extent of success arising from the unwearied exertions of the opponents of the measure and of the liberal and enlightened spirit of the age, in their efforts to prolong ancient exploded prejudices, and an unjust power over freedom of opinion.

The ratification of the commercial treaty between Great Britain and the Independent provinces of Rio de la Plata, was signed on the 19th of February. The plenipotentiaries were Don Manuel Jose Garcia, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, and Mr. Woodbine Parish, Consul-General at Buenos Ayres; and thus, to use the words of the Consul, that country "is placed in the rank of the nations recognised in the world." The treaty stipulates perpetual friendship between the dominions and subjects of the contracting parties; reciprocal freedom of trade; liberty of conscience; and the exercise of religion, public or private, conformable

to the system of toleration established in England. The free disposal of property is mutually agreed to; and the United Provinces, anxious to co-operate with this country in the total abolition of the Slave Trade, have prohibited all persons residing in the United Provinces, or subject to their jurisdiction, in the most effectual manner, and by the most solemn laws, from taking any part in the said traffic. It is also stipulated, that in case of any unfortunate interruption of the amicable relations of commerce, or a breach between the two parties, the subjects and citizens of each shall remain and continue their trade without interruption, so long as they do not offend the laws; and their effects and property shall not be subject to embargo or sequestration.

From the following official statement, the gross amount of the exports for the last year has exceeded that of imports by the sum of twenty-one million sterling. The balance of trade is thus decidedly in favour of this country. Year ended 5th January 1825.—Total official value of imports into Great Britain, 41,729,485*l.* 17s. 9d. Official value of exports from Great Britain, viz. British and Irish produce and manufactures, 51,718,606*l.* 17s. 8d. Foreign and colonial merchandise, 11,506,665*l.* 9s. 10d., making a total of 63,225,272*l.* 7s. 6d.

THE COLONIES.

No accounts have yet been received, which give reasonable ground for believing that the contest with the Burmese is as near its termination as many have been led to suppose. The war has taken a desultory character. Wherever the Burmese take up a position, or occupy stockades, they are beaten and their works destroyed. At times they succeed in cutting off parties of our stragglers, by rushing out from jungles, and though they make no determined resistance to the smallest body of Europeans united, they render it necessary to use unremitting vigilance. All the prisoners they take they put to a most cruel death; and it is probable, if they prolong the war this way, our losses will be very great in the aggregate, independently of the destruction arising from the unwholesomeness of the climate.

Accounts from Van Diemen's Land state, that it was proposed that the seat of Government should be removed to Brighton. At Bagdad, 17 miles from Hobart Town, the increase and improvement of the quality of wool appears to attract attention, and the wool transmitted to England has been returned in cloth, with the most favourable reports of the quality by the Yorkshire manufacturers. Specimens of the timber of the colony had also been sent off—other merchants advertising that they may be seen at different stores.

FOREIGN STATES.

The debates in the French Chambers furnish no matter of interest to foreigners. It has been proposed to strike off from the pay of general officers 150 of the brave men who have fought the battles of their country in her days of glory, when defending her against foreign aggression. No reason, but the right to do so, or the royal prerogative, has been given for this measure. The state of the Slave Trade has been debated. The *Ultras* are unwilling to surrender this traffic in blood, and it is to be feared no alteration in the conduct of the French traders will take place. Foreign grain has been allowed to be introduced in certain parts of France. The coronation of Charles X. is the principal topic in the French capital, and amuses the gay and lively part of the inhabitants with conjectures and speculations upon the grandeur of the show. By far the greater part, however, look upon the pageant with indifference, as great as Frenchmen can show upon such an occasion; and the apathy with which the monarch is now regarded by the Public, furnishes a singular contrast to the exhibition of popularity upon his mounting the throne. A number of Spanish exiles have been inhospitably expelled from France by the police, and have reached this country in a state of fearful destitution. The Duke of Northumberland, as ambassador extraordinary, was lately introduced to the King of France with great pomp; he addressed the King as follows:—

"Sir,—I have the honour to appear before your Majesty, charged with the felicitations from the King my master, on the approach of your Majesty's coronation. In expressing the most ardent wishes for the prosperity of your Majesty, the King my master is equally induced by his generous principles and the cherished remembrance of a private friendship. I have also the orders of my King to express to your Majesty the wish that he constantly feels for the maintenance of the good understanding which exists between the two nations, and which is as essential to their mutual interests as to the general happiness of mankind."

The King replied—

"M. Le Ambassador,—I receive with the more pleasure the expression of the sentiments which you address to me in the name of his Britannic Majesty, as they are perfectly in unison with my own. I shall always remember with gratitude the proofs of friendship which he gave me in times of misfortune. I hope that no circumstance, no event, will ever trouble the union which ought to prevail between two nations made to esteem and to love each other."

The tyrant of Spain, so far from changing the vicious course he has been pursuing, even at the present moment, when another large portion of the French army has been withdrawn, has had the boldness to state, "that he has the most solemn and the most positive assurance, that all his august allies, who have given him so many proofs of their sincere affection, and their efficacious co-operation in the welfare of his kingdom, will continue to support, on all occasions, the legitimate and sovereign authority of his crown, without proposing to him, directly or indirectly, any innovation in the form of his government." In Catalonia an Apostolic Junta has been established by the Archbishop of Barcelona, consisting of three priests of the order of St. Dominic. These are to proceed to "the investigation and canonical punishment of all those transgressions which were formerly in the resort of the Holy Tribunal of the Inquisition," Only 23,000 French troops now remain in Spain. A mutiny of the soldiery lately took place at Seville. The soldiers, destitute of pay, seeing the funds from the treasury there sent away, broke open and pillaged the houses of the clergy, crying out, "down with the absolute government; down with the clergy." Accounts of these proceedings had reached the seat of government, but nothing respecting the effect they produced had transpired. The despatches brought from South America had not been made public, but great activity was displayed at Corunna in forwarding a second expedition to the Havannah.

Great things have been expected from the visit of the Emperor of Austria to Milan, and the unfortunate Italians have been amused with the wonderful benefits he is expected to confer upon them. It is said that there will be conferences between the Chancellor of Austria and the Ministers of France, Russia, Prussia, and England, and between Prince Metternich and the Ministers of State of Naples, Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Sardinia, at which the Cardinal, who is to represent the Pope as Ambassador Extraordinary, will also attend. The publication of an Imperial Decree is expected in favour of several subjects of the kingdom of Lombardy and Venice, now confined in Austria and Bohemia, for political transgressions.

The latest intelligence from Greece details the landing of a body of Egyptian troops in the Morea, and the march of the Greeks to attack them, which they are said to have done with complete success, but the details have not yet been received in this country.

The negotiations between Portugal and the Brazils have been brought to a successful issue. The Emperor is to retain the independent sovereignty of the Brazils during his father's life, and to continue to reside at Rio Janeiro, even though the kingdom of Portugal should descend to him by right of succession, which is to be preserved. Two millions sterling, given by the Brazilian Government, are not the purchase-money for its independence, but an indemnity paid to King John VI. for the produce of the mines and other property belonging to him.

Great rejoicings have taken place at Buenos Ayres in consequence of our recognition of the independence of that state. Accounts, also, from Alvarado, mention, that the recognition of the independence of Mexico by the Government of England had been received with the greatest demonstrations of joy, ringing of bells, firing of guns, &c. &c. Mr. Baring, of London, arrived at Alvarado on the 10th of March. The country was perfectly tranquil. St. Joan de Ulloa still held out against the Independents.

The meeting of the Plenipotentiaries from all the Spanish American States, is to be held at Panama in October next; and it was understood that an invitation had been sent to the United States Government to send a representative. Canterac has remained in Peru as an hostage for the fulfilment of the treaty with Bolivar, in respect to the surrender of Callao; Rodil, who commanded there, refusing to deliver it up. Laserna, the late Viceroy, after the battle of Ayachuco, proceeded to Quilca, accompanied by a few officers of his staff, at which port he embarked in a French brig, and proceeded round Cape Horn, without touching at any other port. He arrived at Rio Janeiro in this vessel on the 1st of March. Laserna made a visit to Sir George Eyre (the Commander in-chief), who received him on board the Spartiate with a salute, and all the honours due to his rank. The Emperor of Brazil refused to see him at Court.

From Columbia it is learnt that, in consequence of a misunderstanding between Admiral Guise and the Government, he is to be brought to a Court-martial for levying money in an improper manner. General Soublette had been appointed war minister.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

BESIDES repetitions of L'Adelina and Il Barbiere di Siviglia, the past month has been fertile—not absolutely in novelty—but in very attractive reproductions, and has re-introduced Madame Pasta on our boards. The revivals were: Pietro l'Eremita, Otello, and Così fan' tutte.

Pietro l'Eremita — that is, Rossini's *Mosè in Egitto*, had not been performed since the season before last, when it met with the greatest success, and deservedly so: for we look upon it as the best and most effective of Rossini's serious operas. Four or five of its pieces are really magnificent. Most of the characters are in new hands: viz. the Sultan by Remorini, Pietro by Porto, Agia by Madame Ronzi de Begnis, and the Sultana by Madame Caradori. Orosman and Lusignan were, as formerly, played by Curioni, (who has again joined the company) and Begrez. Great praise is due to Madame de Begnis's acting and singing in Agia; her exertions seem to have been the more strenuous, as her predecessor in the part, Madame Camporese, had left a deep impression. Our high estimation of the talents of both these ladies induces us to abstain from a comparison, which indeed it would be difficult to bring to a result, the difference being more in style than in direct merit and excellence. Remorini sang and played with great effect; and Madame Caradori, in the part of the Sultana, gave universal satisfaction. If her lady-like gentleness would occasionally yield to more impassioned impulses and conceptions, Madame C. would much enhance the interest of her performance. A still greater stress of pathetic emphasis upon the stronger accents closing the musical phrase we would also take the liberty of suggesting. Where genuine nature and modest gentleness dwell, attempts at impassioned delivery and expression are often intentionally avoided from a laudable fear of being deemed guilty of affectation. To those natures one may without risk recommend to abandon such scruples, and even to make *approaches* towards the object of their dread; their good feeling affords sufficient security that they will never *reach* it. As to Signor Porto, he gave his best exertions no doubt, and his best deep and powerful notes, but a prophet he was not. We do not undervalue the merits of this gentleman, but sublimity of conception or elevated feeling are not among their number.

Otello.—Madame Pasta, so anxiously desired, reached London unexpectedly, and in a day or two afterwards (10th May) was on the boards as Desdemona, the character in which she had made her first appearance last year. As the other parts were also assigned to the same performers as before (Garcia, Curioni, Porto, Begrez and Madame Caradori). we beg to refer the reader to our former account of this opera (June 1824). Madame Pasta appeared in excellent health and voice, her reception was truly enthusiastic, and all the captivating charms of great musical talent and noble and impressive acting were even more conspicuous than before. There is a classic chasteness, a tranquil sublimity in every step, in every waving motion of her hands, in every look of her fine countenance which we will not attempt to describe. It is as if we beheld a masterwork of Grecian sculpture fired into life by the Promethean torch.

Cosi fan' tutte.—This opera of Mozart, less known here than most of his dramatic compositions, and not performed in this country for some years, was given for Madame Caradori's benefit, 12th May. The choice reflects credit on that lady's taste and judgment, and, in spite of incessant rain, attracted a numerous audience, who manifested their gratification by frequent plaudits and many fatiguing *encores*:—as if there were not music and exertion enough in an opera, which, besides choruses and two immense *finales*, contains 13 arias or cavatinas, 6 duetts, 5 terzetts, 1 quartett, 2 quintetts, and 1 sestett!!—These wanton and selfish calls exhaust the singers and cloy the hearers. Music, like sweets, and particularly Mozart's dulcet music, may lose its charm by over-enjoyment. There *is* a point of saturation.

In an opera buffa it is useless to be nice on the score of improbabilities; otherwise what should we think of two sons of Mars, in love with two sisters, laying a bet with a cynic misogynic heretic old bachelor, by which they agree to bid a feigned adieu to the two ladies, as if suddenly called into the field, and to reappear immediately afterwards with the addition of huzzar-jackets, fur-caps, and mustachios, and in this disguise to try whether their assiduities are capable of shaking the constancy of their plighted damsels. Our heroes, it must be confessed, set to work with surprising good faith towards their opponent. The ladies treat their addresses with merited contempt; but when they see their despair-

ing lovers swallow a two-ounce phial of laudanum each, and each drop down dead, the matter is no longer a joke. Pity steps in, a doctor is the first thing needful to bring them to life again, and a professional resurrection-man is at hand accordingly in the person of Despina, the lady's waiting-maid, whose borrowed wig and faculty cloak are quite sufficient to render her unknown to the good ladies, flurried as they naturally must be; and who by means of—not Mr. Jukes's stomach pump—but sundry mystic gesticulations, restores the vital spark. Who can wonder if by this severe and unfair mode of attack, a sensible breach should be effected? Yet the besieged are far from capitulating; further, and most desperate weapons are brought to bear, the huzzars killing themselves once more, by plunging their great sabres right through the heart. As such a wound might be beyond the reach of medical skill, the ladies in their humanity, relent at last; and, as the sex seldom do things by halves, to show the intensity of their new affection, they resign to their new admirers the very miniature medallions which their previous lovers had hung round their lovely necks at the parting hour; a notary is now wanted to legalize the new connexions, and the office again is satisfactorily discharged by Despina, the maid robed and wigged at a moment's notice. The sad experiment being now completed, and the lovers having lost, not only their five hundred sequins, but their fond belief in the fidelity of their mistresses, are determined to leave the latter to their fate. The ladies, as may be supposed, feel infinitely *mal à leur aise*; they implore forgiveness on their knees; Don Alfonso, the mischief-maker, steps between, and by prudently representing to the enraged swains, that, go where they will, (in Italy, of course) they will meet with none that are better, that all will do as these "Così fan' tutte" effect a happy reconciliation.

Upon a text so strangely indecorous, Mozart has had the audacity to make a vast quantity of music, the fascinating nature of which alone could render the piece endurable. His susceptible frame always felt in its element when he had to write about love and women, as in Figaro, Don Giovanni, and this Così fan' tutte, in which there is no end of charming sweet melodies, coloured up by harmonies and accompaniments equally smooth, soothing, and graceful. Indeed there is too much of it; there is music enough for two operas, and we are not sure whether either of two such halves, with sufficient recitative, would not do better than the whole—for ourselves at least.

We could make another observation which came upon us while listening to this opera, yet the hesitation which our pen betrays seems to warn us of the danger we incur in touching the chord. We shall be set down as radicals, and our avowal, if shared by others, will be a triumph for the *modern* school of Italy. All things are transient in this sublunary world, why should music be exempt from the universal doom? To speak out—we had ere now perceived, with a feeling of inward reproach, that our idol Mozart has no longer the same full measure of intense fascination for our ears as was the case twenty years ago; and this opera, one of his great masterpieces, and well performed, confirmed the unwelcome observation. We heard with delight many of the pieces; we felt the genius and the art of their master; yet as a whole, the music seemed to want the sparkling vivacity, the strong effects and the force, to which our ears have of late been habituated. It is true the *music* is the same as that which once threw us into raptures, and *we* are not. But as our enthusiasm and our susceptibilities for the art are in full vigour—whatever may be the case *quant à notre physique*—the cause must mainly lie elsewhere.

The Maëstro from Pesaro, that sad libertine in musicals, we are convinced, has done the mischief. Without being superior or even equal to Mozart, the peculiarity of his style and manner has laid strong hold of us, as of others. His vivid musical diction, his decisive metrical and rhythmical expression, his frequent unharmonic notes of suspension and lengthened appoggiaturas, of ninths and tenths and upwards, leading down to the harmonic note which they disguise, his constant transitions from major to minor, his leaping triplets, his bustling instrumentation, with its crescendos and its frequent overwhelming force — not to mention other characteristics—all these have, no doubt, spoiled our better taste? —perhaps! but at all events, trenched upon our relish for compositions of a more sober and may be more legitimate kind. Mozart has modernized Handel's Messiah. What, if, in the course of time, some daring hand should deem it advisable to return the compliment and remodel an opera of Mozart's?

To return to the performance itself, we have to observe that it did credit to the establishment. The parts were well cast. The two sisters, Dorabella and Flordiligi were allotted to Madame Caradori and Madame Vestris; Signors Gar-

cia and Remorini played the two officers Ferrando and Guiglielmo; Signor De Begnis was Don Alfonso, and Madame Castelli acted Despina. Madame Caradori's vocal exertions — if the term is applicable to execution free from any appearance of effort—were marked by that consummate chasteness, delicacy and correctness, which form prominent features in that lady's style. She gave Mozart's music not only as he wrote it, but we are confident as he wished it to be sung, introducing embellishments where there were legitimate opportunities for employing them, limiting their duration judiciously, yet infusing into their delivery a gracefulness and a perfection of finish, which fully evinced the best school, and a complete knowledge of the art. A little more histrionic vivacity and archness might have been thrown into the scale—but let us be contented.

Of the other performers we are equally warranted in speaking with approbation. Madame Vestris was occasionally pleasingly arch, and throughout gave ample proof of her musical talent. Signor Garcia might have acted more the gentleman,—but he evinced considerable comic humour, and had the good sense to be more than usually sparing in ornamentals. Remorini's part, like some others of Mozart's bass, was often too high for the usual range of a bass-voice; but he made the best of it. We have, however, observed that he never sings better and more effectively than when he has a turban on his head. Signor De Begnis' Don Alfonso was in his usual chaste style of comic acting, and Madame Castelli's exertions manifested considerable playful humour, and, in a musical point of view, greatly raised her in the estimation of the audience. Taking the representation altogether, there were much fewer imperfections than could fairly be expected at a first performance of such a mass of music; and considering the study which must have been devoted to it, its classic value and the decided success of the opera, it would be a matter of regret to see it laid aside after one single representation.

In the ballet, nothing new has appeared. Cleopatra, after many successive repetitions, was followed by "Le Page Inconstant," produced last year.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

William Tell.—At last, after a barren season to the amateur of novelty, we have the pleasure to record the success of a genuine play—not a perfect play undoubtedly—but a piece abounding in touches of real pathos, scenes of earnest passion, and instances of fervid and imaginative poetry. The subject, hacknied on and off the stage, in school-books, declamations, and melodramas, has resumed its dignity and interest in the author's hands, and has grown new again beneath the reviving touch of his genius. It has been said, and with truth, that in the early scenes, before the perpetration of the individual outrage, it would be more consonant to probability to represent the hero as an honest rustic, little conversant with abstract notions of liberty, and requiring the sense of personal wrong to sting him into enterprise, than to introduce him as a generous asserter of the rights of his species. This is the peculiar merit of Schiller's noble play; but we doubt whether an English audience, who have far less disposition than the Germans to follow the windings of passion and trace the niceties of character, would wait for such a developement, or appreciate it if complete. In representing Tell from the first as brooding over the wrongs of his country, and watching for the moment of retribution, the author has, perhaps, better adapted his picture, to those whom it was designed to affect, than if he had adhered more closely to the probabilities of the tale. Granting him this licence, we must concede that he has contrived with admirable tact to realise his scene and to individualise his persons. If the language of Tell occasionally swells with lofty images, they are all drawn from the objects which encircle his daily path; the mountains, the unfathomable chasms, the mists and the storms, which have been recognised as the teachers of virtue and of freedom from earliest time. There is a singleness of imagination concentrating all his thoughts upon the bleak and severe in Nature, and a sternness of outward manner encrusting his social affections, which would mark him out among a thousand declaimers, and which suit the high duty he is called to fulfil. Emma, his wife, is neither an amazon nor a love-sick trembler; but a woman with all her sexes' strength and some of its enchanting weakness, capable of devoting her boy to the perils of a rebellion, yet unable to repress a tear when she only talks of his sharing them; and encouraging her husband as be goes out on his dreadful errand, not with boastful words but with an approving and hopeful look, for

which he expressively thanks her. Albert, the son, is heroic, intelligent, and self-denying above his years; yet still in language he is a child; nor is there any thing in the whole play more beautifully managed than the engrafting of such energetic virtue on the sportiveness of boyhood, and the entire preservation of the child-like manner amidst the labours and the perils he is destined to endure. Besides these, is the Austrian tyrant, who could be no other than detestable; for it would be easier to fancy redeeming traits in a man stained with a hundred murders, than in a wretch capable of devising the incident on which the piece depends; and a comic group, who are light and pleasant enough, and fill up the intervals of serious action without impeding its progress.

The story, apart from the gay underplot, is excellently conducted to the end of the fourth act, where its developement is complete, and the play ought to terminate. In the first scene, the few sentences spoken by Tell to Michael awaken curiosity, and stamp the character with the impress of conscious superiority and vigour. The dramatic arrangement of the next, in which he appears waiting for the conspirators; where his enthusiastic discourse is broken by the entrance of one after another; and where the resolution is taken to wait for some new outrage, with the sense of which the common mind may quiver, is worthy of remark, as well as the passionate beauty of Tell's share in the dialogue. In the second act, after a touching domestic scene between the mother and the boy, Tell comes in and watches the skill of the child, who is practising with his bow, with honest and affectionate pride; but urges him with some sternness to greater exactness; and, at last, bids him fancy he aims at Gesler's heart, and exults to see him send the arrow right to the mark. The next scene is of higher mood—perhaps the most striking in the play—where an old man, the father of one of the confederates, is led in blind, and informs Tell and his wife that he has been deprived of sight by Gesler's orders, for rescuing his son from his grasp. At first, a few short exclamations are all that he can utter, though they are terrible and decisive—then he breaks out in a transport of rage, and enjoys the contemplation of vengeance; but soon collects his thoughts, and prepares with the calmness of settled heroism for action, instantly resolving to send his son to Mount Faigel with the symbol of revolt, and bidding brief but affectionate farewell to his wife, who understands and approves the measures which may leave her a childless widow. On the mountains Albert meets Gesler exhausted and bewildered, infuses courage into him, goes before in the paths of danger, and conducts him safely to the gates of Altorf. There the tyrant offers him gold, which he firmly but modestly declines; and, with quick apprehension refuses to tell the name of his father, lest he should expose him to danger. This firm and sturdy virtue naturally excites the suspicions of Gesler, and the noble child is thrown into prison. Meanwhile the Governor, irritated at the show of opposition to his power, gives orders that his cap shall be placed on a poll in the Market-place, and that all the citizens shall bow to it. One after the other yields awkward obeisance; but the jester, Michael, who is the comic hero of the piece, sturdily refuses; and Tell, who has impatiently watched the sycophants, rushes eagerly to support him, throws down the cap, and puts the soldiers to flight, but is overpowered by a squadron and taken in chains to the castle. He is now brought before Gesler, who trembles to look at him even in bonds, and quails, before his short and contemptuous reproaches. Gesler, suspecting that the prisoner is the father of his young guide, orders them to be confronted; upon which a very affecting scene ensues. The boy pretends not to know the prisoner, who is sentenced to die; Tell calls him and begs him in a tone of deep but suppressed emotion to bear his blessing to his child; and exhorts him, with the same pathetic *equivoque*, to cherish and protect his mother. Gesler, still restless for cruelty, orders that Tell and the boy shall die together. In the depth of this misery Tell owns his son, and indulges his love in what he considers as a last embrace; but the tyrant proffers him a chance for a life of both, if he will shoot an apple placed on the head of his son. After an agonizing struggle, Tell consents, and they repair to a place where this terrible trial of skill is to be made. In this scene, the real catastrophe of the play, the author has put forth all his strength; it is wrought by fine gradations to the highest pitch of terror and suspence, yet it is relieved by beautiful touches of homely tenderness in the father, and of confidence and love in the child. At the moment of his deliverance—the conspirators should rush in and the people rise against the atrocious traitor to natural instincts; and a mere supplementary act should not follow to close with the termination of a melo-drama, an overtrue and most genuine tale.

Mr. Macready throws his whole heart and soul into the part of Tell, and gives a noble picture of heroic resentment and domestic affection. He delivers the

speeches of the patriot in a voice fit for the mountain echoes to answer, and embodies the pride, the love, and the sorrow of the father with a truth which comes home to every heart. Clara Fisher is the child, and a prettier piece of acting, more fresh and unaffected, we never saw. The other actors have parts of little moment; but they play them with hearty zeal; and it would be ungrateful not especially to mention Wallack, who glides through the rustic jester with a singular airiness, and Knight, who lends to a very slight sketch of a stupid errand boy, all his richness of natural humour.

An operatic spectacle, the most tasteful and magnificent we remember, has been produced at this theatre under the title of "Faustus." There is not much in it of Goethe's "wild and wondrous" drama, the most extraordinary production of the age; nor of the terrible old English play of Marlow on the same story. Mephistophiles, indeed, dressed exactly after Retsch's Outlines, and admirably performed by Terry, utters biting sarcasms with good effect, and plays with fiendish glee on his victim. Margaret, here called Adine, the gentle girl whom Faustus betrays, is delightfully personated by Miss Stephens, whose voice is able to revive the whole train of sweet and mournful images which the German poet has connected with her fate. Beyond these, the piece must be regarded as a serious pantomime of unrivalled ingenuity and splendour. The scenery is a succession of poetical fancies, completely embodied to the eye; and its changes are absolutely magical. One moment we are in the very heart of Alpine scenery; the next the clouds gather, the mists descend, and the demon appears amidst the storm; and anon the earth seems to sink, and we are transported to the cool depth of a shady grove. In one passage, where Faustus and his pupil are pursued by the officers of the Inquisition, a dozen appearances in their likeness surround the room, and, after puzzling the troop, vanish at a word. The last scene, of course, discloses "the very place where wicked people go;" and has a crimson grandeur which reminds us of the most stately and imaginative descriptions of Tartarus. The whole does great credit to Mr. Wallack, who has been the master genius on the occasion, and who has displayed a rare knowledge of stage-effect and of picturesque beauty. The piece has also the advantage of a noble overture, by Weber, and several excellent chorusses contributed by Bishop and other English composers.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

A lively *petit* comedy, by the author of Simpson and Co. and no unworthy successor of that delightful production, has been produced at this house under the title of "Tribulation, or Unwelcome Visitors," and has, of course, been taken into high favour. It turns on a pleasant incident in the married life of Mr. and Mrs. Dorrington, a worthy couple, who have retired from the anxieties of commerce on a substantial fortune, and who take a journey to London to obtain the additional dignity which (there is no accounting for tastes) a commissionership of Bristol will confer on their name. Mr. Dorrington, on revisiting the scenes of his bachelor life, naturally feels a wish to enjoy a short revival of its pleasures; and, having ascertained that his gay cousin, whose hospitality he shares, is engaged to a brilliant party, takes measures for obtaining the consent of his lady-wife to a short absence. Mrs. Dorrington, in the mean time, is strongly tempted to lend her presence to a rout given by a certain dashing fair, whose reputation is as ambiguous as her suppers are unexceptionable, and whom her husband, somewhat more chary of her morals than of his own, decidedly commands her to abandon. Unhappily for these conjugal schemes, which promise fair for separate success, the lady, whom Mr. Dorrington knows as Mrs. Mortimer, has resumed her real appellation of Dashmore, which some little embarrassments had induced her to drop, and to her house both husband and wife steal, and mingle with her fashionable visitors. Here the lady is assailed by a vivacious baronet, who is actually lectured by Mr. Dorrington on the best way of prosecuting his suit; but, after witnessing the frolics of her husband, is safely conveyed home by her cousin. The next morning the baronet and Mrs. Dashmore visit the happy couple; and play ingeniously on the feelings of both, till the husband makes confession, and the wife determines to do the same at the first convenient season. All this is exceedingly pleasant, except the incident of the embrio commissioner advising the voluptuary on the prosecution of his amour; for though he does not know who the lady is, the audience do; and it is not very probable that an experienced Lothario should receive or endure counsel on such a subject from a tradesman of Bristol. The farce is well and even perfectly acted in the three chief characters by Mr. Dowton, and Mrs. Davison, and Mrs. Glover, and has as natural and almost as agreeable an effect as

if it was an authentic piece of scandal about any of our own intimate acquaintance.

Mrs. Humby has shown the extent of her versatility by playing Lucy in the Beggars' Opera, and makes a very pretty vixen. But we do not think it fair to take this part from Mrs. C. Jones, which she plays and sings excellently, especially as she will scarcely retaliate by playing Miss Hardcastle or Cowslip. The beauty, the voice, and the intelligence of Mrs. Humby, who numbers among her excellences a remarkably clear and neat articulation, have added much to the eclat of this well selected and well managed company.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy.—The present annual display of this Institution, though not so generally *pleasing* as some which have preceded it, undoubtedly possesses very great and various merits, and proves that the hopes we have lately expressed in regard to the improving prospects of art are not without foundation. But the works which call for particular mention are so numerous, that we must forego all general observations, and proceed at once to the detail of our task;—arranging the subjects of our notice according to their order in the catalogue.

No. 1. *An ideal Group*; *by W. Etty.*—This vigorous and classical effort shows Mr. Etty in a new light. He has hitherto seemed content to embody ideal subjects, in a rich, voluptuous, and fanciful, rather than a high, pure, and imaginative manner, and to do this on a small and inobtrusive scale. But here he starts forward as a candidate for the loftiest honours of his art, and those which have never yet been awarded to any production which did not include a union of the highest merits of design, expression, and colouring, employed on an impressive subject, and displayed on a great scale. This group represents a subdued warrior, stricken to the ground, and on the point of being sacrificed by his successful opponent; while a beautiful female is fearlessly casting herself between the combatants, and pleading for the forfeit life of the vanquished. This subject gives scope for much, though by no means all of the different kinds of merit that we look for in a great historical picture; (for to this class the present work aims to belong, though its subject is professedly ideal); and Mr. Etty has perhaps made as much of it as could well be expected; certainly as much as could reasonably be looked for in a first work of this nature. The figure of the conqueror is designed with considerable grandeur, and the expression has the great merit of being in no degree exaggerated or theatrical: of two combatants gifted with equal bodily powers, (which these are represented to be), he whose expression indicates that he is the calmest and most self-possessed, may safely be reckoned upon as the conqueror. The vanquished figure in this group is of at least equal merit with the vanquisher. His attitude—half-kneeling on the ground, and with the last energies of rage and despair endeavouring to disengage himself from the iron grasp of his conqueror,—which half-presses him backward to the earth, and thus produces the most prominent and striking action of all the muscles of the neck, chest, &c.—is extremely well imagined, and expressed with a corresponding force and truth. Lastly, the female figure presents a fine contrast to both of these, no less in design than colouring. She has flung herself almost at full-length between the uplifted arm of the subduer and the fallen form of the subdued, and is raising her pity-pleading face upwards towards that of the former,—whose fatal blow, however, does not seem likely to be averted. In order to gain scope for a variety in the colouring of his group, as well as to connect by a judicious gradation the deep sunburnt tone of the conqueror's figure with the brilliant softness of the female's, the artist has painted the vanquished figure in a tone exactly between the two; and undoubtedly the varieties to be found in nature justify this; though they have not been very usually resorted to for this purpose. Upon the whole we consider this picture as highly creditable to Mr. Etty; and though, for our own parts, we are by no means certain that it displays more talent than some of his previous works on a smaller scale, it unquestionably shows those talents in a new and striking light. Perhaps the most remarkable thing about this work, as coming from the pencil of Mr. Etty, is, that the colouring of it is perfectly still and sedate. It does not contain a single one of those somewhat meretricious touches of which this artist has hitherto shown himself so fond, and which, to do him justice, he certainly does scatter about with as much taste as is consistent with a departure from the sober truth of nature.

No. 9. *Portrait of Mrs. Morrison*; *by H.*

W. Pickersgill.—A very charming and spirited performance, including much of the air and handling of Sir Thomas,—on whose style, indeed, that of the artist before us is evidently modelled; and we do not know one of his competitors who seems so likely as this very improving portrait-painter to approach (for he must scarcely hope to do more) the unrivalled excellence of that prime boast of the British school.

No. 8. Death of the Regent Murray.—This is a picture which claims notice; but the crowd collected round it prevented us from being able, on our first visit, to examine it properly.

No. 23. Mary Magdalen, &c. at the Sepulchre of Christ; by R. Westall.—This picture is striking and powerful, as it regards the effect of light produced by mere skill in colouring. The glory which illumines even to intensity the inner cave in which the Saviour is seated, is finely managed. But the character and expression of all the figures are sadly inferior and ineffective, and make us doubt whether Mr. Westall is qualified to reach any great degree of distinction in the highest walks of historical painting. The present may perhaps be ranked as his most ambitious attempt in this line; and yet, in regard to the grand merit of expression, it is one of his most indifferent. His profiles (and he delights in profile) are all alike; and what is worse, they are all unnatural. In particular, he gives a form and character to his *mouths*, which are never to be observed in nature.

No. 28. Portrait of Mrs. Peel; by Sir Thomas Lawrence.—This is a lovely picture, reaching almost to the very perfection of the art. There is indeed a somewhat chalky tone in the colouring of the face and neck; and the lady is rather strangely seated on a sort of rock which has all the effect of an arm-chair. But in other respects the picture is perfect.

No. 41—*Portrait of Lord Byron. R. Westall.*—This picture hangs so near the last-named that we cannot help comparing them together, for the purpose of illustrating what a portrait should and what it should not be. The portrait of Lord Byron is as much an *ideal* work as any of Mr. Westall's historical ones. The features, the general expression, the hair of the head, and even the colour of the eyes, are all Mr. Westall's, and none of them Lord Byron's. The picture is not deficient in a certain poetical elegance; but this is gained (as Mr. Westall is too often content to gain it) at the expense of nature and truth.

48. *Buying Fish on the Beach. W. Collins.*—What delightful proofs do this artist's pictures offer—and none more than the one before us—of the admirable effects which must result from a moderate share of manual skill acting in conformity with an entire dependence on the simplicities of nature! The subject of this picture is very meagre—merely an old man and woman on an open beach, bargaining for fish, one of which a little boy is holding up to a little girl. And yet so absolutely true, and at the same time vivacious, are all the expressions, that they at once excite and satisfy the imagination, and make it forget that there is any such thing as artificial refinement in existence. There is nothing like falsehood for showing off truth to advantage. Mr. Collins should always contrive to get his pictures hung by the side of Mr. Westall's; and we dare say the latter gentleman will desire nothing better.

53.—*Portrait. By T. Phillips, R.A.*—We notice this because it is quite as useful and no less friendly occasionally to point out the failures of a clever artist, as his success. The present portrait is no less deficient in clearness of tone than this painter's usually are, and yet it is without that extreme sweetness in the colouring which generally compensates for the above deficiency. In other respects it is not inferior to Mr. Phillips's general run of portraits.

54. *Titania. T. Stothard, R. A.*—Again we are under the necessity of noticing a total failure by this often pleasing and never ungraceful artist. This Titania and her imps (for such they are) is a mere piece of foolery, with nothing to redeem it but a few gracefully waving outlines.

64. *L'Allegro. R. Westall, R A.*—There are parts of this picture which do great credit to the fancy of the artist, and which in a great degree avoid his inveterate mannerism. The Euphrosyne is a most charming figure, radiant with all the character of the "fair and free" goddess. She is leaning over the shoulder of a well-conditioned gentleman—somewhat vulgar withal—who is waving away from him, in a very theatrical manner, a "Melancholy," that is all Mr. Westall's own. As a whole the picture is not conceived with a true feeling for the beautiful poem from which it is named; but, we repeat, the Euphrosyne is delightful.

70. *Bosworth Field. A. Cooper, R.A.*—This is one of those elaborate delineations of a battle in which Mr. Cooper excels most of his contemporaries. There is great energy in the attack of Richard; and the horses are executed with infinite spirit and truth. But these are scenes which can never be turned to any valuable account by the pencil, being in several

respects entirely unfitted for it. A single hay-cart of Wouvermans, or a halt of cavaliers at an inn-door, is worth all the battles he ever painted.

71. *Portrait of the Duke of Wellington. Sir T. Lawrence, R. A.*—Perhaps a more truly *characteristic* portrait than this was never painted, either in ancient or modern times. It is a whole-length, the size of life. The Duke is dressed in his favourite true blue, and is standing in an open space, right fronting the spectators, (as if they were a field of enemies) with his arms folded, his little short blue cloak over his shoulders, and a telescope in one of his hands. His feet are planted to the earth as if he grew there; and his whole air and expression have in them something admirably indicative of his character as a general. Sir Thomas evidently knows him better than Napoleon did, or the battle of Waterloo would not have ended as it did, nor this portrait have been hanging where it now does.

83. *Portrait of Mr. Canning. Ditto.*—This, like the preceding, without being an agreeable picture, or one which gives us any desire to know more of the original than we see before us, is surely the perfection of the art. Nothing can possibly be more vivacious and speaking than the whole look and air of this portrait. It is more eloquent than any speech that its Right Honourable original ever made in the House of Commons or elsewhere, for it tells us what he thinks and feels!

(*To be concluded next month.*)

British Institution.—The exhibition of this year differs from all its predecessors—being a selection from the works of English living artists. We understand that the plan on which the particular works forming this collection have been chosen, is partly as follows: the artists themselves have been called upon to name a given number (we believe six) of such of their works as *they* consider best calculated to uphold their reputation; and out of these the directors of the institution have chosen the pictures now exhibited. Upon the face of it this seems to be a fair plan, in regard to the artists, and one calculated to place before the public the means of forming a sufficiently correct estimate of the present state of the art among us. But we will venture to say that *in practice* it has completely failed; from what causes we shall leave those to determine who have better means than we either pretend or desire to have of looking into the secret springs which usually move matters of this nature. That this exhibition presents us with many admirable works, and such as would do credit to any age of art, we would not for a moment conceal. But this is no more than the necessary result of the proposed plan, however ill it might have been executed. But that some unworthy influence must have been at work, to produce no better a selection than we meet with here, cannot be doubted, unless we attribute the fact to a deficiency of judgment that seems totally out of the question. We shall say nothing of this exhibition containing *no pictures at all by Turner, Thompson, Mulready, Rippingille,* and also of some artists of minor reputation; because we take it for granted that this deficiency must have arisen from some disputes or misunderstandings with those artists. What we see cause to complain of, and to complain of bitterly is, first, that many of those who are represented here are represented most inadequately, (for we will not say unfairly;) and secondly and chiefly, that a very considerable portion of the space which might have sufficed to remedy this evil is occupied by pictures painted by persons who have no pretensions to the title of artists at all, and which pictures, even if they had been painted by Raphael himself, would be worthless and contemptible. As it is our uniform practice to speak plainly whatever is our honest opinion on general matters of this kind connected with art, we have not thought it right to refrain on this occasion. We now willingly turn our attention to the merits of the works before us—which, however, we shall not particularise to any extent, partly because they have already been before the public, but chiefly because of the numerous and striking novelties which have already had our best attention this month, and must occupy the whole of our limited space during the next. From the pencil of the president we have four or five admirable specimens. The best is one of those very few pictures of his which approach to an *historical* character, by combining with individual portraiture associations and expressions of a poetical and ideal nature. We mean his grand whole-length of John Kemble in the character of Hamlet.—From the veteran Northcote's pencil we have three pieces from English history, all of which include those charming delineations of children in which he so excels. As examples of Westall, and Stothard, we meet with by no means favourable specimens. The Cupid and Psyche of the former has any thing but that *etherial* character which belongs to the subject; and the little sketch of the Canterbury Pilgrims, by the latter, conveys but a very poor notion of his great picture: the print conveys a much better. Of

Howard's poetical pieces, his Sunrise, with the sweet stars sinking into the sea, is a charming work, and offers a very pleasing idea of his elegant powers.—By Hilton we have what should seem to be more than a fair allowance,—considering the great size of his pictures, and the very little space assigned to some other artists of no less name. But we will not complain. Would that the walls of this Exhibition were never covered with less meritorious works than the Una, and the Nature Blowing Bubbles, of this excellent painter! His Cupid taught by the Graces, which is also here, we could have wished away.—Of Martin's extraordinary power we have scarcely a fair—certainly not a favourable specimen, in his Seventh Plague of Egypt. And of Mr. Danby's Sunset after a Storm at Sea (which our readers may remember to have seen in the last Exhibition of the Royal Academy) we must not venture to speak our opinion—since it comes from the collection of the accomplished President.—By Etty we have the richest and most characteristical picture he ever painted—the Cleopatra sailing down the Cydnus.—Callcot's view of Dover Harbour, though vigorous and spirited, is far from conveying an adequate notion of this artist's admirable powers; while the Blind Fiddler of Wilkie—which we look upon as a work absolutely perfect in its kind, and quite unrivalled—compels us to make comparisons between his former and his present mode, both of handling and colouring, grievously to the disadvantage of the latter. As if for the purpose of calling forth this comparison, we have also his Chelsea Pensioners; which, truly wonderful as it is in character and expression, is greatly inferior to several of his early works in the harmony of its general effect.—We can only mention further the contribution of Mr. Haydon—his Judgment of Solomon. This, unquestionably, is not only the finest picture this artist ever painted, but is worth all his subsequent ones put together. It is indeed a noble work, and stands at the very head of our modern English school. Whose fault it is that Mr. Haydon has painted only one such picture as this, —whether nature's, the artist's, or the public's—is more than we can venture to determine: but certain we are that the solving of the question involves considerations vital to the interests of art.

Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water Colours.—The annual shew of this very pleasing and meritorious body of artists must be past over this month with a general notice merely: not, however, because we have previously exhausted our space,—for if we had considered the productions of this class of artists as at all on a level, in point of importance, with those which we have hitherto been examining, we should have been bound to allot them their due share of our limits. But as this is far from being the case, we must content ourselves by saying of this Exhibition generally, that it is a highly pleasing one, and well worth the attention of those who follow matters of this nature as a mere amusement. The principal exhibitors, both in number and merit, are as usual, Messrs. Cristall, Robson, Copley Fielding, Varley, and Prout. The first of these has some really capital specimens of Welsh peasants; Prout has some admirable views of foreign architectural scenery; and Copley Fielding has been practising with very singular success on sea views.

The late President West's Gallery.—We have just seen a pamphlet advocating the expediency of purchasing this fine collection of the late President's works, as part of our already established National Gallery. The extreme press of temporary matter this month prevents us from offering any observations of our own on this interesting subject; and the pictures themselves to which the proposal refers have already been noticed at various times in our pages. All we can do at present therefore is to make a short extract from the pamphlet in question, and refer our readers for ampler details to the work itself. "The accumulated historical labours of his (West's) pencil during a long period, are now exhibiting in the spacious rooms built at a great expense, in filial affection and respect for the public, by his sons. We speak here from our own knowledge: if Messrs. Raphael and Benjamin West were possessed of an independent fortune, it would be their first pride, as Englishmen, lovers of their country, and of the British school, to follow the noble example set by Sir George Beaumont, by presenting the entire collection now in their possession to the National Gallery, for the benefit of British students, and the advancement of the Fine Arts. But as those gentlemen are not so circumstanced, their next pride would be to place them in the National Gallery, through the wisdom and liberality of his Majesty's Government and Parliament. They now make this offer in the most open manner, without any qualifications or reserve whatever."

VARIETIES.

Oxford, April 23.—On Wednesday last, in Convocation, the University Seal was affixed to an instrument for the establishment of four University Scholarships, the benefaction of the Very Rev. the Dean of Westminster, "For the Promotion of Classical Learning and Taste." The Candidates are to be Undergraduate Members of the University, "without regard to place of birth, school, parentage, or pecuniary circumstances," who shall not have exceeded their sixteenth Term from their matriculation. The election of the first Scholar to take place in the first Term after the completion of the Foundation.

Cambridge, May 12.—Captain Clifford, of his Majesty's ship Euryalus, has brought with him to England the celebrated manuscript upon papyrus, of a portion of Homer's Iliad, belonging to W. J. Bankes, Esq. M.P. for the university of Cambridge. This MS. was discovered in the island of Elephantina, in Upper Egypt, by a French gentleman. It is written in what are termed Uncial letters, of the most beautiful form, and may probably be ascribed to the age of the Ptolemies.—The most remarkable feature connected with this ancient and invaluable manuscript is, that there are accents, which must have been added by a later hand.—It contains only the last book.

Artists' Benevolent Fund.—The anniversary of this Institution took place last month. The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Chair, announced that His Majesty had been pleased to become the Patron of the Benevolent Fund (accompanied by the donation of a hundred guineas;) and in proposing the toast of the Royal Academy, the Right Honourable Gentleman expressed his belief, that ere long, a more suitable place for the Exhibition of the productions of British genius would be provided.

Society of Literature.—Last month the Royal Society of Literature held its Anniversary Meeting. After an appropriate address from the President, the Bishop of St. David's, and a Report of the year's proceedings read by the Secretary, the two gold medals adjudged by the Council were presented to Major Rennell, (the celebrated author and geographer) and to Mr. Wilkins, the first Sanscrit scholar in Europe. Other routine business was transacted, when a ballot took place, and the following elections for the ensuing year were made:

President.—The Right Reverend Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Vice-Presidents.—His Grace the Duke of Newcastle; the most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne; the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells; the Right Hon. Lord Grenville; the Right Hon. Charles Yorke; the Hon. George Agar Ellis; Sir James Mackintosh; and the Venerable Archdeacon Nares.

Treasurer.—Archibald Elijah Impey, Esq.

Librarian.—The Rev. Henry Hervey Baber.

Secretary.—The Rev. Richard Cattermole.

Horticultural Society.—The Horticultural Society lately held its Anniversary Meeting for the election of the new council and officers, when the following gentlemen were chosen officers for the ensuing year:—Thomas Andrew Knight, Esq. President; John Elliot, Esq. Treasurer; Joseph Sabine, Esq. Secretary; John Turner, Esq. Assistant Secretary.—The following members of the council were appointed Vice-Presidents:—The Earl of Aberdeen, John Elliot, Esq. Alexander Henderson, M.D. Robert Henry Jenkinson, Esq.

Society of Antiquaries.—On the 23d of April, George, Earl of Aberdeen, T. Amyot, Esq. N. Carlisle, Esq. T. Coombe, Esq. H. Ellis, Esq. H. Gurney, Esq. H. Hallam, Esq. Sir G. Nayler, Knt. H. Petrie, Esq. M. Raper, Esq. Right Hon. C. W. W. Wynn, eleven of the Council, were re-chosen of the new Council; and W. Ayrton, Esq.; the Lord Bishop of Ely; D. Gilbert, G. Gwilt, W. Hamilton, J. H. Markland, J. H. Merivale, F. Palgrave, Esquires; the Duke of Somerset, and Col. B. C. Stephenson, ten of the other members of the Society, were chosen of the new Council. The Earl of Aberdeen was elected President; Mr. Amyot, Treasurer; Mr. Taylor Coombe, Director; Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Henry Ellis, Secretaries for the year ensuing.

Literary Fund.—The anniversary of this charity took place at the Freemasons' Hall, last month. It was well attended by several distinguished persons, and a subscription of 440*l.* was made at the table. Mr. Saville Onley, one of the Vice-presidents, was in the chair, Sir James Macintosh being prevented by indisposition from taking it.

Major Denham.—"A report has reached us," says the Literary Gazette, "(founded on a letter from the Major, at Leghorn, of last month's date,) that Major Denham, the distinguished traveller, was performing quarantine, and hopes

to be in England the middle of this month. They had traversed and examined Africa for about twenty degrees from N. to S.; ten from E. to W.; visited many countries unknown even to the Arabs, except by name. The geography in our maps is stated to be so widely wrong, that many places must be moved 600 miles. They travelled the whole way as Christians and Englishmen, and suffered much.

Royal Asiatic Society.—At a late sitting, H. T. Colebrooke, Esq. in the chair, a curious Burmese MS. was presented to the Society by J. Alexander, Esq. The reading of Mr. Lachlan's paper, on the Brahmaputra and Assam rivers was finished. J. Ansley, Esq., M'Taggart, Esq., and Gen. Noble, were elected Resident Members, and his Excellency Prince Polignac, a Foreign Member of the Society. March 15 was the anniversary meeting of the Society. H. T. Colebrook, esq. in the chair. The report of the state of the Society's funds was read by Col. Doyle . its funded property amounts to 2085*l.*, besides a balance of 313*l.* 14s. 7d. in the hands of the Treasurer: the annual income 800*l* , expenditure 600*l.* March 19, donations to the library, &c. were reported.

Capillary Attraction.—M. Gilleron says, "If a capillary tube be introduced into mercury, the metal will remain in the tube below the exterior surface. If then the tube be carefully raised, without taking it out of the mercury, the surface of the mercury in the tube may be raised to the level of that without. Operating very carefully, it may even be raised still higher; its surface will then become concave, the nature of the curve apparently approaching that of the catenarian curve, which I believe also to be that of liquids which in capillary tubes are raised above the level of the external surface. If then the tube be depressed a little, the convex surface may be again given to the mercury in the tube, without its level being depressed below that of the external portion. It appears to me, therefore, that the surface of liquids in capillary tubes is an accessory circumstance, and has no direct influence on the elevation or depression of the liquid."—*Bib. Univ.* xxvii. 209.

Discovery Ships.—A New Brunswick paper of the 16th of December says, "The Discovery Ships were among the Ice, near Cape Chedley, Hudson's Straits, on the 3d of August: they were about 1200 miles from Repulse Bay, where they intended to winter.

Maximum Density of Water.—Professor Hällström, in a memoir which has appeared in the Swedish Transactions for 1823, deduces the temperature of the maximum density of water, as 39.394° Fahrenheit. Endeavours were made to estimate every cause which interfered with the experiments, such as dilatation of glass, &c., and he thinks the limits of uncertainty are 0.428° Fahrenheit on either side of the above number.—*Quart. Journ. of Science.*

Organic Remains.—The discoveries of Mr. Northmore at Chudleigh have been followed up in a manner that will excite the attention of the geologists and antiquarians of Europe. The professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Oxford, Mr Buckland, has been on a visit to Lord Clifford, in company with Sir Thomas Acland, and has examined the cave at Chudleigh, known by the name of the Pixy's hole; here he penetrated the stalagmite, and sunk to the depth of three or four feet, and found various remains of Antediluvian animals, such as the Hyæna, the Deer, the Bear, &c. The depth of the den where these remains are found is a matter only of conjecture. The Professor has visited Kent's Hole, and commenced his operations in the two caves where Mr. Northmore made his original discoveries.

Examination of Fused Charcoal.—At last a specimen of fused charcoal, or supposed artificial diamond, has been examined. The specimen was obtained by Professor Macnevin of New York, by means of Hare's deflagrator, was sent to Dr. Cooper, and by him presented to Mr. Vanuxem, who examined it, having always been very sceptical on the subject of the fusion of charcoal. It consisted of a large and small globule connected together by a thread, colour black, without lustre, opaque. When struck it yielded without breaking, receiving a polish like that of iron , when filed it gave way as iron or soft steel would do; it was attracted by the magnet, and when hammered was malleable. Nitric acid, when heated, acted violently on it, and, ultimately, peroxide of iron and a little silica were obtained. The proportion of silex to metallic iron was about 11 : 5. Messrs. Silliman and Hare deny, however, that Mr. Vanuxem has operated on a proper specimen.—*Amer. Jour.*

Saline Impregnation of Rain.—After a severe storm on the 5th of December, 1822, Mr. Dalton examined the rain that fell at Manchester, and found that it contained one grain of salt, muriate of soda, in 10,000 grains of water; and as sea water contains one grain of salt in twenty-five of water, there must have been one grain of sea water in every 400 grains of rain water. This storm was from the S.W. to the W. The S.W. wind comes from the

coast of Wales, distant 100 miles, and the W. wind from off Liverpool, distant from thirty to forty miles. In subsequent storms, Mr. Dalton found that there was one grain of salt water in 200 grains of rain water, and that the salt water had been brought mechanically by the wind at least thirty miles.—*Manchester Memoirs, New Series*, vol. iv. pp. 330. 370.

Ammoniacal Cromate of Copper.—M. Vuaflart has observed, that chromate of copper prepared by precipitating sulphate of copper by cromate of potash, and which is of a redish brown colour, is soluble in dilnted ammonia, producing a clear solution of a beautiful and deep green colour. When the solution is evaporated, the redish chromate of copper appears as the ammonia flies off. This solution was made for the purpose of decorating the front of a druggist's shop. The green is finer than most of those obtained in the usual manner, and undergoes no change by length of time or exposure to bright light. It is readily prepared by adding solution of chromate of potash to ammoniacal sulphate of copper.—*Jour. de Phar.* 1824. p. 607.

Electric Phenomenon.—A new feather bed was put into a cold and damp room, and a person incautiously went to sleep in it, without the precaution of having had a fire put in the room during the day, to remove the dampness. Scarcely had he been ten minutes in bed, when he fancied he saw light issuing from his eyes; for this supposition he had the best possible reason, as from the situation of the room, there was not the least cranny or opening at which light could be supposed to enter, the doors and windows being completely shut and fastened. He paid no attention to this circumstance at first, thinking it was the effect of mere imagination; he had like, however, to have paid dear for his temerity. Feeling rather chilly, owing to the state of the room, he put his head under the bed-clothes to increase his warmth; he had not continued longer than five minutes in this situation, when, on removing his head from under them, he suddenly felt, as it were, a severe blow on the shoulders, neck, and head, and the pain seemed to run along the spine, at the same moment a blue flame flashed from his eyes, and a permanent circle of lambent light appeared to irradiate their sockets. Perfectly certain that no person was in the room but himself, he sat up in bed for a moment to reflect on the cause; as the light still continued to flow from his eyes, he immediately recollected that the bed and pillows consisted of new feathers, and that they might be in a highly electric state, and that the shock he had received must have been from them. No sooner had he formed this conjecture, but he leaped on the floor, and found it verified; the light in his eyes gradually diminished, and before five minutes had passed, it was totally gone. Having no desire to repeat the experiment that night he went to another room for the remainder of the evening. Some nights afterwards, when a fire had been introduced into the room where the phenomenon took place, and matters had been more comfortably arranged, he went to bed as before, and surprising to relate, he experienced exactly the same results. He had now no doubt of the facts, and he was convinced that the shocks he had received were owing to the electric state of the feathers in the bed, as they were precisely similar to those he remembered having received from an electrical machine, or a Leyden jar. This is given on the authority of the *Glasgow Chronicle.*

New Mineral. Titaniferous Cerite.—M. Laugier has lately analyzed a mineral from the Coromandel coast, which, from its composition, appears to be peculiar and distinct. It was brought to Europe by M. Leschenault de la Tour. It was an irregular mass, of a blackish-brown colour, a vitreous conchoidal fracture, hardness equal to that of the Gadolinite, to which mineral it had some analogy, but differing from it by swelling up when heated. It lost only 1.25 per cent. when heated, although it contained one-tenth of water; a cause for this effect will be evident presently. Acids and alkalies both act upon it, and M. Laugier employed these agents in his analytical experiments. He found it to yield 36 oxide of cerium; 19 oxide of iron; 8 lime; 6 alumine; 11 water; 1.8 oxide of manganese; 19 silica; 8 oxide of titanium. These quantities surpass the 100 used by 9.55 parts; this is occasioned by the protoxide of cerium which exists in the mineral becoming peroxide during the process, and this is also given as the reason why so little loss of weight occurs when the substance is calcined. M. Laugier remarks that this mineral is analogous in its composition to the substances distinguished by Berzelius and Hissinger as Orthite, Allanite, and Cerine; that it particularly resembles *orthite*, especially in its physical characters, but differs in the presence of titanium. It may therefore be regarded as a new variety of *titaniferous cerite.*—*Ann. de Chimie.* xxvii. 313.

Composition of Common and [illegible] Indigo.—Mr. Dalton, in a paper published in the *Manchester Memoirs*, states, that in various experiments made at different

times, but with very similar results, he finds that the quantity of oxygen required to convert the green or deoxidized indigo solutions in lime water into blue indigo is about one-seventh or one-eighth of the weight of the resulting indigo; and on the supposition that an atom of oxygen was added to one of indigo, concluded that the atom of indigo must weigh about 55 or 56. When indigo is destroyed by the oxymuriate, or rather, chloride of lime, as in the process adopted by Mr. Dalton for testing the value of indigo, he is persuaded from his experiments, that twice the quantity of oxygen is necessary that is required to revive it from the lime solution.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

At the sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences at the Institute on the 14th of April, M. Arago communicated his remarks on a halo, observed on the very day of sitting, at 12 o'clock at noon. M. Arago seems to sanction the theory of Mariotti, that these phenomena are produced by frozen water carried along by the clouds, and refracting the light of the sun. By means of an apparatus of his own invention, he is able to distinguish polarized light from that which is not so, and that the light of these halos is a refracted and not a reflected light, as must be supposed by those who refuse to allow the explanation given by M. Mariotti. M. Arago adds, that the observations made by him, and the conclusion to which they lead, are very important, inasmuch as they may furnish a means of determining the law of the fall of temperature, in proportion to the degree of elevation above the ground. M. Pastié read a memoir on the geography of plants. The principal object of the author of this memoir is to establish the opinion, that, in order to learn the medicinal properties of plants, it is much more necessary to direct our attention to the nature of the soil in which they grow than to the genus to which they belong, or even to the chymical principles that enter into their composition. For instance, he remarks, that all the plants which grow on high grounds, and in dry and arid places, are of a tonic and stimulant power, while those which grow in low and moist grounds possess quite the contrary properties.

The *Bulletin des Sciences Géographiques*, for January, 1825, published at Paris under the direction of Baron Ferussac, contains an interesting article on the subject of an Arab geographical work, intituled "Kharidat al Adgiaib; or, the Pearl of Wonders," by Ibn al Vardi, which has been lately translated into Latin by Mr. Hylander, and published by him at Lund, in Schonen, in conjunction with his son, who has considerably enriched the edition by a copious appendix of *variantes*, taken from three Arab manuscripts in the Royal Library of Copenhagen, together with a geographical index, which contains, in addition to the Arab names adopted by Ibn al Vardi, those given by other Oriental or Latin authors to the different places mentioned in the work. One of the most remarkable passages in the translation of Mr. Hylander is, the mention made by Ibn al Vardi of a mountain in the interior of Asia, which is seen to vomit forth smoke during the day-time, and flames by night. Messrs. Hylander state, that Doctor Leyden was busily occupied at Calcutta in preparing an Edition of the original text of Ibn al Vardi, with an English translation, when his useful labours were cut short by his premature death.

The Royal Society of Agriculture of Paris, lately held a public sitting. The Minister of the Interior had announced his intention of presiding at this meeting, but in consequence of unavoidable business, he appointed M. de Marinhac, the Director General of Agriculture, to fill the chair in his absence. M. de Marinhac drew a sketch of the present state of agriculture in France, and recapitulated the numerous encouragements bestowed by the Government upon that important branch of public prosperity. M. Ch[illegible] the Vice-Secretary, read a report [illegible] labours of the Society since its last [illegible] sitting. He dwelt particularly [illegible] communications made to the So[illegible] M. Seguier, the Consul-General of [illegible] at London, whose attention has [illegible] directed towards the various im[illegible]ments and useful inventions [illegible] in England into the practice of [illegible]ture. M. Challan gave some very interesting details respecting the rearing of Cachemire goats, and the preservation of the purity of the breed, which has been followed up with great attention under the care of M. Ternaux and M. Tessier.

At a late sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, Baron Cuvier read a [illegible] from M. Bredin, of Lyon, re[illegible] some fossil bones discovered in [illegible] near that city. These bones [illegible] near the top of a small [illegible] depth of from six to nine feet, and [illegible]

scattered over a space of sixty feet in length, by from twenty to twenty-five feet in breadth. The upper layer consisted of the bones of elephants, all of which appear to have belonged to the same animal; its lower jaw containing four of its *molares*, its upper rib, its two *humeri*, and its two *tibia*, have all been found in a good state of preservation. Under these bones have been found others, which have evidently belonged to oxen and to horses, and which are also in a fossil state. At a few feet distance from the latter, lay several heaps of bones, all broken into small pieces; and a little further, several jaw-bones of elephants, as well as the *humeri* of the same animal, all holding firmly together. The same heap also contained the *humerus* and the *cubitus* of a horse, both of which, although still entire, appear to have been subjected to a very strong pressure for a considerable time. All these bones were so soft on being taken out of the earth, that the persons who found them were afraid to wash them, for fear of injuring their form; the nail sunk into their substance on the least pressure. This circumstance must be attributed to the nature of the soil in which they have been buried. The elephants' bones, which lay nearest to the surface, were also the most soft. M. Bredin has sent exact designs of these different specimens to M. Cuvier, who has ascertained them to be evidently of a fossil nature. Those of the elephant belong to the species called by the Russians *mammoth*, which is the fossil elephant so common in Siberia, and in some of the islands of the Frozen Ocean.

Baron Cuvier read a second memoir on the subject of certain species of fish found in the equatorial regions, and which have the singular property of living for a considerable time out of water. These fishes are found in fresh water, and their flesh has a very agreeable flavour. When cut up into small pieces, each fragment continues to palpitate for a considerable time after it has been separated from the rest of the body; and this quality renders them very useful to the Indian jugglers, who exhibit them as a curiosity to their spectators. Some of them have been found at the height of ten feet from the ground, on palm trees, on the borders of certain ponds and lakes.

The following statement shows the number of the French Clergy on the 1st of January, 1825:—Archbishops and Bishops, 75; Vicars General, 287; Titular Canons, 725; Honorary Canons, 1,255; Rectors, 2,828: Curates, 22,225; Vicars, 5,396; Priests of parishes, authorised to preach and receive confessions, 1,850; Priests employed as Governors or Professors in Seminaries, 876. The number of Pupils in the Seminaries, who have received orders, amounts to 4,044; and the Nuns to 19,271.

The product of France from divers sources now amounts annually to 6,937,210,000fr. Of this sum about 461,050,000fr. is supposed to be exported and the remainder to be consumed at home. The grand total of French commerce, external and internal, is rated at 7,323,610,000fr.

Madame Dufresnoy, one of the most celebrated French writers, died lately at Paris. She was born at Nantes in 1765. In 1787 a piece indicative of her talents, appeared in the *Almanach des Muses*, and drew general attention In 1788, she got out at one of the theatres with success a little piece entitled "L'Amour exilé des lieux." After some further exhibition of her talents in the *Almanach des Muses*, she published in 1807 her "Elegies." Several vaudevilles, works of education, and romances also proceeded from her pen, and she was acquainted and on terms of friendship with the most celebrated characters of her time.

A society has lately been formed in Paris, under the title of *Société Philanthropique en faveur des Grecs*, which, if we may judge from the names of the persons who compose the committee, and from the large subscriptions already received, promises to be of great utility to the cause of independence in Greece. The names of such men as the Dukes of Choiseul, Fitz-James, Dalberg, Larochefoucault; Viscount Chateaubriand; Messrs. André Lafitte, Ternaux, and several others of the most eminent men in France, who are members of the committee, are sufficient to prove that all parties equally interest themselves in the struggles of that country.

French Institute.—M. Arago communicated to the Academy a letter addressed to him on the 24th March, 1825, by M. Duperré, captain of a man of war, who has recently returned from a voyage of discovery. Among other matters, the writer of this letter states, that he has made a series of observations, which would appear to prove that the points marked upon the magnetic equator are not the only ones at which the diurnal variations of the magnetic needle are null.

The Académie Française held an extraordinary sitting at the Royal Institution, on Tuesday 5th April. Amongst its other proceedings, M. L. Dubroca presented his *Art de lire à haute voix*, followed by the application of the principles laid down in his work to the reading of works of

eloquence and poetry. M. Lemercier, of the *Académie Français*, read a paper of Remarks on Dramatic Innovations.

SWITZERLAND.

The project of uniting the Lakes of Geneva and Neufchatel is again talked of. They are separated by a distance of about three leagues. The Lake of Geneva communicates by the Rhone with the Mediterranean; that of Neufchatel by the Thièle, the Aar, and the Rhine, with the Atlantic. The junction of the two seas by this communication will therefore require, in the first place, a canal of three leagues in length, and then some works to render several parts of the Rhone and the Aar navigable. It is said that a M. Vevey is about to furnish the necessary funds for this interesting undertaking, and to superintend the operations.

ITALY.

Two new frescos have just been discovered at Pompeii, which are most remarkable for the perfect correctness of their design and for the excellence of their colouring. They represent Briseis taken from Achilles, and the Nuptials of Thetis and Peleus. These pictures still remain in the place where they have been found, and are considered as the finest that have ever been discovered belonging to ancient times.

We find frequent mention made in the Roman History of a Temple of the Earth (*Templum Telluris*), which was spoken of as being situated in Rome. For the first time, traces of it have lately been discovered by some workmen, who, in digging in the neighbourhood of the Tower of Conti, have met with the foundations of an ancient building, which are ascertained to be those of the above-mentioned temple.

M. Champollion, jun. is pursuing, with the greatest zeal, his archeological researches at Naples, and in the entire of the surrounding country: he has visited Puzzoli, Baia, Pompeii, and Pestum, and has been present at the searches made at Nola. The Bourbon Museum at Naples has furnished him with new subjects of Egyptian investigation; he has ascertained that three large engraved fragments of red granite, which are there preserved, are remains of three of the obelisks at Rome: he has discovered for the first time the case of a mummy, the legends drawn on which are in *hieratic* characters; they are followed by another inscription in writing, which is neither Egyptian nor Grecian, and respecting which the enlightened traveller promises to give further details.

HOLLAND.

The fifth semi-centenary fête of the University of Leyden was lately held, and a Latin discourse delivered on the occasion by M. G. Sandifort.

M. Paulus Von Hemert, formerly professor of philosophy, died lately at the Hague. He first brought the doctrines of Kant into notice in Holland, and was also known for a discussion with Wyttenbach on the subject.

DENMARK.

Danish Literature.—A Dictionary of the Danish language, published under the direction of the Society of Sciences, at Copenhagen, is gradually, but very slowly, making its appearance. Begun in 1777, it has arrived only to the letter M. This Dictionary, in which the Danish words are explained in the same language, is intended principally for the inhabitants of Denmark and Norway. Nevertheless, it cannot fail to interest the philologists of all countries, who are desirous of acquiring a knowledge of northern languages derived from the most pure and abundant sources. To such students, the following passage from the preface may not prove uninteresting:—"The Danish language is more remarkable for its antiquity than for the great number of individuals by whom it is spoken. The groundwork of this language has descended, generation after generation, from the time of Odin to our days, without having been altered by foreign conquerors. It is true that a part of this really national idiom has fallen into desuetude; but enough remains to enable us to trace its genealogy, and to pursue its history from the epoch in which it was established among the rocks of the island, in a form which attests its primitive state, to that middle age in which it appears in the ancient codes and chronicles. There are to be found even in our days, in the language of the country people, vestiges enough of it to enable us to take them and incorporate them anew in the ordinary tongue. The ancient Danish language extended itself originally over the whole of Scandinavia, and of those countries in which the people of the north had planted their standard. The written language, or, (which is the same thing if we refer to long-past times) the language of the national songs, was the same in Norway as in Denmark."

A little dictionary, by M. Dorph, called "Rotvelsk Lexicon," has just been published at Viborg, in Jutland. Rotvelsk is the name of the language employed by the thieves and other rogues in that country to prevent their being understood by their dupes. It is difficult to imagine how a man like M. Dorph, who has great learning and is the author of a

new edition of Horace, can have acquired a language so different from that of the Muses. However, the dictionary will be very useful, not only to gaolers, and all who have any thing to do with the persons by whom Rotvelsk is spoken, but to philologists; because this language, which derives its origin from that of the gypsies, offers many interesting considerations to the lover of comparative grammar and etymology.

ICELAND.

The number of inhabitants in Iceland, in the year 1822, was computed at 48,386 souls. In the course of the same year the number of births of males amounted to 869, and of females to 855; and of the number of deaths of males to 418, and of females to 423; which gives the entire population of Iceland on the first of January, 1823, at 49,269 souls.

SWEDEN.

The result of the researches made into the increase of population in Sweden since 1748 is as follows:—Population in Sweden not comprising Finland, 1,736,483. In the year 1773 it had increased to 1,958,797. In 1798 it amounted to 2,352,298, and in 1823 to 2,687,457. The annual mean increase for 75 years amounted to 12,680 per annum. In 1823 there were 477,858 married persons; 56,054 deaths, and 98,259 births. The increase of the last fifteen years gives 23,333 per annum, or 350,000. This progress is attributed to a better mode of living, and general amelioration produced by the progress of agriculture and industry. In 1779, 15,000 persons died of the small-pox, and in 1822 only 11 in the entire kingdom.

RUSSIA.

The Society of Russian History and Antiquities, founded at St. Petersburgh, in 1802, has just published the second volume of the Memoirs of the Society. Among the most remarkable articles contained in this volume, are, an interesting memoir on the subject of the Ancient Russian Coin; a scientific notice on the Ensign of Prince Wladimir, on the Gate of Korsun, at Novogorod, &c.—Several public journals have already announced the existence of similar Societies in the different capitals of the North. The total want of a National History, hitherto so strongly felt by the inhabitants of that quarter of the world, seems to have given rise to an enterprising spirit of research after the national antiquities of the country.

RURAL ECONOMY.

An improved method of raising Early Potatoes in the open ground. By T. A. KNIGHT, *Esq. F. R. S. &c.*—It has long been known that abundant crops of late and luxuriant varieties of potatoes may be obtained by planting very small pieces only of their tuberous root; for the plants of those varieties always acquire a considerable age before they begin to generate tubers, and therefore do not too soon begin to expend themselves. But plants of early varieties, very soon after they first spring from the ground, begin necessarily to expend themselves in the production of tubers; and the size which these acquire within any given period in the spring, will be to a great extent regulated by the strength of the plants at the period when they first spring from the soil; and strong plants of such varieties can be afforded only by sets of considerable size. I have, in consequence, for some years past, selected in the autumn the largest tubers, and those nearly of an equal size, for planting in the spring, and I have found that these not only uniformly afford very strong plants, but also such as readily recover when injured by frost; for being fed by a copious reservoir beneath the soil, a re-production of vigorous stems and foliage soon takes place, when those first produced are destroyed by frost, or other cause. When the planter is anxious to obtain a crop within the least possible time, he will find the position in which the tubers are placed to vegetate by no means a point of indifference; for these being shoots, or branches, which have grown thick, instead of elongating, retain the disposition of branches to propel their sap to their leading buds, or points most distant from the stems of the plants, of which they once formed parts. If the tubers be placed with their leading buds upwards, a few very strong and very early shoots will spring from them; but if their position be reversed, many weaker and later shoots will be produced, and not only the earliness, but the quality of the produce, in size, will be much affected. In the spring, when the young plants are just beginning to appear in the rows, I have often found it very advantageous to raise the mould over them in ridges, by an operation perfectly similar to that of moulding the plants. Protection has been thus given against frost, and I have not found the period of maturity of the crop to have been in any degree retarded.

It has been contended that there is much waste in the practice above described of planting large sets; because the old tuber is often found to have lost little in weight, when an early crop is taken up in an immature state; and it has thence been inferred, that a very small

part only of the matter of the old tubers enters into the composition of the new. But I believe a false inference has in this case been drawn, and that, under ordinary circumstances, a very large portion of the soluble matter of the old tubers is employed in the formation of the new; for I have proved by experiments purposely made, that the vital union, and community of circulating fluid, between the old tuber and the plant which has sprung from it, is not so soon dissolved. Some potatoes of rather large size and early habit were placed in such situations that the fibrous roots only of the plants entered into, or were in contact with, the soil. Thus circumstanced, an abundant blossom appeared, and seeds would have been produced in the manner I have described in a former part of the Horticultural Transactions:* but both the blossoms, and the runners which would have formed young tubers, were alike removed. The old tubers, though fully exposed to the sun and air, still retained life, and were obviously supplied with moisture by the stems which had sprung from them: and the result was ultimately just that which I had anticipated. The plants, after many frustrated efforts to produce blossoms and tubers upon every part of their branches, at last threw their sap back into the old tubers; and a numerous crop of young tubers was suspended from the buds or eyes of the old. This did not occur till autumn; and therefore the vital union must have subsisted through the whole summer; and I entertain but very little doubt, that such an union subsists under ordinary circumstances, till almost the whole of the soluble and organizable matter of the old tubers has been absorbed by the new. To what extent this occurs is, however, a point of little consequence: the important fact of the crop being increased by the employment of large sets has been proved by accurate experiments, in many successive seasons.—*Trans. Hort. Soc.*

* Vol. i. p. 58.

German method of making Flowers grow in Winter.—"We saw off such a branch of any tree as will answer our purpose, and then lay it for an hour or two in a running stream, if we can find one: the object of this is to get the ice from the bark, and soften the buds. It is afterwards carried into one of our warm rooms, and fixed upright in a wooden box or tub containing water. Fresh burnt lime is then added to the water, and allowed to remain in it about twelve hours, when it is removed, and fresh water added, with which a small quantity of vitriol is mixed to prevent its putrifying. In the course of some hours the blossoms begin to make their appearance, and afterwards the leaves. If more lime be added, the process is quickened; while, if it be not used at all, the process is retarded, and the leaves appear before the blossoms."

USEFUL ARTS.

Method of preventing the Watering of Silks without the Use of a Knee-roll. By Mr. P. Caron.—There are two imperfections which silks, especially plain ones, are liable to acquire in the loom. One, called cockling, is merely an unevenness of the surface, and arises usually from one longitudinal edge or selvage of the piece being more stretched than the other, in consequence of its not being wrapped evenly round the roll or cylinder of the loom. The other imperfection, called watering, is a wavy or streaky appearance, produced by a play of light on the surface of the silk, though that surface may be quite smooth. The cause of this wavy appearance is not completely understood, but appears in a great measure to depend on unequal pressure being given to the piece while on the roll. It is well-known that the highest polish and gloss is given to silk in the bank by twisting it hard, and at the same time giving it a kind of oscillating movement, so that each individual thread may be rubbed repeatedly on those with which it is in contact, whereby they mutually polish each other. Now, a piece of silk in the process of manufacture may be conceived to be placed in circumstances considerably favourable to the production of this partial polish, if, when rolled tight and rather unevenly on the roll, it is subject to the vibration occasioned by the stroke of the lay upon the weft, which takes place after every throw of the shuttle.—The contrivance which used to be resorted to in order to prevent the watering of silks was by means of a knee-roll. The five or six yards which constitute an average day's work being first rolled on the large or breast-roller during the weaving, were every evening transferred to a smaller roll, called, from its position, a knee-roll. In doing this great care was required to lay each fold precisely upon the preceding one, a manipulation that occupied about half an hour; and the silk, by frequent handling, was apt to become soft and less saleable.—Of late years, attempts, more or less successful, have been made to avoid the use of the knee-roll, by inserting a sheet of thin glazed pasteboard at certain intervals between the

folds of silk on the breast-roll, which, from its elasticity, yields to the vibration of the loom without communicating any motion to the silk, while its own smooth surface allows it to move a little on the surface of the silk without any injurious friction. The most successful application of this contrivance has been made by the candidate, Mr. Peter Caron, which although, perhaps, in part to be attributed to his own individual dexterity, (for by the testimony of the foreman of Mr. Leveque, for whom he works, he appears to be a remarkably careful, skilful weaver,) has been considered by the Society worthy of being made public for the benefit of others in the same trade, both workmen and masters.—The process is the following:—After a *porry* (a quantity of five or six yards), has been wove and rolled on the breast-roll in the usual way during the weaving, it is to be unrolled, and carefully rolled again as evenly as possible, a sheet of pasteboard or pressers' paper being put into the last turn. When a second porry has been finished, it is to be again rolled as above described, the sheet of pasteboard inserted in the last fold of the former porry being first removed; but at the end of every second porry, or twelve yards of work, the pasteboard which has been inserted is to remain till the piece is finished, especial care being taken that the pasteboard lies as close on the roll as the work itself does. Mr. Caron has practised this method for three years, and during that time has not had a piece in the slightest degree watered. The kinds of work to which it has been applied have been gros de Naples, Florentines, and double-twilled sarsenets. Plain sarsenets are very liable to cockle, or run into ridges, when the warp is uneven. This may be prevented by inserting a glazed pasteboard in every twenty-four yards of work, and leaving it there till the piece is finished.—*Transactions of Society of Arts.*

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

R. Hicks, of Conduit-street, for an improved bath. March 22, 1825.

F. Ronalds, of Croydon, for a new tracing apparatus, to facilitate the drawing from nature. March 23, 1825.

R. Witty, of Kingston-upon-Hull, for an improvement in the method of lighting by gas, by reducing the expense thereof. March 25, 1825.

J. M. Hanchett, of Crescent place, Blackfriars, and J. Delvalle, of Whitecross-street, St. Luke, for an improvement in looms for making cloths, silks, different kinds of woollen stuffs of various breadths. Communicated to them by a foreigner residing abroad. March 25, 1825.

J. Manton, of Hanover-square, for an improvement in shot. March 25, 1825.

J. G. Ulrich, of Bucklesbury, for improvements on chronometers. March 26, 1825.

A. Jennens and J. Bellerldge, both of Birmingham, for improvements in the method or methods of preparing and working pearl-shell into various forms and devices, for the purpose of applying it to ornamental uses, in the manufacture of japan ware, and other wares and articles to which the same can be applied. March 29, 1825.

R. Roberts, of Manchester, for an improvement in, or applicable to, the mule, billy, jenny, stretching frame, or any other machine or machines, however designated or named, used in spinning cotton, wool, or other fibrous substances, and in which either the spindles recede from and approach the rollers or other deliverers of the said fibrous substances, or in which such rollers or deliverers recede from and approach the spindles. March 29, 1825.

J. H. Baker, of Antigua, but now residing in St. Martin's-lane, for improvements in the arts of dyeing and calico-printing, by the use and application of certain vegetable material, or certain vegetable matrrials. March 29, 1825.

M. de Jongh, of Warrington, for an improvement in spinning machines and preparation machines, generally called mules, jennies, stubbers, and any other machine to which his invention may be applied, whereby much labour hitherto done by hand, is performed by machinery. March 29, 1825.

E. Sheppard, of Uley, Gloucestershire, and A. Flint, of the same place, for improvements in machinery for raising the wool of pile on woollen or other cloths by points, by which the process is much facilitated, and a great saving effected; and part of which improvement is also applicable to brushing, smoothing, and dressing such cloths. March 29, 1825.

T. Parkin, of Bache's row, City-road, for a mode of paving, in a certain manner, parts of public roads, whereby the draft of waggons, carts, coaches, and other carriages is facilitated. March 29, 1825.

R. Cabanel, of Melina-place, Lambeth, for improvements on engines or machinery for raising water; part of which machinery is applicable to other useful purposes. March 30, 1825.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for new or improved methods of figuring or ornamenting various descriptions or kinds of goods manufactured from silk, cotton, flax, or other thread or yarn. March 31, 1825.

J. J. Fisher, of Ealing, for a new application of railways, and the machinery to be employed thereon. April 2, 1825.

S. Broadmeadow, of Abergavenny, for an apparatus for exhausting, condensing, or propelling, air, smoke, gas, or other aeriform products. April 2, 1825.

W. Turner, of Winslow, Cheshire, and W. Mosedale, of Park-street, Grosvenor-square, for an improvement on collars for draught horses. April 2, 1825.

R. W. Brandling, of Low Gosforth, near Newcastle-upon Tyne, Esq. for improvements in the construction of rail-roads, and in the construction of carriages to be employed thereon and elsewhere. April 12, 1825.

W. Shalders, of Norwich, leather-cutter, for a gravitating expressing fountain, for raising and conveying water, or any other fluid, for any purpose. April 12, 1825.

W. Gilman, of Whitechapel-road, and J. W. Sowerby, of Birchin-lane, London, for improvements in generating steam, and on engines to be worked by steam or other elastic fluids. April 13, 1825.

T. Sunderland, of Crooms-hill-cottage, Blackheath, for a new combination of fuel. April 20, 1825.

C. Ogilvy, of Verulam buildings, Gray's Inn, for an apparatus for storing gas. April 20, 1825.

J. Broomfield, of Islington, near Birmingham, and J. Luckock, of Edgbaston, for improvements in the machinery or apparatus for propelling vessels; which improvements are also applicable to other useful purposes. April 20, 1825.

L. W. Wright, of Wellclose-square, Middlesex, for improvements on machinery or apparatus for washing, cleansing, or bleaching, of linens, cottons, and other fabrics, goods, or fibrous substances. April 20, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

A General Biographical Dictionary, containing a summary Account of the Lives of eminent Persons of all Nations, previous to the present Generation. 8vo. No. I. price 3d.

This plan of getting out works, the cost of which is considerable in the agreggate, cannot fail to be highly beneficial to the public. The present is handsomely printed, and is published weekly; it is, therefore, within the reach of all, and, as a book of reference, will be found highly valuable. In truth, this is the age for the spread of knowledge, and the more such works are published the more will the demand for those of other descriptions increase. We heartily recommend it to our readers.

BOTANY.

Annulosa Javannica; or an attempt to illustrate the Affinities and Analogies of the Insects collected in Java by Thomas Horsfield, M.D. By W. S. Macleary, Esq. No. I.

FINE ARTS.

The Gallery of British Sculpture, containing an Engraving from the Statue of Addison in St. Paul's. By Westmacott. No. I. Proofs 20s. Prints 10s.

GEOGRAPHY.

Geographical Memoirs on New South Wales; by various hands; together with other Papers on the Aborigines, the Geology, the Botany, the Timber, the Astronomy, and the Meteorology of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Edited by Barron Field, esq. F.L.S.

At a time when the coalesced sovereigns of the Continent have determined that the world over which they hold dominion shall at least stand still, if they cannot compel it to retrograde, it is consolatory to the friends of human advancement and happiness, that however the spirit of the age may be temporarily checked in Europe, they cannot cast their eyes upon any portion of the other hemisphere without witnessing the downfall of superstition and tyranny, and hailing the triumph of moral and political regeneration. Liberty is marching westward; and, judging by all past experience, we may be pretty confident that arts and arms will eventually follow in her train. Nearly the whole of the American continent is now parcelled out into powerful republics, whose energies, when they have had time to expand, will probably develope themselves with the rapid and vigorous activity peculiar to that form of government; nor is it less singular than gratifying to reflect that England has been the chief instrument, although in some respects, an involuntary one, in operating this beneficial change in the great destinies of the world. Convicts and a refuse population, aided by a few colonists of a better class, originally founded the now flourishing empire of the United States. In the unprecedented aggrandisement and happiness of that republic were contained the seeds which have now sprung up into surrounding commonwealths, avowedly modelled upon the same plan, and probably destined to the same prosperity: and this portion of the earth, having accomplished its advancement, and placed itself on a level with the age, we still find England, active, indefatigable, colonising England, recommencing exactly the same round in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land. Speaking of the fine transalpine tracts recently discovered in the former, the Editor of the present work says:—"Here is an opening for English emigrants for centuries; and I have not a doubt that in spite of the want of navigable rivers, New Holland will be a second America." Fully concurring in this opinion, we deem it not at all improbable that it will ultimately set the same example of independence to our extensive possessions in India; and thus, being ourselves the freest government of Europe, we shall have been the means of diffusing the same blessing to the whole of the American continent, and from the Persian Gulf to the wall of China in the old world; an overwhelming counterpoise to that Unholy Alliance which would impiously arrest the designs of Providence, and stop the forward march of the human race. They who, from considerations of this, or of whatever nature, take an interest in the fate of New Holland, would do well to consult the work before us, which gives the latest, the fullest, and the most authentic account of its rising prosperity. It is dedicated by permission to Lord Bathurst, illustrated with maps and engravings, and consists of contributions from various leading persons in the colony, among which the most interesting, both to the general and the scientific reader, are unquestionably those of the learned Editor.* Among other remarkable incidents are the discovery of a wreck, conjectured to be that of La Peyrouse, and a very interesting narrative of three men who were wrecked on a remote part of this coast, and lived for seven months among the savages, whose kind conduct towards them, however, shows them to be hardly entitled to that designation, contributed by Mr. Uniacke, followed by the journal of a new route from Bathurst to Liverpool plains, (for all namers of new tracts, where they may perhaps look for grants to themselves, are laudably ministerial,) and we are then presented with a very acutely reasoned disquisition, by the Editor, on the Aborigines of New Holland, "read before the Philosophical Society of Australia," whose very name is a startling evidence of the rapidity with which knowledge and civilization are advancing in these lately Cimmerian regions. In a very elaborate essay on the rivers of this country, the two principal streams of which, the Lachlan and the Macquarie, have hitherto concealed their mouths with as much care as for many years old Nilus did his head, the Editor

canvasses the probability of their terminating in inland swamps and lakes, or of their ultimately finding their way, by some undiscovered route, to the main ocean. "Another expedition," he observes, "barometrically appointed, would, perhaps, set the question at rest, whether these rivers, from their heights above the surface of the ocean, can possibly fall into the main sea. If government decline the honour of these discoveries, some private individual will run away with them, as was the case with the passage across the Blue Mountains." A new river has subsequently been found, discharging itself into the sea at Moreton Bay, whose direction and source remain yet to be explored.

From the Appendix, the whole of which, with its glossary of the natural productions of New South Wales, we believe to have been contributed by the Editor, we extract a striking illustration of its anomalous character.

"But this is New Holland, where it is summer with us when it is winter in Europe, and *vice versa*; where the barometer rises before bad weather and falls before good; where the North is the hot wind and the South the cold; where the humblest house is fitted up with cedar (cedrela toona, according to Mr. Brown); where the fields are fenced with mahogany (eucalyptus robusta), and myrtle-trees are burnt for fire-wood; where the swans are black and the eagles white; where the kangaroo, an animal between the squirrel and the deer, has five claws on its fore paws, and three talons on its hind legs, like a bird, and yet hops on its tail; where the mole (ornithorhynchus paradoxus) lays eggs, and has a duck's bill; where there is a bird (meliphaga) with a broom in its mouth instead of a tongue; where there is a fish, one half belonging to the genus raia, and the other to that of squalus; where the pears are made of wood (xylomelum pyriforme) with the stalk at the broader end; and where the cherry (exocarpus cupressiformis) grows with the stone at the outside." p. 461,2.

Notw labours, the same writer, if we are not mistaken, has found time for the cultivation of the Muses, some specimens of which, entitled "First Fruits of Australian Poetry," are appended to the volume before us. Of these a few copies have already been printed in a separate form, and were reviewed in our first volume (page 682, or No. 6. for June 1820,) to which we refer our readers for some pleasing specimens of their general character.

HISTORY.

The History of Italy, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Commencement of the Wars of the French Revolution. By George Perceval, esq. 2 vols. 8vo.

This is a work which has been long desirable in our literature; and it has, on the whole, been well executed, though rather comprehended under the class of abridgments as to detail. Mr. Perceval appears to have formed a judicious selection from the voluminous Italian chronicles. He has not consulted, perhaps, a fourth part of the authorities cited by Sismondi, but he has evidently been earnest in his researches; and the comparison of conflicting testimonies in the original has this great advantage, that the enquirer is obliged to weigh evidence and to judge for himself.

The defects of composition in the work are principally the consequence of attempting too much in a small compass. Italian history, particularly in the ages in which it was either interesting or valuable, was full of stirring vicissitudes, daily revolutions, fearful episodes of passion and crime. These, in narrative, will not bear compression without suffering injury. Thus again, for example, the annals of Italy, from the invasion of Charles VIII. of France to the subjugation of the whole country by the emperor Charles V.—a period of less than forty years—is so crowded with mighty events, furious wars, artful negociations, wily plots, and the final triumph of despotism, that volumes would scarcely equal the theme. Witness Guicciardini, Machiavelli, and the host of chroniclers, *sidera minora*. Yet Mr. Perceval has passed with precipitation over all the animating incidents of that crisis of Italian fortune; and he has found no better mode of disembarrassing himself of its redundant details, than to refer his readers, for what his own book ought to have contained, to Robertson's meagre view of Italian politics in his History of Charles V. The fact is, that the book should have been in three or even four volumes instead of two; so crowded and various are the annals of that country which, in its days of glory, nourished in its fair bosom as many republics and principalities as there are kingdoms in Modern Europe; and the busy fortunes of all these little states flowed in as many different and parallel streams, which required to be traced distinctly. Hence the inherent difficulty of the subject—the endless necessity for transitions. Mr. Perceval has combated this difficulty with considerable skill, notwithstanding the narrow limits to which he has imprudently confined himself. We shall just point to a few of the opposite parts of the work which we like best and least. Whenever the subject is blended with ecclesiastical history, the author has failed. The temporal annals of the popedom are superficially told: the struggle of the popes against the Reformation, which so deeply affected their power, is scarcely noticed. In the whole introduction, too, the uninteresting picture of the dark ages is little relieved by the clearness or satisfactory conciseness of the story. But the great contest of Milan and her allies with the emperor Frederic Barbarossa, which terminated in the battle of Legnano and produced the brief meridian of Lombard freedom, is worked with great animation and power. On the bright career of Florence also—evidently the favourite part of his labours—the author has dwelt with eloquence and spirit; and it will be read with pleasure and advantage for its spirit and impartial fidelity. The account of the Venetian constitution may be cited with praise. Mr. Perceval, principally from Sandi and Daru, has unravelled the dark and fearful labyrinth of that oligarchical tyranny with laborious care; but when he comes to describe the romantic attributes of the "sea Cybele fresh from ocean,"—to paint the splendour and glories of her lot,—he sinks under a subject which we must wrest from prosaic history, to claim it for one of the most precious and exclusive themes of poesy. Altogether, as it will

be concluded, our opinion of Mr. Perceval's book is highly favourable; and, we think, that he has redeemed his pledge of filling a void in our historical literature. We may as well add, that we understand that Major Ravelin and George Perceval are but literary *aliases* for the same name.

Legends of Galloway; being a Series of Traditions illustrative of its Ancient History, Customs, Manners, and Superstitions. By J. Denniston, Esq. 8vo. 7s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c

An Analysis of Medical Evidence, comprising Directions for Practitioners who become Witnesses in Courts of Justice. 8vo.

MISCELLANEOUS

Remarks on the legality and expediency of Persecutions for Religious Opinions, &c. &c. By J. Duncan, esq. 8vo. 8s.

It is a painful reflection that uch ew il is the present should is ue from the pr n 18 that in this enlightened a Illumina e l ue tl should not only be toem I s h remarks tl present, but for continued h cur on tl sm subject The intere ted, b tc l, and n n abound in our day in clas e, in wl en t l time they were but a small minority—while th middle and even the l w n a lv ing w th rapid strides in kn wl dge they have h st tionary if not retr gradin The p e nt w rk will be read with dv t g ly ll wl s d t follow the study f tr th and to see thing in the light most c n e ve to n ny m l i tional welfare, m t the n nme d s, l the most p it, unexcepti ible

The present Operation and future Prospects of the Mexican Mine Associations Analyzed by the Evidence of Official Documents, &c &c In a Letter to the Right Hon George Canning. By Sir W. Rawson.

This is a second pamphlet on the same subject as we noticed before in page 121 It is accompanied by proofs and facts ill st ative cf he r sonable grounds of s cess in the M n v ne undertakings, and points out th necessity of discriminating between the use and abuse of joint-stock companies. It cl arly shows that pr h have already been realized in the c n ern, n that they are likely to be pr luctive of nati n l benefit We heartily recommend this pamphlet to the perusal of all interest d in the question.

Handbibliothek der Deutschen Litteratur, &c. &c. Bei J H Bohte, No 4, York-street, Covent Garden, London, 1 Ster Theil mit einer Vorrede Von August Wilhelm Von Schlegel. London, 1825.

Augustus William Schlegel, who had a great respect for the late Mr. Bohte, off re l, on his late visit to this country, to write a short view of the present state of German literature, which Mr. Bohte might prefix to a *catalogue raisonnée* that he intended to publish. His premature decease prevented Mr. Bohte's completing it and receiving the kind token of esteem from this distinguished scholar, but it has been since forwarded to his widow, who has prefixed it to the present catalogue It would be unjust towards her were we to quote any part of this condensed essay; but we heartily recommend it to public consideration and favour as interesting and useful. An English translation is annexed.

Foreign Scenes and Travelling Recreations. By John Howison, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's Service, and Author of the Sketches of Upper Canada. In 2 vols. 15s

Mr. Howison's former publication gave sufficient proof that he possessed the talent of writing a lively and pleasant book, and the volumes before us bear testimony that he has not lost that power The plan of his "Foreign Scenes" is a very happy one Unlike many travellers, who compel us to accompany them through the whole of their route, whether their journey be dull or humm, and like Dogberry, "find in their heart to bestow all their tediousness upon us," Mr H wi n se ts only the most interesting portion this carries us, and conveys us from Bombay to Cuba, and from New York to the I hamis without any regard to time or distance. His powers of description Mr Howison is very successful, and his sketches of foreign manners and modes of life convey a vivid idea of their originals In this respect the volumes before us m n ntly resemble the excellent Journal of Capt in Hall than any other work with which we are acquainted

Thoughts and Recollections, by one of the Last Century 12mo 7s 6d.

This little volume is attributed, we believe correctly, to a gentleman celebrated in the literary world by his l pov ersi ns of the Italian poets. The thoughts it c t ins have not, he tells us, been l ist ly pted, though they certainly appear to h ve l ch tily thrown together. This want of conn xion and arrangement, however, is by no means a defect where the subject matter does not require a continuity of narrative or of reasoning. It gives a bo k something of the liveliness and spirit of conversation. Thus the p r sal of these "Thoughts and Recollections" leaves much the same impression upon the mind as if we had been talking for an hour or two with an accomplished scholar well acquainted with books and men.

The last Days of Lord Byron, with his Lordship's Opinion on various Subjects, particularly on the State and Prospects of Greece By William Parry, Major of Lord Byron's Brigade, and Commanding Officer of Artillery and Engineers in the service of the Greeks 8vo. 12s

The feeling of interest which every circumstance connected with the history of Lord Byron naturally excites, has produced another volume d dicated to the memory of that extraordinary man. It is a counterpart of Count Gamba's narrative, and comprises nearly the same period of time, and necessarily the same transactions. The events which it relates have been, for the most part, already laid before the public, and it is therefore remarkable only for the peculiar views which

the writer takes of the character of Lord Byron, and the persons by whom he was surrounded. Upon the state of parties amongst the Greeks, and the friends of the Greeks, the book affords some curious information, if reliance is to be placed upon its accuracy,—a point upon which it is by no means easy to form a judgment.

It is not a little amusing to find that, while we reproach the Greeks with their disunion, we could not ourselves consent to act in concert. Mr. Parry attached himself to the party of Prince Mavrocordato and Lord Byron, and of course gives a representation of characters and facts with the feelings of a partizan. It is quite right that the public shall have an opportunity of hearing what is to be said on all sides of the question.

In point of style Mr. Parry's volume is very respectably written.

Memorials of the Public Life and Character of the Right Hon. James Oswald, of Dunnikier, contained in a Correspondence with some of the most distinguished Men of the last Century. 8vo. 16s.

Had the most important portion only of Mr. Oswald's correspondence been selected for publication, they would probably have formed an interesting volume; but unfortunately the greater part of his manuscripts were accidentally burnt, and the remainder of his correspondence, (which is comprised in the present publication) is not of a character sufficiently important to attract much attention. The names of many distinguished persons of the last century are to be found in it; but their letters in general relate to private transactions of little moment or to small official matters, which it was certainly not worth while to rescue from oblivion. Amongst the better portion of the correspondence are half a dozen letters from David Hume, in one of which we meet with the following curious mention of his history, upon which he was then engaged. It is really amusing to remark the philosopher's confidence as to escaping the reproach of partiality.

"The more I advance in my work the more am I convinced that the history of England has never yet been written, not only for style, which is notorious to all the world, but also for matter; such is the ignorance and partiality of all our historians. Rapin, whom I had an esteem for, is totally despicable. I may be liable to the reproach of ignorance, but I am certain of escaping that of partiality. The truth is, there is so much reason to blame and praise, alternately, king and parliament, that I am afraid the mixture of both in my composition, being so equal, may sometimes pass for an affectation, and not the result of judgment and evidence."

Sydney Papers; consisting of a Journal of the Earl of Leicester, and Original Letters of Algernon Sydney. Edited, with Notes, &c. by R. W. Blencowe, A.M. 8vo.

Lord Leicester, although his wavering and irresolute character prevented him from acting any very conspicuous part in the history of his times, was yet very conversant with all who enjoyed that perilous distinction. By his own connection with the court, and the intimacy of his sons with the country party, he enjoyed very sufficient means of informing himself upon all the important political topics of the day. Like many other distinguished persons of that period, he was in the habit of noting down in his journal the most remarkable occurrences of which he was a witness; and this journal, which extends, with various interruptions, from the year 1646 to the year 1661, is now, for the first time, given to the public. Of the value of such a document it is unnecessary to speak. Every one who has looked with any degree of nicety into our history must be aware of the great importance which attaches to such contemporary representations of facts as are contained in the private journals and correspondence of the eminent persons of the time. It is sufficient to add, that the present volume is worthy of being classed with the valuable collections which have preceded it.

The reader will remember that Hume asserts it to have been the intention of parliament to bind the Duke of Gloucester apprentice to a button maker, and that the Princess Elizabeth was also to be taught some trade. It appears, however, from the Sydney MSS. that so far was parliament from entertaining any such design, that the Duke and the Princess were confided to the care of Lady Leicester, with the very liberal allowance of 3000*l*. a year.

It will also be remembered that Hume, on the authority of Herbert, tells us that Charles I. was disturbed in his sleep by the noise of the workmen who were employed in erecting the scaffold. This statement has been disputed; and it has been asserted that the King was removed to St. James's after his sentence. It appears, however, from Lord L.'s Journal that Charles lay at Whitehall the two nights following his sentence, and that he was only removed to St. James's the very night before his execution.

We have no space to notice the excellent and honest letters of Algernon Sydney, some of which are, indeed, highly curious and characteristic. We cannot, however, conclude without mentioning, with approbation, the able and judicious preface, with which Mr. Blencowe has introduced this interesting volume to the public.

Observations on Penal Jurisprudence, and the Reformation of Criminals. Part III. By William Roscoe, Esq. 8vo. 6s.

The Dublin Philosophical Journal, or Scientific Review. No. I. 7s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The Pictures; the Betrothing. Novels translated from the German of Lewis Tieck. 9s. 8vo.

Next to the great names of Schiller, Wieland, and Goethe, we know of no one who has conferred greater literary benefits upon his country than Tieck, a voluminous and pleasing writer upon a variety of subjects. He has invariably held in view, even in those of a lighter nature, those bolder and loftier attributes of the literary character that stamp marks of superiority, originality, and genuine sincerity upon an author's works. The same spirit extends also to his novels, which are not only adapted to the wants and characteristics of the age, and employed in the illustration of some of its more important

features, but withal executed so well in point of character, and with so much natural clearness and truth, as never fail to interest the reader, even in treating topics of a more foreign cast.

The two specimens here presented to us are worthy of his genius, and, in regard to English taste, we think have been judiciously selected. There are others, indeed, superior in point of power, but that might not have afforded equal pleasure in the perusal, which, in the present case, is enhanced by the correct and spirited style of the translation. This fidelity has occasionally betrayed the English editor into a certain degree of transcendental argument and mysticism, which, with a little more editorial freedom, he might have well dispensed with. Such omissions of language of a peculiarly national tone is surely allowable, while the English reader is undoubtedly a gainer by it. By employing a little critical severity of this kind, a rich storehouse of German novelty and amusement might be opened with advantage to the English public—a desideratum which yet remains to be accomplished.

The Italian Novelists, selected from the most approved Authors in that Language, from the earliest period down to the close of the Eighteenth Century, &c. translated from the Original Italian; accompanied with Notes, Critical and Biographical, by Thomas Roscoe. 4 vols. 8vo. 2*l*. 2s.

In the present day, when the poetic has been almost abandoned for the prosaic Muse; when the weaving of story and the invention of incident is that which occupies both readers and writers in preference to pouring forth sentiment and developing passion, the present work must be looked on as highly acceptable. To the general novel-devouring reader it affords several volumes of amusing story, whilst to the world of literature it presents a well-selected store of incident from the earliest age of modern letters, useful to the poet who seeks a subject to adorn, and to the philosophic critic, who compares and reasons generally upon the history and progress of imaginative literature. Our splendid age of poetry has exhausted passion; our great renowned novelist, with the talented satellites that follow him *longo intervallo*, has almost exhausted character; and it is to variety of incident chiefly, we fear, that future reading publics will be indebted for amusement in the fictitious narratives which future seasons and bibliopoles will present them with. For this coming time Mr. Roscoe has prepared a most useful store; and these specimens of early Italian narrative will, no doubt, take their place by the side of Ellis's and others of the chivalric and romantic kind.

In addition to this recommendation, however, the tales possess not only the charm of all ingenious narrative, but are useful and instructive as depicting the habits and manners of a country and an age, respecting which we are, with reason, curious. They form, moreover, what must be extremely interesting to us—the source whither all our early poets always betook themselves for incident. There is not one of our classic writers that is not indebted there for the primal idea of their best works and creations; from Chaucer to Dryden, all drew their incident from the same fount; so that their *novelle*, the best of which Mr. Roscoe has here presented to the public, may be looked on as the nursery in which were sown the germs, since transplanted and flourishing in the domain of our national literature.

The commencement of the selection is rightly from the *cento novelle antichi*, productions of an age anterior to Dante, and curious, as Mr. Roscoe justly observes, more as exhibiting the progress of language and manners, than from any intrinsic excellence. Boccaccio affords the next supply. Of selection from a work so well known as the Decameron we need not speak. Sacchetti, more famous for his style than his invention, follows; and Ser Giovanni concludes the age of Boccaccio. Massuccio, of Salerno, who supplied Shakspeare with his Romeo and Juliet, and who has furnished even the tale-writers of his country with so many subjects for amplification, concludes the first volume.

The second volume contains selections from the celebrated names of Machiavelli, Parabosco, and Graggini, the early Cruscan, known for his sonnets and virulence. From the voluminous Bandello, who, notwithstanding his impure Lombard style, is esteemed next in the rank of a novellist, to Boccaccio, Mr. Roscoe has taken moderately. The last volume is, perhaps, the least rich and entertaining, although Bisaccioni is celebrated as a military *contern*. Gozzi, too, the brother of Gozzi the poet, has furnished it with a few tales. But the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries grew into the habit of extending their fictitious narratives beyond the brief model of their predecessors. And Italy, notwithstanding the works of Cuoco, Barzoni, and others, of whom we might have heard something in these volumes, is now far behind-hand in this department of literature, where she once stood preeminent.

Upon the whole, it is a work that eminently combines the useful with the entertaining: taste and research are evinced in the selections and the critical notices; and it places the pith of an hundred volumes within the reach of the general reader.

Tales of Fault and Feeling. 3 vols. 12s.

A collection of short and well written tales is we believe the most attractive of all kinds of composition. It is a work which we can take up at any time, over which to while away a stray half hour, without the formidable reflection that we must wander through three or four volumes ere we arrive at the *denouement* of the story. Whenever, therefore, we meet with a publication like that before us, of light and simple tales, we feel very grateful to the writer for having contributed to cheat us of some of those tedious moments from which we cannot always defend ourselves, and to escape from which is in itself a positive pleasure. Of the tales contained in the present volumes, the first is, perhaps, the most pleasing, though a more powerful interest is excited by some of the others.

Thomas Fitzgerald, the Lord of Offaley, a Romance. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 7s.

Tales of Ardennes. By H. Derwent Conway. 8vo. 8s.

POETRY.

Songs of a Stranger. By Louise Stuart Costello. 8vo.

The author of this highly pleasing volume has, we think, given ample proof in its pages of her title to be ranked in the number of those who have enhanced the reputation of female talent in the present age. Although Miss Costello's poems may not possess the exquisite grace and high feeling which distinguish all the productions of Mrs. Hemans's pen, or the warm and vivid imagination which glows through Miss Landon's verse, there is yet great beauty in many of her songs, and a character certainly much above mediocrity in all of them. There are no signs of bad taste or false feeling in any part of her writings, which, to give them the smallest portion of praise to which they are entitled, are uniformly pleasing. There is also observable in them (and it is, perhaps, the most valuable characteristic of a youthful poet) a promise of higher and nobler attempts. We select, at hazard, a few lines, which, we think, display much simplicity and beauty.

Song.

Thou wert lovely to my sight,
When in yonder dell I found thee
In thy radiant beauty bright,
Though a desert spread around thee;
Like the heath-bell's purple flower,
Shrinking from a dewy shower.

Thou art rich in beauty yet,
Fair as when at first I loved thee,
All the snares that could beset
Rank and splendour, since have proved thee;
Change thy fortune as it will,
Thou art fair and faultless still.

The Harp of Zion. By W. Knox. 18mo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

The Plenary Inspiration of the Scriptures asserted. In six Lectures delivered at the Albion Hall, London Wall. By the Rev. S. Noble. 8vo. 13s.

The Trial of the Spirits; or a Demonstration of the Heavenly Doctrines of Emanuel Swedenborg, &c. By Robert Hindmarsh. 8vo. 6s.

Reflections on the Word of God for every Day in the Year. By the late W. Ward, of Serampore. 1 vol. 12mo. 6s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A Description of Bury St. Edmunds and its Environs, within a distance of ten miles. Part I. 9s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

The Modern Traveller.

Volumes VI. and VII. of this amusing and useful little work have just appeared. They contain a correct historical and geographical account of Mexico and Guatimala, and are embellished with a map of the country, engravings of the costume, &c. of the natives, and several views of the country and city of Mexico. These volumes fully maintain the character of their predecessors—Brazil, Palestine, and Syria.

Narrative of a second Visit to Greece, including Facts and Anecdotes connected with the Last Days of Lord Byron, &c. By Edward Blaquière, Esq. 8vo. 12s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Du Sacre des Rois de France à Rheims. 1 vol. (Of the Coronation of the Kings of France at Rheims.)

This is a very curious work, and has given rise to a singular determination on the part of the King's favourites. Some of the formalities observed at the Coronation of the Kings of France are of so liberal a bearing, and seem so clearly to recognize the rights of the people, of whom it is twice demanded *if they wish such a one for king*, that the favourites of Charles X. have determined that under some pretext or other the objectionable part of these formalities shall be dispensed with at the approaching coronation. When the French people were stupefied by the effects of a long and profound despotism, as in 1775, when Louis XVI. was crowned, these formalities were observed without attracting any particular notice. But at present the liberal writers, who are uncontestably superior to those of the *ultra* party, would take advantage of these formalities to prove, what is very true, that it is liberty and not despotism that is of ancient date in France. We see by Tacitus (*De Moribus Germanorum*) that the first pretended Kings of the French were nothing more than generals-in-chief, who were obliged upon all important occasions to consult the opinion and wishes of their followers. A despotism *tempere par les chansons*, such as that swept away by the Revolution, can be said to have commenced only under Cardinal Richelieu. This truth, so fatal to the pretensions of divine right and despotic sway, is now brought home to the conviction of every one by the early chronicles and historical memoirs now publishing in France.

De la Loi du Sacrilege. Par M. l'Abbé Ferdinand de la Mennais. (Of the Law of Sacrilege, &c.)

This is one of the most singular *brochures* that has appeared in France in these latter times. The Law for the punishment of Sacrilege which has just been passed in the Chamber of Peers, thanks to the voices of ten bishops who voted for the punishment of death, has excited a sensation of horror in the public mind. And yet the Abbé de la Mennais endeavours in this pamphlet, to prove that the provisions of this law are still wanting in wholesome rigour. Next year it is most likely that a clause will be added, subjecting to the punishment of the galleys all those who may print or publish works of impiety. A commission of bishops having seats in the house of Peers, will be the sole judges of what constitutes this impiety. The *brochure* of the Abbé de la Mennais resembles not a little in its tone of atrocious violence those fierce tracts published in France in the time of the league, in support of the Pope's authority. This is the more singular, when the difference in civilization and humanity between these two periods is taken into consideration. This publication has produced the effect of a *warning* to the opposite party of what

they have to expect, and under this political point of view is worthy of notice. It is in fact a declaration of principles on the part of the Jesuitical party—it is very well written, for there are few more clever or eloquent men in France than the Abbé de la Mennais.

Tableaux Chronologiques de l'Histoiré Ancienne depuis les tems les plus recules jusqu'à l'ere Chretienne. Par feu Thouret de l'Assemblée Constituante. 1 vol. in folio. (A Chronological Picture of Ancient History, from the most remote times to the Christian æra, &c.)

This work is not only useful as a book of reference, but curious for the very erudite information it contains. Chronologists in general, are but mere machines for calculating and fixing dates, and seldom think themselves or give their readers occasion to reflect. But such a one is not Thouret, the author of the above-mentioned work. The abridgment of *Mably* which he published, is a much more valuable production than the work of what it purposed to be an abridgment. In the course of it he threw considerable light upon the obscure and earlier periods of the French monarchy. Thouret was one of the most impartial and calm philosophers belonging to the school of Voltaire.

Le Provincial à Paris, ou Esquisses des Moeurs Parisiennes. Par M. de Montigny. 2 vols. (The Provincial at Paris; or Sketches of Parisian Manners. By M. de Montigny.

This book is a clever imitation of the famous "Ermite de la Chaussée d'Antin" of M. Jouy. Numberless modifications and changes have taken place in the manners of French society since legitimacy and *the influence of old courtiers* have replaced Napoleon and the domination of the military spirit. The Frenchmen of the present moment show a strong tendency to become serious, jesuitical, and what is still more contrary to their nature—prudent. The vigilant *surveillance* exercised not only over public but private opinion, and the immediate vengeance (in the way of dismissal from place or otherwise) that follows any divergence in politics, render the very numerous class of persons in the employment of government, or having their friends, so situated, extremely cautious and almost diplomatically reserved, in the common intercourse of society. Such being the case, the Sketches of Parisian life, struck off by M. Montigny with some spirit and finesse, differ in numberless details and shadings of character, from those which have rendered M. Jouy's name known to Europe.

L'Homme du Midi et l'Homme du Nord; ou l'influence du Climat. Par Charles Victor de Bonstetten. (The Man of the South and the Man of the North; or the influence of Climate. By M. C. de Bonstetten.)

This is the production of a pupil of the celebrated philosopher Bonnet. Though wanting in purity of language and severity of logic, yet it may be read with a certain degree of pleasure and not without profit. M. Bonstetten scatters the flowers of his imagination upon the important question of the influence of climate, treated of by Hippocrates, and brought into vogue by Montesquieu about eighty years ago. In later times, Volney, and Cabanis, threw additional light upon the theory of climates, an accurate knowledge of which might be rendered so useful to the happiness of mankind. M. Bonstetten very judiciously remarks, that the greater or less distance from the pole, is far from being the sole cause of the difference of climate; for instance, the climate which exists at forty-five degrees from the North pole, is not the same as that at forty-five degrees from the opposite pole. The prevailing winds in these cases modify very sensibly the temperature. Climate exercises a very powerful influence upon the vegetables that form a part of our nourishment; and the flesh of those animals, which is brought to our tables, possesses very different qualities according to the nature of the pasturage upon which these animals feed, which is also materially modified by the nature of the climate. Some years ago, M. Bonstetten published a *mediocre* work entitled "Théorie de l'Imagination." This present production is in many respects superior to that work. Setting aside vague and general theories, M. B. confines himself to describing what he has seen, and describes it well. His book would be deserving of unmingled praise, if the style possessed somewhat more of ease and grace. One of the principal ideas in the work is, that the native of the South has scarcely any need of shelter from the inclemency of the climate, and is not condemned, like the inhabitant of Northern climes, to remain during six months of the year, shut up in the house. The long nights of the North would prove mortal to its inhabitants, were they not provided with shelter and warm clothing. It therefore becomes necessary for them to make provision during the fine season against the rigour of winter—hence the quality of *prudence* which forms the basis of the moral character of the people of the North. This quality of prudence is almost unknown to the fortunate inhabitants of the South of Spain and Italy. Philosophy also seems to be more naturally the product of the North than of the South. During the long winter evenings, the inhabitants of the North sealed up in their houses, are almost forced upon reflection, while the natives of Southern climes, not thus rendered sedentary by the rigour of the season, indulge in more active sources of enjoyment. The presence of the sun, and light but uninterrupted labours, keep alive and fresh in the people of the South that fine tact or sensitiveness, that renders them susceptible of the slightest and most varied impressions. They are consequently less inclined to give themselves up to profound reverie, long cherished hopes, or protracted inquietude and distant forebodings. M. Bonstetten might have taken for the motto of his book, the fable of the ant and the grasshopper. In this work, for which we are indebted to Geneva, there are some interesting anecdotes, but more remarkable from their matter than the manner in which they are related. Though finding fault with the style of this book, yet the substance is so valuable and interesting, that we have no hesitation in stating it to be worthy of a translation into English. Those Englishmen who go to India, might there find occasion to verify or refute the ideas put forward by Bonstetten, upon the influence exercised by the long and rigorous nights of winter upon the human intellect. They might there draw a comparison between the dreary and protracted nights that frieze up, in the mountain-dwelling, the hardy highlander, and the warm and

delicious nights that permit the indolent Hindoo to sleep in the "spiced Indian air," and the pure blaze of the moon.

Histoire de Christophe Colomb. Par M. Bossi de Milan, traduite par M. Urano. 1 vol. (The History of Christopher Columbus. By M. Bossi de Milan, translated by M. Urano.)

Italian literature has fallen very low indeed. The Austrian censorship is not the only evil under which it is succumbing. Unfortunately, the great majority of the modern writers of Italy, have got into the fatal habit of drowning a few thoughts in an ocean of words *rari nantes in gurgite.* However, it must be acknowledged, in justice to Italian literature, that it possesses a character of good faith and conscientious research, that it would be in vain to look for in the literary productions of the day in France. The books now published in Italy, if they have no other merit, have at least that of being totally devoid of that scientific foppery and that presumptuous ignorance that affects to know every thing, and which is so impertinently obtrusive in a large proportion of the little pretended *chefs-d'œuvre* that issue from the Parisian press. M. Rossi's book, though liable in some measure to the objection mentioned in the beginning of this article, is yet worthy of perusal. He has given an interesting picture of the state of society in the midst of which Columbus lived, and of the obstacles which this great man had to overcome in obtaining a vessel for the discovery of a new world. M. Bossi, a canon of the cathedral of Milan, was protected and encouraged by Napoleon. He is now, however, obliged to write for his bread, and look to the public for patronage.

Vita di Canova Scritta di Missirini—Firenze. (The Life of Canova, by Missirini—Florence.)

M. Missirini is, we believe, a native of Florence, an additional reason for his indulging in pompous but hollow verboseness, and paying more attention to the roundness of his periods than to the strength or accuracy of his ideas. Notwithstanding this crying sin, so common, unfortunately, to the living writers of Italy, this biography of Canova is not an unacceptable present to the admirers of that renowned artist. On the subject of the fine arts, there reigns in Italy a general good sense and fineness of tact not to be met with in any other country. The Italians may, without either prejudice or presumption, look upon foreigners when they talk of sculpture, painting and music, as still little better than barbarians. To have, therefore, a good life of Canova, it must be written by a native of Italy. It is to be regretted that the author of the life now before us, though fulfilling this condition of being an Italian, has not been able to put into each sheet of letter-press, more than three or four ideas. This is something like Grattano's reasons, "two grains of wheat in a bushel of chaff," though the remainder of the quotation does not apply to M. Missirini's ideas; for when found they "are worth the search." The most interesting part of this publication, are the letters of Canova; some of the first of which are full of misspellings.

LITERARY REPORT.

A Prospectus of a somewhat novel and singular nature has been issued. It relates to the publication of a Weekly Journal and Magazine, under the title of the "Parthenon," to be printed from stone, by a process which is designated by the term Typolithography, and which unites, by one operation of the press, Pictorial Illustrations, or other Embellishments, in the same sheet with the printed text.—Music, the arts of design, and polite literature form the subjects to which this Journal is to be chiefly devoted; and we hope it will meet with that encouragement which it seems so well calculated to deserve.

The stream of knowledge appears to be widening each day by the accession of some new "tributary rill." Among the various popular schemes for communicating instruction, we observe the announcement of an Association about to be formed for the intellectual improvement of persons engaged in commercial and professional pursuits. It is to be denominated "The City of London Institution," and to have for its basis, but with suitable omissions and modifications, the plan of the Mechanics' Institution, which has been already found productive of so much benefit. The proposed modes of advancement consist of lectures on subjects of science and literature, classes and lectures for the attainment of languages, and a library of reference and circulation, with rooms for reading, &c. and conversation.

Mr. George Coventry has advertised a work, entitled "Lord G. Sackville proved to be Junius." This we think likely to prove a book of some attraction, although the work called "Junius Identified with a celebrated living Character," (Sir Philip Francis, then alive) came very near the probable truth, was in itself entertaining, and afforded a specimen of close argument from circumstantial evidence. We are informed that the question is now to be set at rest by the production of some overwhelming and positive proofs in favour of the individual named in the new work.

A volume, entitled "Stories from the Ancient Chronicles" is announced. This we consider a meritorious and clever idea. The tales of the Crusades in Joinville, the animated details, the brilliant descriptions, the minute details, and picturesque and enthusiastic narrative of Froissart—the particularizing vein of Monstrelet—and the Boswellian *naiveté* of Comines—are admirably calculated for abridgment, and for being done into English. We sincerely hope they will be done as they deserve, and

we doubt not they will be so; for we have heard that the knight who has attempted this difficult adventure is none other than the clever author of Gilbert Earle.

A Mr. ANSTER is engaged in a new translation of Goethe's Faust.

There has been lately published in Paris a prospectus from the notorious Mademoiselle le Normand, who engages to print no less than five volumes in 4to., and eighty in 8vo., under the title of "Album de Dlle. le Normand. Eighty-five volumes from a fortune-teller! The Cumæan sibyl was doubtless not so productive, though she covered her cave with the leaves of her writing. Do not think, however, that the eighty-five volumes are to be filled with her biography; this will occupy no more than twelve octavo volumes. The remainder will consist of divers real or fictitious memoirs, the titles of some of which are rather piquant; such as—"L'Espion de Qualité, sous les Ministères de Fouché, Savary, &c." three vols. "Le Page de Josephine, ou, les Soirées de la Malmaison," "L'Eglise de Ruel, ou, les Confessions d'un Ministre, &c.:" all these, and many others, will be in 8vo. The five quartos are reserved for the occult arts of the soothsayer; such as—Cranologie; Chiromancy; Cartonomancy; Physiognomy; and the Oneirocritic Science. All these learned words are in the prospectus. The examination of the hand seems to be a peculiar object of her study; for she promises to give 350,000 lines and lineaments from the hands, drawn too from the life; nay, the entire hands of the most celebrated persons in Europe are to be engraved, especially "the left hand of the extraordinary man," (probably Napoleon). The author in her advertisement calls herself the celebrated sibyl. She, of course, considers her occupation as highly important, as she demands gold for her audiences, and is really consulted by very distinguished persons both of France and other countries.

Shortly will be published in 1 vol. 8vo. Observations on the Law and Constitutions of India, on the nature of Landed Tenures, and on the System of Revenue and Finance, as established by the Moohummudum Law and Moghul Government, with an Inquiry into the Revenue and Judicial Administration and Regulation of Police at present existing in Bengal.

Shortly will be published in 2 vols. the History of the Principal Transactions in British India, during the administration of the Marquess of Hastings, enlarged from the Narrative published in 1820, by HENRY T. PRINSEP, of the Bengal Civil Service.

A new edition of Stuart's Antiquities of Athens, with important additions, by professional travellers, is in course of publication, in four vols. folio, containing near two hundred accurately engraved plates, and the text as published by STUART and REVETT, with additional subject matter to the new plates.

In a few days will be published, by Mr. ANDREW CLARK, Dentist, Practical Directions for Preserving and Beautifying the Teeth; with an Account of the Diseases and Decays to which they are liable, and the means of curing the one and restoring the other; and a description of an improved artificial palate, invented and successfully adopted by the author.

Mrs. HENRY ROLLS, authoress of "Sacred Sketches," "Moscow," &c. &c. will soon publish Legends of the North, or the Feudal Christmas; a Poem.

On the 1st of July next will appear the first number of a work to be continued monthly, entitled Flora Conspicua, comprising coloured engravings of the most conspicuous ornaments of the Flower Garden and Pleasure Grounds, accompanied by Botanical Descriptions and particulars of Treatment and Propagation. By RICHARD MORRIS, F.L.S. &c.

A new Edition of the Koran, commonly called the Alcoran of Mahomet, translated into English immediately from the Original Arabic, with explanatory notes. By GEORGE SALE, GENT. is just published. In 2 vols. This new edition of the Koran contains a well written Memoir of Sale, the only Englishman who ever *bona fide* translated the Koran from the original Arabic. It contains also various readings and illustrative notes from Mr. Savary's version of Dr. Robertson's History of Scotland, during the reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI. With an introductory account of Dr. Robertson's Life and Writings, by R. A. DAVENPORT.

In the Press.—Wanderings in South America, the North West of the United States, and the Antilles, from the year 1812 to 1825. With original Instructions for the perfect preservation of Birds, Reptiles, &c., for Cabinets of Natural History. By CHARLES WATERTON, Esq. of Walton Hall, Wakefield, in one volume 4to.

Remains and Memoir of the late Rev. Charles Wolfe, A.B. Curate of Donoughmore, Diocese of Armagh, author of "The Poem on the Burial of Sir John Moore," published by the Rev. J. A. RUSSELL, A.M. Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from April 1 to April 30, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
April 1	35	52	30,31	30,37	April 16	42	68	30,04	stat.
2	25,5	59	30,37	30,36	17	40	54	30,10	30,16
3	33	61	30,27	30,20	18	30	52	30,13	30,08
4	36	63	30,17	stat.	19	26,5	57	30,08	30,10
5	28	62	30.17	30,20	20	31,5	62	30,06	30,00
6	33	57	30,25	stat.	21	43	65	29,93	29,76
7	34	59	30,26	30,27	22	45	61	29,59	29,58
8	34	59	30,29	stat	23	47	63	29,44	stat.
9	29,5	63	30,18	30,14	24	48	59	29,39	stat.
10	38	66	30,16	stat.	25	43	62	29,63	stat.
11	42	68	30,08	30,02	26	42	61	29,63	29,50
12	42	62	29,96	30,03	27	48	59	29,28	29,20
13	44	56	29,92	30,08	28	38	60	29,30	29,40
14	40	66	30,02	stat.	29	47	62	29,40	29,50
15	42	67	30,06	30,10	30	43,5	60	29,62	29,66

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

An abundant crop of that grain which constitutes the prime necessary of life, is certainly a matter of no less importance to the community than to the grower; for, however sensible an effect a few thousand quarters of Foreign wheat in addition to a liberal supply of our own growth may produce upon the corn market, yet if it were possible to imagine that bad policy or unforeseen calamity should ever make us dependant upon such a resource, the greatest importation that can be calculated on would be found of but little importance when distributed amongst the twelve or thirteen millions of souls constituting the population of England. Fortúnately, however, we have nothing now, to apprehend upon that score, for there never was a crop upon the ground of more promising appearance than the present, nor has the Agricultural body ever felt more firmly convinced than it now does, that the wisdom of the legislature and the policy of the British government, will always preponderate against the machinations and intrigues of interested capitalists and designing speculators.

We repeat the assertion, that the wheat crop never wore a more promising appearance than at present; and although the barleys have suffered somewhat from the effects of cold and frosty nights during the middle of last month, and have moreover been partially thinned by the wireworm, still the evil is not so extensive, but that moderate showers accompanied with warm weather may yet effect a remedy.

Beans and peas are very promising; upland hay but moderately so; some of the sets of artificial grasses have fallen off prodigiously during the winter months, and upon the whole present appearances scarcely warrant the expectation of a heavy crop of hay. The summer-tilths are in excellent preparation for the reception of turnips and rutabaga, or mangel wurzel seed; the latter is already deposited in the soil. This root is of more recent date than the Swedish turnip; neither of these, a few years since, were even known by name to farmers in general, but they now are and will ere long become indispensable to the grazing department—either of them when stored may be preserved, even throughout the summer, and the principal inducement for the cultivation of the latter exists in the greater certainty of obtaining a crop.

The stripping of bark has been conducted under favourable circumstances with regard to weather—price a trifle lower than last year; while that of timber on the contrary has experienced a proportionate advance.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, April 16th, 67s 2d—23d, 66s 6d—30th, 67s 0d—May 7th, 68s 6d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	3s	4d	to	4s	0d
Mutton -	3	8	to	5	0
Veal -	4	0	to	5	8
Pork -	4	0	to	6	0
Lamb	5	4	to	6	8

POTATOES.—Spitalfields p.ton.
Oxnobles - 2*l* 10*s* to 3*l* 10*s*
*Yorkshire Kidneys, 3 10 to 4 10
Scotch Reds - 3 15 to 4 0
Marsh Champions 4 10 to 5 10

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield.*—Old Hay, 80s to 84s 0d—Inf. 45s to 65s—Clover, 95s to 107s 6d—Inf. 60s to 84s—Straw, 40s to 48s

St. James's.—Hay, 60s to 95s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 84s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 51s 0d

Whitechapel.—Clover, 84s to 115s—Hay, 66s to 96s—Straw, 40s to 48s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 27th ult. 227½ 6¾; Three per Cent. Reduced, 88⅝½; Three per Cent. Consols, 89⅜¼; Three and a half per Cent. 96⅞; New Four per Cent. 101½⅜; Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 96⅝¾; Long Annuities, 21 7/16 ⅜; India Bonds, 48 50 pm; 1½d. Exchequer Bills, 34 36 pm.; Consols for Account, 89¾⅝.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 25 *May*, 1825.

The principal legislative commercial occurrence, since our last report, has been the postponement of any alteration in the Corn Laws during the present Session. In reply to Mr. Whitmore's motion in the House of Commons on the 28th of April, Mr. Huskisson wished the subject to be deferred to a more convenient period. One of his great reasons for not relaxing the corn laws at present was the excessive speculation now so prevalent. It had already, he said, deranged the foreign exchanges, and he wished not to derange them further by opening the door to speculation in foreign corn. On the 2d of this month he proposed, and the measure was subsequently adopted, that in consideration of the high prices to which corn had reached, and of the deterioration which the corn now in the warehouses and under bond was likely to suffer, all foreign corn now in the warehouses should be admitted on payment of a duty of 10s. per quarter, giving the holder the option of bringing out his stock in portions of one-third at a time, till the 15th of August next, when the provisions of this bill are to terminate, and the previously existing regulations are again to come in force. The quantity of corn now in the warehouses is estimated at 400,000 quarters, including a small quantity of barley and of Canada corn, a part of which has been in bond for six years. It was at the same time determined to allow the importation of Canada wheat on payment of 5s. per quarter duty only.

The importations of foreign wheat and wheat flour into Great Britain, during the last fifteen years, have been as follows:

	Quarters.		Quarters.
1810—	1,439,615	1818—	1,586,030
1811—	188,563	1819—	471,607
1812—	129,867	1820—	591,731
1813—	341,846	1821—	137,684
1814—	626,745	1822—	47,598
1815—	191,931	1823—	23,591
1816—	210,860	1824—	85,182
1817—	1,030,829		

The average prices of the last six weeks were:

April 9, 68s. 7d.	April 30, 67s. 0d.
16, 67s. 1d.	May 7, 68s. 6d.
23, 66s. 6d.	14, 69s. 2d.

Aggregate average, 67s. 11d.

The Oil trade has also excited the attention of Parliament; and it appears that one-half of the duty on foreign whale oil is to be taken off in January next, and the remaining half only in six months afterwards, instead of its immediate abrogation; the apprehension of this approaching remission having occasioned a fall in a few days of 5*l*. per ton in the price of that article, the market has since continued heavy.

With respect to the general state of the markets we have not much alteration to report. Cotton has upon the whole experienced some reduction, and the speculators for a rise will eventually, we think, be glad to relinquish their undertakings; there is, no doubt, however, that, were the prices to give way in a small degree, consumers would come into the market, as the stocks in the hands of spinners are limited.

Coffee has been subject to some vicissitudes during the past month; many of the parcels bought on speculation sometime back have been sold for ready money

at reduced prices, to meet the acceptances given in payment for them, but the general market rate has continued nearly stationary.

SUGAR has latterly experienced a good demand, and a consequent advance in price; indeed holders of East India and foreign Sugar have raised their prices so much as to prevent the execution of several foreign orders. The effect of legislative interference in commercial affairs has been powerfully evinced in the market for RUM, showing how cautiously even useful alterations ought to be entered into. The measure for rendering the duty on that article, compared with British spirits, 15s. 3d. in favour of the latter, and allowing Rum to be taken into rectifiers' stock, that is, to be used by distillers, no time having been fixed, has thrown the market into a state of feverish anxiety, very prejudicial to the trade generally, in as far as regards the operation of such a measure upon the market, but which of course will have a tendency to increase the consumption of Rum.

SPICES and SALTPETRE have fallen back to the prices at which they were previously to the late ill-judged speculations in those articles, and we imagine large sums of money must have been lost by persons who conceived it only necessary to buy, to become rich.

The stocks in the West India docks on the 21st Jan. were as follows:—14,189 hhds. Sugar (besides 9473 chests foreign, 39,639 bags East India); 17,433 puncheons, 1077 hhds. Rum; 11,610 hhds. and tierces, and 82,219 barrels, 2 bags Coffee; 3506 bales, 268 bags Cotton; 4853 bags and 36 casks Pimento; 5060 bags Ginger; 1356 casks, and 3447 bags Cocoa; 5591 tons Logwood, and 1497 tons Fustin.

The imports of East India produce this year have been 207,191 chests Tea, 6110 packages coffee; 80,988 ditto Sugar; 18,371 bales Cotton; 9177 chests Indigo; 3486 packages Rice; 22,802 ditto Pepper; 1269 Cinnamon; 6877 ditto Ginger; 22,331 ditto Saltpeter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES, which have latterly excited so much attention, have been rather on the advance, and the prices of bullion appear to be somewhat receding.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM APRIL 23, TO MAY 17, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ALEXANDER, W. Bath, hatter (Rotton and Bush, Frome
Anderson, W. Wotton-under Edge, clothier (Bevon and Brittain, Bristol
Bally, J. Bristol, merchant (Gregory
Barnett, C. Waterhead-mill, cotton spinner (Atkinson, Manchester
Boorer, T Sutton, horse dealer (Lone, Marshall-street
Boultbee, E. Liverpool, merchant (Mawdesley
Bridgman, J. Hereford, corn-dealer (Gough
Brown, S. Oxford-street, cheesemonger (Rush, Crown-court
Brown, H. Twickenham, cabinet-maker (Harmer, Hatton-garden
Browne, W. H. Kennington-road, merchant (Farris, Surrey-street
Brownley, T. Poland-street, tailor (Tanner, New Basing-hall-street
Burgess, G. Chatham, baker (Lewis, Crutched friars
Burn, J. Manchester, cotton merchant (Heslop, Manchester
Campbell, G. Liverpool, merchant (Avison
Carter, J. Hanover-street, milliner (Kaye, Dyer's-buildings
Chambers, T. Fenchurch-street, hardwareman (Bronking, Lombard street
Chamberlaine, W. Bath, corn-dealer (Hellings
Chave, W. Bristol, provision-merchant (Bevon and Brittain
Chawner, R. Hanbury, brickmaker. (Blain, Attoxeter
Clay, W. Cullum-street, flour factor (Smith and Weir
Coates, S. Halsted, plumber (Sewell
Crane, R. Liverpool, tailor (Mawdesley
Crowther, T. Lindley, clothier (Whitehead and Robinson
Croket, C. and Wilkie, T. Laurence Pountney lane, merchants (Lane and Bennet
Dace, G. Liverpool, grocer (Williams
Davison, J. Gutter-lane, warehouseman (Sweat, Stokes, and Carr, Basinghall-street
Dixon, T. jun. Clitheroe, corn-merchant (Wardle
Durrant, J. T. Lambeth-road, victualler (Hull, Chiswell-street
Edmons, J. Warwick-lane, cheesemonger (Butt, Great Russel-street
Edmond, J. Size-lane, warehouseman (Lowledge, Temple Chambers
Escott, H. Dunster, malster (Leigh and Son, Bardon
Fitzpatrick, C. C. G[illegible]t Guildford-street, tobacconist (Collins, Spital-square
Foulkes, J. Wood street, tea-dealer (Wilkes, Finsbury-place
Fox, E Liverpool, surgeon (Houghton
Freason, M. and Gordo[illegible] J. Holborn, linen drapers (Fisher and Spencer, [illegible]ok
Fuller, R. Reigate, shopkeeper (Burt
Gordie, L. Regent-street jeweller (Blacklow, Frith-[illegible]
Gough, J. Dursley, linen-draper (Bloxome and Co.
Griffiths, W. H. Lime-street, wine-merchant (Young, Charlotte-row
Hancocks, R. Avenbury, Hereford, horse-dealer (Badham, Bromyard
Haswell, J. F. Curtain-road, horse-dealer (Isaacs, Bury-street
Hart, G. Deptford, and Pittock, W. Dartford, brewers (Mills, Hatton Garden
Helford, R. Prospect-place, St George, jeweller (Cousins and Hyde
Henson, S. Brownlow-street, tailor (Harvey and Willson, Lincoln's Inn
Hodgson, S. Hebden bridge, York, and Hodgson, S. Halifax, iron-founders (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Hodgson, S. Halifax, iron-founder (Scatchard
Hollins, J. Ardwick, iron-founder (Kershaw, Manchester
Hurd, B. Windsor-place, dealer (Sergeant, Bernard's Inn
Jones, W. Wormwood street, corn-merchant (Orig[illegible]l and Leader, Wormwood street
Lloyd, T. H. Trafalgar street, Walworth, warehouseman (Cope, Wilson street, Gray's-inn-road
Lloyd, T. Winstanslow, Salop, timber-merchant (Davis, Ludlow
Marter, T. E. Carshalton, corn-merchant (Young, Charlotte-row
M'Kinnon, T. Wapping, High-street, oilman (Younger, John-street
Matthews, R. Watling street, warehouseman (Walker and Co. Basinghall street
Meads, G. Bath, horse-dealer (Mackay
Morris, T. Regent-street, Blackwall (Wells, Ratcliffe
Morgan, T. L. Bristol, mason (Bevon and Brittain
Moss, A. High-street, Shadwell, slopseller (Norton, Whitecross street
Pavey, J. Staines, draper (Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street

Payne, J. Sidmouth, linen-draper (Fisher and Spencer, Wallbrook
Pettifew, H. High Holborn, cheesemonger (Oldbadeston and Murray
Phillips, W. R. Boreham-wood, Herts, horse-dealer (Ford, Great Queen-street
Phillips, J. New-street, Horsleydown, cheesemonger (Bromley, Copthall-court
Quinton, J. T. and Stokes, J. T. Grosvenor-market, dyers (Allen and Co. Carlisle-street, Soho
Quirk, W. Liverpool, brewer (Mawdesley
Rayner, J. Brighton-place, Kent-road, timber-merchant (Lewis, Charlotte-street
Richardson, J. Liverpool, merchant (Radcliffe and Duncan
Richmond, R. Leicester, woollen draper (Jeyes, Chancery-lane
Ridgway, J. Macclesfield, silk manufacturer (Grimsditch and Hopes
Roper, F. Haymarket, hosier (Taylor, Fen-court
St. Albin, W. Warrington, music seller (Houghton, Liverpool
Sawyer, G. Wynyatt-street, lace-dealer (Bennett, Token-house yard
Shannon, J. Liverpool, merchant (Keen, Stafford
Share, C. St Peters, Worcester, cider-merchant (Mance, Worcester
Sheppard, C. China-walk, Lambeth, leather-dresser (Walker and Co. Basinghall street
Shields, J. Bridge-row, Lambeth, wire-worker (Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings
Skaif, J. Leeds, draper (Walker, Manchester
Smith, C. Apollo buildings, Walworth, builder (Watson, Bouverie-street
Smith, G. Newcastle-on-Tyne, victualler (Seymour
Smith, R. Northampton, lace-dealer (Fisher and Spencer, Wallbrook
Sommerville, W. Liverpool, victualler (Hinde, Liverpool
Stanton, J. Worcester, coal-merchant (Smith, Walsall
Stinchcombe, A. Oldbury-on-the-Hill, maltster (Tilby, Devizes
Thatcher, J. Stockport, saddler (Chatham
Vandermoolen, V. L. Castle-street, Houndsditch, warehouseman (Norton, Whitecross-street
Uphill, R. West Lydford, apothecary (Healey, Ilchester
Wakeford, J. W. Bolton le moors, linen draper (Briggs and Hibbert
Warrick, J. Austin friars, wine merchant (Beckett, Salisbury square
Wells, G. Oxford street, trunkmaker (Lindsay, Southwark
Wilford, E. Boston, corn-factor
Wills, J. Queen Anne street, bootmaker (Hill, Welbeck street
Wilkinson, W. Ulverston, merchant (Hodgson, Whitehaven
Woods, C. Stowmarket, Suffolk, corn merchant (Ransom
Wood, T. Bilston, ironmonger (Mason
Wright, W. C. Paternoster row, bookseller (Jay and Byles
Yorstow, R. Mitre court, law stationer (Barber, Chancery lane
Young, J. G. Austin friars, merchant (Vau, Sandan, and Tindale, Dowgate hill

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Jamieson, merchant, Glasgow
David Hodge, grocer, Muttonhole
James Mowat, perfumer, Edinburgh
Reid and Brice, spirit dealers, Glasgow
William Forsyth, upholsterer, &c. Aberdeen
W. Laing, grocer, Paisley
Thomas Grant, manufacturer in Glasgow

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOT, H. R. Throgmorton street, May 17
Anderson, J. jun. Whitby, May 28
Antram, J. Southampton, May 25
Barge, B. Clifford street, Bond street, May 21
Barnes, T. and Wentworth, H. New Corn Exchange, May 28
Barron, L. Stratton Ground, June 4
Baster, J. Strand, June 10
Beale, W. and Wrathall, J. H. Southwark, May 17
Beaumont, J. Wheathouse, Huddersfield, May 26
Bentham, B. Chatham, May 17
Bentley, J. Leeds, June 3
Biggs, H. and J. Blandford Forum, May 24
Bignold, F. sen. Norwich, May 28
Binns, T. W. Stockport, May 30
Birt, G. Pickett-street, May 17
Bithel, R. Lanypwll, June 15
Blake, T. Cowes, May 18
Booth, W. and G. and R. Bishopwearmouth, June 2
Brodribb, D. Bristol, May 14
Browne, J. H. Clapham, June 4
Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Bond street, June 11
Budd, W. H. Old Change, May 28
Chittenden, F. Ashford, May 25
Clarke, R. Newport, June 4
Clark, R. and Jobling, J Trinity square, June 7
Collinson, T. Bridlington, July 7
Collens, J. and F. Nicholas lane, May 14
Cosser, W. Millbank street, May 21
Coupland, W. and Colton, W. B. Liverpool, May 16
Cragg, J. Salmesbury, May 18
Crole, D. Old Broad street, May 28
Dann, W. Bentham, T. & B. & Baike, J. Chatham, May 10
Dawes, J. Oxford street, May 31
Dartnall, J. Dover, May 11
Deeble, J. T. Cannon street, June 4
Denne, J. Lamb's Conduit street, May 28
Dickens, J. Shrewsbury, June 9
Dixon, G. Chiswell street, May 17
Dunderdale, N. Holbeck, May 17
Edwards, E. and Hoggart, T. St. John's street, June 4
Edwards, R. Morgan's lane, May 14
Edwards, W. Chatham, May 28
English, F. Birmingham, May 20
Farr, R. T. and P. Bristol, June 10
Fearman, W. New Bond street, April 30
Freeman, J. Reading, June 8
Fyffe, E C. New Cavendish street, May 21, June 4
Gardner, C. Mile end road, May 28
Giblett, J. Frome Selwood, June 20
Gibson, J. Liverpool, May 24
Glover, E. Hardsham within Windle, May 28
Goll, W. Brighton, May 21
Golding, H. Philpot lane, May 3
Gomperty, A. Great Winchester-street, May 14
Grevenor, W. Bristol, July 9
Greatham, F. Liverpool, May 17
Hayne, G. Hull, May 21
Harrison, H. Southwark bridge store wharf, May 17
Harrison, S. New Sleaford, June 1
Heighton, J L. June 15
Harris, W. Monmouth, June 8
Henrington, J. King's Lynn, June 9
Hibbert, J. Hylord's court, May 28
Hopkins, W. D. Dunster court, May 21
Hawkins, J. Pennyfields, and Morris, T. and Constable, W. Blackwall, June 7
Hughes, J. T. Shoreditch, June 7
Illingworth, H. A. Fowey, June 1
Jackson, A. Gloucester, June 8
Jogger, J. East stone house, May 23
Keast, J. East Looe, May 18
Kemp, T. Knaresborough, May 31
King, F. Warwick, May 28
Kirkman, J. High street, St. Giles, May 21
Knibb, A. Barnwell, St. Andrew, June 8
Leach, H. Bristol, May 31
Lee, J. Bocking, May 24
Lloyd, P. Great Surrey street, May 14
Levy, J. Smith's buildings, May 28
Lewis, J. Goytrey, May 18
Maddock, C. F. Plymouth, May 31
Marshall, J. Walworth, May 31
Martin, J. Bolton, June 7
Matthewson, A. H. Gateshead, May 14
Meliss, G. Fenchurch street, May 28
Meybruck, F. Old Cavendish street, June 28
Montague, D. West street, West Smithfield, June 18
Morgan, J. M. and G. M. and R. Belle Savage yard, May 17
Mundell, J. Liverpool, May 17
Mure, H. and R. and W. May 28
Needham, E. Macclesfield, May 23
Parker, M. and F. Wapping, May 31
Parker, C. Colchester, June 14
Pepper, H. T. Kingston on Thames, May 28
Pettingill, W. D. Yarmouth, May 25
Pickman, J. Shoreditch, June 7
Pine, T. and Davis, E. Maidstone, May 7, June 4
Powell, F. Forest Wharf, May 7
Powell, E. Dover, May 11
Powell, F. Earl street, June 14
Pullen, H. Bedford, May 17
Purdy, F. Mark lane, June 25
Railston, J. North Shields, June 7
Scott, S. and W. and J. Smith, Ashford, May 14
Seager, S. P. Maidstone, June 4
Senterris, W. F. Langbourne chambers, May 28
Sheaf, H. Whitby, May 26
Shand, F. Liverpool, May 20
Shaw, F. Southampton, May 14
Shirley, R. Bucklersbury, May 28
Sims, C. Crown court, May 21
Smith, T. Hampton Wick, May 7
Smith, J. and F. Clement's lane, May 14
Smyth, T. Exeter, May 28
Street, J. F. and W. Bucklersbury, May 28
Sykes, J. Wood street, May 24
Tew, H. Wellclose square, May 14
Thompson, J. Wolverhampton, May 28
Thomas, J. Piccadilly, May 28
Thorn, H. Colchester, June 15
Viera, A. J. L. and A. M. Braga, Tokenhouse yard, June 4
Wagstaff, D. and J. H. Skinner street, May 11
Walthew, J. Liverpool, May 18
Watson, G. B. Rocklodge, June 1
Weedon, J. Albion place, May 14
Wells, T. sen. Union street, May 14
Welchman, T. Rathbone place, May 31
White, T. Regent street, May 17
Wilkie, T. Paternoster row, June 11
Wilkes, J. A. and Hammond, T. E. Birmingham, May 18
Wills, W. Sol's row, Hampstead road, May 21
Wise, S. and Breachley, C. St. Mildred's court, May 17
Wood, J. Leeds, June 3
Wren, J. Great Tichfield street, May 31

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

Emigrants.—Within the last two months no fewer than fifty unfortunate persons, who are under sentence of death or banishment, were compelled by the French police to come to this country. They were naked and starving, and it was immediately resolved to render them the assistance which had been denied to them by the French authorities. The funds for the relief of the unfortunate emigrants are now approaching a low ebb. Three hundred and upwards are receiving support, and there does not, at present, appear to be any probability of an important diminution of the number of claimants. The Committee of Relief have expressed their sense of the high advantages given to the cause by that great engine for the remedy of so many of the ills of life—the public press. After having agreed on the necessity of supplying the wants of the new claimants, they came to the following resolution :—" The Committee regret to state, that several more cases of extreme distress have come before them, and that they have been compelled to admit on their lists no less than fifty persons, the greater part of whom have been under sentence of death or banishment, and have been obliged to take refuge in this country by the forcible intervention of the continental police; and though nearly ninety individuals have been already permanently provided for, yet those new and unanticipated additions cannot be contemplated by the Committee without considerable alarm and anxiety for the rapid diminution of their funds; they, therefore, must again appeal earnestly and urgently to the benevolence of the public."—Before the Committee separated, they found it necessary to reduce the allowance of each claimant. They pay nearly 200l. every week.

County Courts' Bill.—The " County Courts' Bill," as amended by the Committee, is now printed; and according to its provisions, instead of raising about twenty-four barristers to be local judges, to carry into effect the purposes of the act, they are to be effected by the commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court, who already go circuits. There are, however, to be four commissioners of the Insolvent Debtors' Court; and each commissioner is to preside in the County Courts, at well as in the Insolvent Debtors' Court. The bill then provides that three other fit and proper persons, of ten years standing at least at the bar, shall be appointed to carry into execution the purposes of this act. Six of the commissioners are to go the circuits, and the circuits are to be held three times a year. The commissioners of the County Courts to be empowered to examine " plaintiff or defendant upon oath." The Act to extend to Wales, and it is proposed that it should go into operation Sept. 1.

The Canadian Chiefs.—Four Wyandot Indian Chiefs have arrived in this country; they lately paid a visit to the Lord Mayor. They appeared in their grand national dress, each wearing the gold medal which had been presented by his Majesty. They were received by the Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress, and partook of a collation. Upon their departure, the Lady Mayoress presented each of them with a testimonial of respect; and they concluded their visit, most warmly testifying their sense of the hospitable and affectionate treatment they had met with at the Mansion House.

New Bridge.—The foundation stone of the Hammersmith Bridge was laid last month by the Duke of Sussex, who officiated on the occasion as grand architect. It is expected that in the course of a twelvemonth, from the present time, persons will be enabled to cross on foot, from Hammersmith to Barnes.

On the 11th ult. the anniversary festival of the Literary Fund Society was held in Freemason's Hall, Saville Only, esq. M. P. in the chair, supported by Lord Strangford, Sir T. Raffles, Dr. Copeland, &c. &c.

City of London School of Instruction and Industry.—The anniversary dinner of the above invaluable institution, took place at the London Tavern. The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor in the Chair. After the usual toasts had been given, the chairman proceeded to explain the objects of this peculiar charity, which was first instituted in 1806, under very unpromising circumstances; but from the patronage shewn to it by the particular favor of the members of the Royal Family and wealthy patrons, closely connected with the prosperity of the city of London, it acquired sufficient stability, so that at the present moment it supports thirty boys and thirty girls, besides ten probationary scholars, in clothing and educating, sons and daughters of the most indigent poor, in teaching them industrious habits, and some art or trade, accompanied with religious instruction.

British and Foreign School Society.—The twentieth anniversary of this society was

held at the Freemasons' Tavern, last month, D. Sykes, esq. M. P. in the chair. The hall was crowded, and many ladies honoured the meeting with their presence. The report was very satisfactory, and the donations liberal. By the report of the state of the funds, it appears that the debt of the society was reduced 2000l.

Christ's Hospital.— April 27, the ceremony of laying the first stone of the New Hall at Christ's Hospital took place under the auspices of his Royal Highness the Duke of York. The fineness of the day attracted a very large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen, who appeared much interested in the scene. Between two and three o'clock his Royal Highness arrived, accompanied by several of the nobility and gentlemen of distinction, and performed the ceremony in the usual manner amid the cheers of the multitude. An inscription inLatin was engraved on the stone.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. William Sherlock Carey, M. A. Student of Christ Church, Oxford, to the Vicarage of Ashburton, Devon.—The Rev. Mark James Pattison, M.A. of Brasenose College, to the Rectory of Hawkswell, Yorkshire.—The Rev. T. G. Roberts, Fellow of Brasenose College, and Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Leitrim, to the Rectory of Dolgellan, Merionethshire.— The Rev. Thomas Abraham Melhuish, S. C. L. to the Rectory of St. Mary Steps, Exeter.—The Rev. William Sherlock Carey, Vicar of Peter Tavcy, and nephew of the Bishop of Exeter, to the Vicarage of Ashburton, with the Chapels of Bickington and Bucland annexed, void by the death of the Rev. J. L. Kitson.—The Rev. W. Twigg, M. A. of Trinity College, was lately presented by the Master and Fellows of that Society, to the Vicarage of Pickhall, Yorkshire. — The Rev. J. Deeds, M. A. to the Rectory of Ollingbury, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. John Whitehouse.—The Rev. Samuel Carr, M. A. Rector of Little Eversden, Cambridgeshire, to the Vicarage of Great Eversden, vacant by the death of the Rev. Peter Heaton.—The Rev. G. Millers, M. A. to the Rectory of Hardwick, Cambridgeshire, on the resignation of the Rev. W. Millers, B. D.—The Rev. Thomas Dixon, A. B. to the Vicarage of Tibbenham, Norfolk.—the Rev. Thos. Phillips, D. D. of Queen's College, Cambridge, appointed Head Master of the Royal Grammar and District Schools in Upper Canada.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Right Hon. Sir B. Bloomfield and his heirs male to be a Baron of Ireland, by the title of Baron Bloomfield of Oakhampton and Redwood in the county of Tipperary.

NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Beeralston.— The Hon. P. Ashburton, in the room of the Hon. H. Percy, deceased.

Married.]—At St. Mary's Guildford, E. Elkis, esq. of Castlehouse, Guildford, to Miss Elizabeth Stovell. — At Hackney, George Chisman, esq. to Eliza, youngest daughter of John Treacher, esq. — At St. Marylebone, New Church, John Betts, esq. to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Thos. Martin, esq.—At St. Dunstan's, Fleetstreet, John Parson, esq. to Elizabeth Georgiana, only daughter and heiress of the late Fred. George Ross, esq. — In Great Cumberland-street, William Gambier, esq. to Henrietta Countess of Athlone. — At St. John's Hackney, H. H. Dobree, esq. to Amelia, fourth daughter of the late John Locke, esq.—At St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, W. Jackson, esq. of Leadenhall-street, to Grace, eldest daughter of the late S. T. Holroyd, esq.—At St. George's Hanover-square, Sir William Foulis, Bart. to Mary Jane, second daughter of the late General Sir Charles Ross, Bart.—At Marylebone New Church, Thos. T. Grant, esq. to Emma, fifth daughter of the late Richard Grant, esq. — At St. Swithin's, W. Eyre, to Sarah Ann, youngest daughter of the late Mr. S. Mawe.— At Fulham, W. Keene, esq. of South Audley-street, to Clara, daughter of the late George Gillow, esq. — At St. Dunstan's, Stepney, Mr. J. Morris, to Miss Farbridge.—At Clapham, T. L. Lewis, esq. to Miss Hodges.—At St. John, Hackney, Major Blanchard, to Eliza Johanna, eldest daughter of T. Wilson, esq. M.P.— Mr. S. Bentley, of Ely Place, to Miss Jenkins, of Devonshire-street, Portland-place.

Died.] — At his house in Grosvenor-street, Sir John Cox Hippesley, Bart.— At his house, in Russell-square, Thomas Roberts, esq.—William Hughes, esq. of Clapham.—Mr. James William Brandon. —In Hill-street, Berkeley-square, the Rt. Hon. James Lord Glastonbury.—At Stoke Newington, Laura, fourth daughter of Mr. Freshfield, of New Bank-buildings.—At his house, Sibbon's-buildings, Islington, in his 84th year, John Neuesom, esq. formerly of Cheapside. — Wandsworth-road, W. Heath, esq.— Har. Ame. wife of John Curtis, esq. — At Islington-green, Thomas Wilson, esq.—Mrs. White of Lambeth.—Earl Whitworth.—At Camberwell, Isabella Maria, wife of Robert Puckle, esq.—At her house, Dean-street, Lady Bell.—Ht his house in Great Pulteney-street, St James's, Samuel Jackson, esq. — Catheri ne, wife of Benjamin Hodges, esq. of Cadogan-place.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

LORD MUSKERRY.

LATELY at Caen, John-Thomas-Fitzmaurice Deane, Baron Muskerry, co. Cork, a Baronet, C. B. Major General in the army, and formerly Lieut.-col. of th 38th foot. He was the second son of Sir Robert-Tilson Deane, first Lord Muskerry and sixth Baronet, by Anne Fitzmaurice, grand-daughter and sole heiress of J. Fitzmaurice, Esq. of Springfield Castle, co. Limerick (nephew of Thomas first Earl of Kerry, grandfather of William, first Marquess of Lansdowne, K. G.); and was born Sept. 27, 1777. In December, 1792, he was appointed Ensign in the 12th regiment then in Ireland; in March 1794, he obtained a Lieutenancy in the 94th regiment, a new corps raised by Lord Hutchinson; and May 22, succeeded to the Captain-Lieutenancy, and remained in Guernsey until 1795. When Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition for the West Indies was fitting out at Southampton Camp, the 94th was drafted, and this officer was appointed, Dec. 23, 1795, Captain-Lieutenant in the 38th reg. He embarked for the West Indies, with Sir Ralph Abercromby's expedition, and remained during and after the capture of the several Islands in the Caribbean Seas until 1800, when he returned with his regiment (a skeleton) to England, and was appointed by Lord Cornwallis a Major of brigade to the forces in Ireland. His regiment came over the following year, and he joined it on the peace of 1802. The 25th of May, 1803, he succeeded to a company in his regiment, and Sept. 25, following, obtained the brevet of Major. He remained in Ireland during the rebellion in 1803, and served as Major of brigade to Major-General Clephane, Gen. Floyd, and Lieut.-General Colin Campbell. He next served in the expedition against the Cape of Good Hope, in 1805, under Sir David Baird. On the passage, at the Island of Madeira, Lord Beresford appointed him Major of Brigade to his brigade, which situation he filled until the expedition in 1806, from the Cape of Good Hope to Buenos-Ayres, when he was appointed chief of the Staff. He returned home with the despatches of the capture of Buenos Ayres, for which he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-Col. Oct. 2, 1806; he went back with the reinforcements under Sir Samuel Auchmuty to Maldonado; was at the siege and capture of Monte Video, and afterwards appointed Military Secretary to the Commander of the forces, in which situation he served, as well as Colonial Secretary, until the arrival of General Whitelocke, when he joined his regiment, and returned to Ireland in December, 1807. The 8th of February in the latter year, he succeeded to a majority in his regiment. He embarked with other troops in June following, at Cove, for Portugal. He commanded the light troops and advance of the army at the battles of Roleia and Vimiera under the Duke of Wellington; and afterwards served with the army under Sir John Moore in Spain; and during the whole of that campaign commanded the light companies of the division, and covered the retreat and embarkation of the army after the battle of Corunna. He served in the Walcheren expedition in 1809, in the Marquess of Huntley's division, which formed the advanced guard of that expedition. He served in the Peninsula from 1812, until the peace; and in France in 1815. He was wounded on the morning of the sortie of Bayonne whilst commanding the picquets at the village of St. Etienne, and was promoted to the rank of Colonel, June 4, 1814. Jan. 17, 1815, he married the second daughter of M. Haynes, Esq. of Bishop's Castle, co. Salop.

BARON DENON.

Baron Dominique Vivant Denon, was born in a small town in Burgundy, of a noble family: destined to shine in courts, he was at first appointed page of the chamber. The king, at an early age, appointed him gentleman in ordinary, and soon after, secretary of embassy, and in this quality he accompanied Baron Talleyrand to Naples, and during the absence of the ambassador remained as chargé d'affaires, in which post he had several opportunities of displaying a rare superiority of talent, and a depth of conception, which, lying concealed under an inexhaustible fund of wit and humour, was not even suspected to exist, till the wit and courtier vanished, to make room for the diplomatist. His wit and gaiety were proverbial. His wit, more than his politics, having the misfortune to displease the Queen of Naples, Marie Caroline, at the period of the emigration, he incurred her disgrace and retreated from Naples and went to reside at Venice, where he was known as the Chevalier Denon; his talents, his amiable disposition, and the elegance of his manners, gave him a ready introduction to the celebrated Madame Albrizzi, and he soon became one of her greatest favourites, and the soul of her delightful parties. She has drawn his portrait in all the flattering colours of an exalted and an Italian friendship. Devoted to the arts with a passion that knew no limits, his mornings were entirely oc-

cupied, in Italy, in improving himself in the study of the Fine Arts, and particularly in drawing, as if he had had the *presentiment* that one day he should have the good fortune to render his talents of use to society, in rescuing from the ravages of time, and the still more barbarous hand of ignorance, the treasures of remote antiquity. Denon possessed a mind that revolted at tyranny and superstition, and when the Revolution broke out he adopted its principles, at least in appearance; for we can hardly suppose the man really to be a violent jacobin, who only made use of his revolutionary zeal for the purpose of preserving many persons from the revolutionary axe. Denon did not seek merely to preserve his personal friends; virtue and innocence were always regarded by him as friends and relatives, and he always sought to succour them; and not only did he save their lives, but sent them money to make their escape. Selected by Bonaparte to accompany him to Egypt, he by turns wielded the sword and handled the pencil, and it was difficult to say whether he excelled in arts or arms. His stock of gaiety never left him, even in the greatest reverses, and under the severest privations: it was not an insensibility to suffering, but an enlightened philosophy, that bore him up under evils for which there was no remedy. Many instances are recorded of Denon's humanity and feeling, on crossing the Desert. Those who have visited his cabinet at Paris, will recollect the terrific picture of the Arab dying in the desert of hunger and thirst: the sketch was taken from nature by Denon, whose modesty would not suffer the painter to tell the whole of the story. Denon returned with Bonaparte to France, and prepared his immortal travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the campaigns of General Bonaparte: it would be totally unnecessary here to descant on the merits of a work which has obtained the highest suffrages, and been translated into almost all the languages of Europe. Napoleon said one day, on looking over Denon's work, "If I lost Egypt, Denon has conquered it."—Napoleon rewarded our traveller's attachment and superior talents by appointing him director and administrator-general of the museums and medal-mint. No medals were allowed to be struck, of which the design and execution had not received the approbation of Denon; and to this cause is to be attributed the uniform superiority of the Napoleon medals in beauty of execution over every other collection in the world.—When it was proposed to erect a column in the Place Vendome in honour of the grand army and the battle of Austerlitz, which was to be composed of cannon taken from the enemy in that campaign, Denon was appointed to superintend its execution. The column of Trajan, at Rome, was intended as the type, but Denon has greatly surpassed his model. In casting the bronzes in *basso relievo*, many imperfections occurred in the plates, which puzzled M. Denon to remedy: he at length hit upon a plan which perfectly succeeded, and he fancied himself the happy inventor or discoverer of the secret. A less enlightened mind would, therefore, have felt mortified on finding that his secret had been known and practised above two thousand years. On the fall of Napoleon, Denon was maintained by Louis XVIII. in his place; but on the return of the ex-Emperor from Elba, he could not resist the ties of old affection and gratitude, and he of course lost his place on the second return of the king. He since lived in retirement, enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* in its fullest extent. His cabinet, open several days in the week, was the resort of strangers from all parts of the world; and his kindness and affability rendered him the most interesting object of his cabinet. For the last seven years he had employed the leisure moments stolen from the offices of friendship, in the composition of a work on the History of Art, with about 300 to 400 plates from his own cabinet. The subscription was closed in a short period after his intention was known. He resolved not to print one copy more than was subscribed for, and the number of subscribers was limited to 500. His loss will be very severely felt. He was the protector of rising merit, which he aided both by precept and example. Many of the first French artists owe their becoming known to his interest and influence. He was born to be beloved, and will be long and deeply regretted by all who knew him, or had heard of his talents, and were acquainted with the amenity of his character; and the number composes the enlightened part of the civilized world. He died at Paris, on Thursday the 28th April, aged 84 years, preserving his gaiety to the last moment.

REV. P. ELMSLEY, D.D.

Lately, at Oxford, the Rev. P. Elmsley, in his 52d year, being born in 1773. He was educated at Westminster-school, and after studying at Oxford, and taking orders not long afterwards, proceeded M.A. in 1797, and was presented in 1798, by W. J. H. Blair, Esq. to Little Horkesley, a small chapelry in Essex, which he retained to his death, but the whole emoluments of which, after ceasing to reside

there, he bestowed on his curate. He never held any other preferment in the church. By the death of his uncle, Mr. Peter Elmsley, the well-known bookseller, he shortly after inherited an independent fortune, which left him at liberty to devote his mind to those literary researches which were its resource and delight, especially to Greek philology, which he soon chose as his favourite province. The events in the life of a man of letters, thus independent in fortune, and tranquil in character, cannot be expected to furnish much information. Mr. Elmsley resided for some time at Edinburgh, and became intimately acquainted with the distinguished young men who set on foot the Edinburgh Review in 1802. To this publication he contributed several articles on Greek literature; the Critique on Heyne's Homer in the 4th number, on Schweighauser's Athenæus in the 5th, on Bloomfield's Prometheus in the 35th, and on Porson's Hecuba, in the 37th: there may possibly be others of which we are not immediately aware. In the Quarterly Review he wrote an article on Markland's Supplices and some others, which we cannot particularize. The only instance of his taking up the pen for the purpose of publication, on any but a philological subject, as far as we know, was in a critique of Lord Clarendon's Religion and Policy, in the 38th number of the Edinburgh Review. His more ostensible contributions to classical literature are well known: an edition of the Acharnanes in 1809; of the Œdipus Tyrannus in 1811; of the Heraclidæ in 1815; of the Medea in 1818; of the Bacchæ in 1821; and lastly of the Œdipus Coloneus in 1823. These publications established his fame throughout Europe as a judicious critic and consummate master of the Greek language. Without entering into comparisons, which must always be invidious, it may be said, without hesitation, that he was in the very first class of scholars whom this country has produced in this advanced age of philological research. Aware of the uncertainty of conjecture, he was always diffident of correcting the text without authority; which is the more to be remarked, because of one at least of the dramatists who chiefly occupied his attention, Sophocles, he entertained a very low opinion of the existing manuscripts, which he believed to have been all transcribed from, or corrected by, a Codex Archetypus, itself written about the 7th century, when the purity of the Athenian idiom had ceased to be understood. This judgment, however, was not hastily formed; no man submitted more patiently to the drudgery of collation, or was more anxious to avail himself of all the assistance which the great European repositories of manuscripts afford. It was in a considerable degree for this purpose that Mr. Elmsley visited France and Italy several times, and spent an entire winter in the Laurentian library at Florence. In 1816 he set out on a tour to Italy. He returned to England in 1817, and then took up his abode at Oxford, which he determined to make his permanent residence. In 1818 he went again to Italy; and after returning in the spring of 1819, was easily persuaded to accept a sort of commission from Government, jointly with Sir Humphrey Davy, to superintend the developement of the papyri found at Herculaneum. The experiment, as is well known, proved wholly abortive; and Mr. Elmsley returned to England in 1820; but having imprudently exposed himself too much to the heat, he was seized with a severe fever at Turin, from which, it is probable, the subsequent failure of his constitution may be dated.

REV. R. BLAND.

At Leamington, in his 47th year, the Rev. Robert Bland, Curate of Kenilworth. He was the son of Dr. Bland, a physician of eminence, in London; distinguished as a man of letters and an author; and as an associate of Johnson, Goldsmith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, and other celebrated literary men of their times. He received the early part of his education at Harrow, and was sent, for the completion of it, to Pembroke College, Cambridge. For some years, he was engaged as Assistant-Master, in the School in which he had been educated: and afterwards officiated in the English Church, at Amsterdam. The circumstances of the times not permitting him longer to fulfil the objects of his appointment, he returned to England, and accepted the curacy of Prittlewell, in Essex, where he settled on his marriage with Eliza, third daughter of Archdale Wilson Tayler, esq. in the year 1813. He removed early in the year 1816, to the curacy of Kenilworth, in Warwickshire, where he was employed in the education of young men for the Universities. He died at Leamington, on the 12th of March, 1825, leaving a wife and six young children to lament his loss. His high attainments, as a classical scholar—his ardent and extended benevolence, as a man—his pleasing and polished manners, as a gentlemen—his tolerant spirit, as a minister of the Church, towards those who dissent from it—and his devoted attachment, as a member of the state, to the great principles of civil and religious liberty—com-

bined to form a character of no common worth, and to secure for him, in no small degree, the respectful and affectionate regards of his friends, and of all by whom he was known. As a writer, he contributed largely to the Translations of the "Anthologia Græca;" and furnished the elegant Preface, by which it is introduced. He published also, besides some other works of classical utility, a Volume of Original "Poems," among which are "Edwy and Elgiva," and "The Four Slaves of Cytherea."

MONS. PELTIER.

At Paris, Mons. Peltier, the author of several political pamphlets, died lately, at the age of 55 years. Although at first professing republican principles, during the Revolution, as he has himself allowed in some of his writings published in England, he soon joined himself with Champenez and Rivarol, and in concert with them published the Acts of the Apostles, a periodical work, principally directed against the measures of the Constitutional Assembly. Obliged to quit France after the day of the 10th August, in which he asserted that he took an active part, he fled to England, where he published, with other French emigrants, several works against France, and among others, a paper entitled *l'Ambigu*. In the short interval of the peace of Amiens, M. Peltier, instead of lowering the hostile tone that he had adopted towards the different forms of Government that had succeeded one another in his native country, redoubled his former exertions, and even attacked Bonaparte, then First Consul. The latter was foolish enough to be offended at what fell from his pen, and weak enough to apply to the English Cabinet for the suppression of the calumnies that had appeared against him. Napoleon embraced the only course that he had, and brought an action against M. Peltier in the Court of King's Bench. Mr. Mackintosh, now one of the most leading Members of the Opposition, undertook his defence, but was unable to save his client from being condemned as a libeller. The rupture of the treaty of Amiens, however, prevented the judgment being carried into execution. Although M. Peltier published many works, he has left nothing by which he will be remembered; he had more gall than talent, and his death will not be felt in the republic of letters.

HENRY FUSELI, ESQ. R.A.

The death of this distinguished artist and most accomplished scholar, took place on the 16th of April, at the house of the Countess of Guildford, Putney Hill. He had attained the great age of 87, in perfect possession of his faculties, his mind remaining as vigorous and firm as at any former period of his life. Mr. Fuseli was a native of Zurich, and came to England at an early age, more with the intention of making literature his study than art: while he was yet undetermined, and speculating, as he said, on the great resolve of life, he took some of his drawings to Sir Joshua Reynolds, and asked his candid opinion, whether he thought he had any chance of success as an artist. The president was so much struck with the conception and power displayed in them, that, after viewing them attentively, he said, "Young man, were I the author of these drawings, and offered ten thousand a year not to practi e as an artist, I would reject it with contempt:" this decided him. But it was not until the opening of his Milton Gallery, about the year 1798, that the extent of his intellectual acquirements, his lofty imagination, and singular fancy, were fully appreciated. None who witnessed it can ever forget the effect produced on them by that exhibition. The pictures he painted for the Shakspeare Gallery must also be remembered with feelings of high admiration. His Ghost of Hamlet, unquestionably the grandest work in the collection, can never be forgotten. Mr. Fuseli enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished literati of the age. The high opinion entertained of him, even in youth, by his celebrated townsman, Lavater, was shown by his putting into his hand, at parting, a small piece of paper, beautifully framed and glazed, on which he found written in German, "Do but the tenth part of what you *can* do." Hang that up in your bed-room, my friend, said Lavater, and I know what will be the result. The result did not disappoint him—their friendship only ended with life; and on the part of the artist, was continued to Lavater's son with unabated fervour. Mr. Fuseli enjoyed excellent health, probably the result of his habitual temperance. He was a very early riser, whether in the country or in town: in summer or winter, he was seldom in bed after five o'clock. He enjoyed the most perfect domestic felicity, and was perhaps one of the most affectionately attached husbands that ever breathed. His lady survives him; he leaving her every thing he died possessed of. His remains were interred in the Cathedral of St. Paul's.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. Gee, of Turvey, to Miss A. Paige.

Died.] At Ampthill, Mrs. Sawell—At Wooten, Mr. R. Thompson—Mr. Dimmock.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Speen Church, the Rev. T. P. Michell to Miss C. P. Wyld—At Wokingham, Mr. J. Heelas to Miss D. A. Wheeler—At Eton, Mr. J. Thatch to Miss E. Atkins.

Died.] At Windsor, Miss A. Merrick—At Mersham, near Abingdon, Mr. Ayris—At Kingston Lisle, near Wantage, A. E. M. Atkins, esq.—At Clewer Green, Lieut.-col. Paterson—At Dorney, Mr. D. Perryman—At Wantage, Mr. L. Whitfield—At Reading, Mrs. Humphreys—R. B. Baker, esq.—Mr. A. Lloyd—At Ramslade Lodge, J. Stanbank, esq.—At Datchet, Mr. W. P. Lowth—Mrs. F. Wolfe—At Newbury, T. Baker, esq.—At Midghim, P. Gell, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Aylesbury, Mr. G. Harris to Miss J. Hoge—Mr. Thompson to Miss M. A. Arnold.

Died.] The Rev. W. Pinnock, of North Marston—At Aylesbury, Mrs. Thorpe—At Nash, Mr. T. King—At Stoney Stratford, Mrs. C. E. Worley.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. J. Fawcett to Miss I. Farish—Mr. Hoare to Miss White—G. H. Harris, esq. of Trumpington, to Miss C. Dunn—J. T. Smith, esq. to Miss Barney, of Ely.

Died.] At Ely, G. Woollard, esq.—At Cambridge, Mr. W. Headly.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Knutsford, Mr. Wright to Miss Taylor—Mr. Crimes to Miss Shaw—At Prestbury, T. Ainsworth, esq. to Mrs. M. Pearson—At Chester, Mr. W. Woods to Miss Brown—At Stockport, Mr. Flint to Miss M. Worsley—At Nantwich, Mr. T. Hyde to Miss M. Edleston.

Died.] At Overleigh Hall, near Chester, in the prime of life, universally respected and deeply regretted, Capt. J. Taylor, late paymaster of the 54th regiment of Foot, and of the Royal Flints Militia, and son-in-law of the late George Billinghurst, esq. R.N. of Niton, I. W. He was interred in the family vault in Holywell Church, Flints—At Eccleston, Mrs. Mytton—At Sweetenham Hall, M. E. Sweetenham, esq.—At Torperley, Mr. T. Walker—At Hatherton Lodge, E. D. Broughton, esq.—At Mucton, Mrs. Webster—At Northwich, Mrs. Chantler—At the Groves, the Rev. P. Williamson—At Stapeley, Mrs. Bailey—At Great Boughton, Mrs. Gerald—At Runcorn, Mrs. S. Perney—At Whitchurch, Mr. J. Hayward.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Lostwithiel, Mr. Westlake to Miss E. Burgess—At Probus, Mr. R. Searl to Miss A. Harris—At Bodmin, Mr. W. Cuppin to Miss Nichols—Mr. J. Liddel to Miss M. Harvey—At Launceston, the Rev. Mr. Hellings to Miss Edgecumbe—At Madron, Mr. T. Pengelly to Miss J. Marshall—At Fowey, Mr. J. Pain to Miss J. Bate.

Died.] At Rosteague, Miss Harris—At St. Austle, Mr. W. Jane—At Bodmin, Miss A. Dunstan—Lieut. Pawles, R. N. of Bickington—At Truro, Mr. G. S. Bate—At Trevone, Mr. J. Hellyar—At Winfrith, Mrs. Garland—At Eastlooe, Mrs. S. Heard—At Hayle Copper House, Mr. T. Woolcock—At Penzance, Mr. J. Croker.

CUMBERLAND.

The subscription for the Rail-road from Newcastle to Carlisle has been filled, and there is every prospect of its being successfully executed.

Married.] At Penrith, Mr. R. Routledge to Miss M. Rawson—At Carlisle, Mr. T. Hill to Miss M. Lowry—Mr. T. Lowthian to Miss E. M'Ghie—Mr. J. Bennet to Miss M. Smith—At Castle Eden, Lieut.-col. Brown, of Bronwhylfa, to Miss E. A. Burdon—At Whitehaven, Mr. G. Britton to Miss M. Lindo—Mrs. Brown—Mrs. M. Mashitu.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Head—Mr. J. Harris—Mrs. C. Carrey—Mrs. P. Owen—Mr. T. Level—Mrs. M. Hodgson—Mr. A. Barnes—At Cockermouth, J. C. Satterthwaite, esq.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Wornhill, Mr. J. Hill to Mrs. Needham—At Chesterfield, Mr. Hinde to Miss Cartledge—Mr. W. Thorpe to Miss G. Browne.

Died.] At Youlgrove, Mr. J. Lowe—At Ashborne, Mr. Bentley—At Yeldersley, Miss S. E. Evans—At Derby, Mr. T. Warren—Mr. J. Keys.

DEVONSHIRE.

A Meeting of the inhabitants of Plymouth was held at the Guildhall for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' Institute in that town. Nearly 400 persons were present. The Mayor presided, surrounded by several of the principal residents of that and the adjacent towns, many of whom appeared in their capacity of committee-men, to report progress, and submit a code of laws for the regulation of the "Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Union Mechanics' Institute," already formed, and for which purpose a public Meeting had also been convened. The two objects presently became necessarily involved, and the questions for decision were—shall the "Union" subsist, and the laws prepared be submitted and adopted, or shall there be a separate Institute for Plymouth? It was decided that a separation should take place.

Married.] At Stonehouse Chapel, Mr. Adams to Miss Collins—At Exeter, Mr. Trales to Miss M. R. Downman—Mr. Lyddon to Miss S. Land—At Paynton, Y. Eastley, esq. to Miss A. Banfil.

Died.] At Exeter, H. Cross, esq.—Mr. W. Townsend—At Tavistock, Mrs. Bridgman—At Exwick, Mrs. Pim—At Ashburton, Mr. W. Pitt to Miss Ann Langdon—At Plymouth, Mrs. Allen—At Staverton, the Rev. J. L. Kitson—At Ridgway, the Rev. J. Richards.

DORSETSHIRE.

A Dorset County Institution, in conjunction with the Royal National Society for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, was formed on Thursday week at Dorchester, of which the Earl of Digby was appointed patron, and the Earl of Ilchester president.

Married.] At Sherborne, Mr. Spence to Miss A. Bracher—G. A. F. Hazleton, esq to Miss J. Curtis—At Weymouth, J. Gordon, esq. to Miss M. Oliver.

Died.] At Leigh, Mr. N. Bird—At Evershot, the Rev. J. Clayton—At Yeoville, Miss M. A. Pitcher—At Cerne, Mr. W. Brice.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Gateshead, Mr. J. Whitworth to Miss M. Wallace—At Chester-le-street, Mr. J. Gray to Miss E. Wight—At Darlington, Mr. J. Waugh to Miss E. Crow.

Died.] At Mitford, Miss J. Price—At Hallowell, Mrs. Crake—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs. J. Wilkinson—At Stockton, J. Ellerker, esq.

ESSEX.

The Colchester Philosophical Society lately kept its fifth anniversary. The report of the council for the past year was read, the officers and council for the ensuing year were chosen, and other special business transacted. The report commences by noticing the difficulties with which the original members of the Institution had to struggle, and by congratulating the Society at

large on the present number and respectability of its supporters. It then proceeds to enumerate the lectures delivered, together with the literary and scientific communications made within that period, and characterizes the ability of several of them as highly honourable to the Society, calculated to sustain and augment its respectability, and render it worthy of the name it has assumed. In adverting to the museum department, notice was taken of the various donations presented during the year, of a complete series of shells, now collecting, to be arranged according to the system of *Lamarck*, under the direction of the Curator of the Society. A communication respecting a collection of diluvial bones, found in a cave at Banwell, from Dr. Law, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who kindly promised to furnish the Society with specimens. Since the last anniversary there has been an accession of two honorary and ten ordinary members, besides fourteen subscribers, making the total numbers fifty-seven members, and twenty-five subscribers. The Society has, in the course of the last year, lost, by death, three members; of these, special notice is taken of Mr. William Cole, whose name, long known in the annals of science, did honour to the infancy of this Institution: he had passed the ordinary bound of human existence, and died in the eighty-sixth year of his age. Mr. Cole's "Remarks on the Theory of Comets," and "Dissertation on the Nature and Properties of Light," since printed, were read to the Society in the months of June and July, 1822, and published under its auspices.

Married.] H. Dobree, esq. of Walthamstow, to Miss A. Locke—At Harwich, W. Knott, esq. to Miss F. Bull—At Walthamstow, J. D. Brown, esq. to Miss M. Tiplon—E. Watson, esq. of Woodford Bridge, to Miss H. Atkins—At Great Maplestead, W. Gibson, esq. to Miss E. Sperling—At Chigwell, Capt. Ewince to Miss H. Dyer—At Braintree, the Rev. R. Miller to Miss S. Death.

Died.] At Quickbury, Mrs. Parris—At Halstead, Mr. J. Heard—At Southwold, Mr. J. Glasspole—At Colchester, Mrs. Newell—At Saling Grove, B. Goodrich, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The first stone of the new Pump-rooms, to be called the Pitville Pump-rooms, was laid at Cheltenham last month.

Married.] Mr. J. Bennet, of Littledean, to Miss E. Bennet—At St. George's, Mr. C. Lambert to Miss Burgess—At Cheltenham, the Rev. J. H. Sadler to Miss Rich—The Rev. B. Bray to Miss S. E. Malkin—C. Brodric, esq. to the Hon. E. Stapleton—J. B. B. Arnault, esq. to Miss G. E. Monc.

Died.] Miss Grace Pegler, of Moorhall, near Stroud—At Cirencester, Mrs. Bedwell—Mrs. Welsh, of Wotton—At Coaly, Mr. J. Packer.

HAMPSHIRE.

At the last Meeting of the Isle of Wight Philosophical Society, T. L. Waterworth, esq. the secretary, read an interesting description of the organs of the human frame which are necessary to the suspension of life; intended as the foundation or introduction of a lecture to be delivered early in the next season, on the important subject of suspended animation.—A bonnet was then presented, made from the grass called *Cynonsurus cristatus*, gathered from the meadows of R. Kirkpatrick, esq. which nearly equals those imported from Leghorn, and seems likely to come into general use.

Married.] At Chilbolton, Mr. J. Permain to Miss M. P. Smith—At Southampton, A. Moore, esq. to Miss H. M. Millbank—At Portsmouth, Capt. J. Jones to Miss E. Deacon—At Widly Church, E. Prest, esq. to Miss C. Greetham.

Died.] At Chewton House, C. Campbell, esq.—At Lyndhurst, Mrs. W. Judson—At Winchester, Mr. W. Gradidge—At Fordingbridge, Mr. W. Chubb.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A Steam Boat Company is forming at Hereford, for the Navigation of the River Wye.

Died.] Mr. J. Tully, of Drybridge—At Rotherwas, Mrs. Bodenham—At Underton, Mr. T. Hullett—Above Eign, Hereford, Mrs. Elliot—At Collington, Mrs. E. Paine—At Hereford, Mrs. Townsend—Mrs. Cooke, of Upper Poole House, near Hereford—At Bromyard, Miss E. Reeve.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Alban's, A. Braithwaite, esq. to Miss Fuller—At Watford, J. King, esq. to Miss F. E. Bean.

Died.] At Hatfield, Lord A. Cecil, son of the Marquis of Salisbury—At St. Alban's, J. M. Barnes, esq.—At Watford, Mr. J. Reeve—R. Jacob, esq. of Much Hadham—At Ware Mill Park, Mr. W. T. Bidwell.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. H. Maule, of Huntingdon, to Miss Rawes.

Died.] At Buckden, Mrs. Maltby—Mr. Inkersole, of Altonbury—At Huntingdon, Miss Hawkins.

KENT.

An elegant and commodious Corn and Hop Exchange has been erected at Canterbury. The opening of which was celebrated by a public dinner on the 5th of April, of which a very numerous and respectable company partook at the Exchange. The Mayor, O. Snoulton, esq. took the chair, supported on his right by Earl Darnley, Mr. Lushington, one of the City members, &c. &c. on his left by Sir E. Knatchbull, and Lord Clifton, member for the City, &c. &c.

Married.] At Tunbridge Wells, Mr. C. Midlane to Miss S. Stephens—At Lewisham, the Rev. H. C. Knox to Miss S. M. Darby—At Dover, Mr. Bolden to Miss J. Knowles.

Died.] At Sevenoaks, Mrs. Timbrel—At Bromley, Mr. J. Gorten—At Beckingham, Lady Frances Harpur—At Orpington, the Rev. J. W. Stephenson—At Canterbury, Miss J. Tritton, universally respected—At Goodreestone, Lady Bridges.

LANCASHIRE.

A general public cemetery is about to be erected at Liverpool. It is to contain 24,000 square yards; the form an oblong square, and surrounded with a wall thirteen feet high.

At a Meeting publicly convened at Manchester last month, the Boroughreeve having taken the chair, a series of resolutions was moved, and after a long and animated debate, carried in the affirmative to the following effect:—"That at a private meeting, convened by no public authority, and notified by no public advertisement, it was determined to petition both Houses of Parliament against any further concessions to the Roman Catholics—That such private and exclusive meetings are highly objectionable—That the bill at present before Parliament for the relief of the Roman Catholics is calculated to be highly conducive to the peace and happiness of Ireland, and to the general well-being of the British Empire, and that this meeting feels itself called upon to express its earnest hope that the said bill may pass into a law, and that petitions to both Houses of Parliament be presented, praying that such bill may pass into a law." It was also resolved, that the gentlemen who signed the requisition should be appointed a Committee to carry the resolutions of the meeting into effect.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Married.] Mr. W. Nicolson to Miss Gornell, of Preston—Mr. W. Threlfall, of Manchester, to Miss Leming—Mr. R. Holland, of Manchester, to Miss S. F. Tonge—At Childwell, near Liverpool, B. Hewitt, esq. to Miss Broomfield.

Died.] At Preston, Mr. J. Gorst—At Manchester, Mrs. Sagar—At Swarthdale House, the Rev. J. Stainborn—The Rev. T. Butler, Rector of Bentham, 90—At Lancaster, Mr. W. Minshull.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Syston, Mr. G. Sheffield to Miss J. Glover—Mr. A. Sewell to Miss M. Winnington—Mr. J. Taylor, of Leicester, to Miss L. Craggs—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Keal to Miss M. Woodcock—Mr. A. Wilford to Miss J. Oldham—At Leicester, R. Baxter, esq to Miss J. M. Paget.

Died.] At Market Harborough, Miss A. Birch—Miss P. Adams—At Melton Mowbray, Miss Haswell—Mr. F. Walton—Mrs. Lovit.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Grantham, H. Smyth, esq. to Miss E. Barnes—Mr. J. Christian, of Langham, to Miss Timson—At Kerton, Mr. W. Toynton to Miss E. Ketton—At Sculcoates, Mr. R. Iveson to Miss E. Donkin—At Horncastle, Mr. R. Gibbons to Miss Gay—At Spilsby, Mr. W. B. Wingate to Miss Hairby—At Coningsby, Mr. Palister to Miss Babington—At Rushington, near Sleaford, Mr. Oldfield to Miss E. Sharpe—At Bridge Casterton, Mr. White to Miss S. Allen—At Newark, Mr. W. Fotherby to Miss M. Stow—G. M. Monk, esq. to Miss Phillips, of Bourn—At Stanton, the Rev. R. Hale to Miss M. A. Lolt.

Died.] At Lincoln, Mr. M. Pilkington—Mrs. F. Williams—At Maxey, near Market Deeping, Mrs. A. Bellars—At Newark, Mr. T. Chamberlain—At Gosperton, Mrs. Smith—At Louth, the Rev. J. Allonby—Mrs. Pinner—At Heckington, Mr. T. Barnet—At Wisbeach, Mrs. Taylor—At Boston, Mr. R. Wells—At Louth, Mr. J. Mandy.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Morgon, of Usk, to Miss S. Luce—The Rev. D. D. Evans to Miss S. Conway, of Pontnewydd works—At Penmain, R. Perins, esq. to Miss A. A. Heinckan.

Died.] Mr. S. Wynne, of Drybridge House, Monmouth.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. R. Doggett, of Winfarthing to Miss Chapman—Mr. F. Hopkins, of Broncaster to Miss A. Cooper—At Lynn, Mr. F. Platten to Miss Massey—At Barton, Mr. J. Bradley to Miss E. Rolfe—At Mulbarton, J. A. Telfar, esq. to Mrs. James—At Morton, Mr. W. Holman to Miss M. Yarham—At Wells, Mr. W. Baker to Miss M. A. Ellis—At Watton, Mr. S. Adcock to Miss H. Whales—At Norwich, Mr. W. V. Bullen to Miss S. G. Ling—Mr. J. Griffiths to Miss Norton.

Died.] At Loddon, Miss E. Finney—At Swaffham, B. P. Fountain, esq.—At Caister, near Great Yarmouth, Mr. T. Collyer—At Hempstead, Mrs. S. Cannon—At East Dereham, Mrs. E. Dutchman—Miss M. Green—At Toftwood, Dereham, M. H. Dickens, esq.—At Norwich, Mr. J. Thorn—The Rev. L. Gibbs—At Mattishall, C. D. Barrett, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Weston, near Weedon, Lieut.-col. H. Huchinson to the Hon. Mrs. F. N. Douglass—Mr. W. Franklin, of Preston, to Miss S. W. Hall—At Northampton, Mr. G. Sternberg to Miss M. Mumford—Mr. Gawthorne, of Daventry, to Mrs. Fox—At Crawford, St. Andrew, Mr. W. Linnell to Miss S. Battle—At Upton, near Northampton, L. V. Smith, esq. to Miss E. Douglas.

Died.] At Staverton, Mrs. Lechmere—At Towcester, Mr. R. Campion—At Wadenhal, Mr. P. Allen—At Longthorpe, Mr. J. Dean—At Kettering, Mrs. Pickering—At Sulby Hall, Mrs. W. Wilford—At Walford, Mrs. M. Peek.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Rowell to Miss Stephenson—Mr. Morland to Miss Willson—Mr. A. M'Kennell to Miss C. M'Tree—At Tynemouth, Mr. Smith to Miss E. Hedley—At Long Benton, Mr. L. Gibson to Miss L. Cree—At Harwich, the Rev. C. Thompson to Miss Ballyntine.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Scott—Mr. H. Porter—Mrs. Row—Mrs. Gibson—Mrs. E. Pearson—Miss C. Danby—Miss M. Elliot—Mrs. Kirton—D. Crawford, esq.—Near Gateshead, Mrs. E. Cook—Mrs. E. Smith—At Plaintree, near Hexham, Mr. W. Bilden—At Cullercoats, Mrs. M. Barnes, 101—At Ellington Moor, Mr. R. Bell.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Within the month, the first meeting of the Nottingham Scientific and Mechanical Institution was held in the Concert-room, Nottingham: when the rules of the Society were passed, and the officers for the ensuing year elected,—the Rev. R. W. Almond, M.A., F.R.S. President, in the chair. Owen Davies, M.D. and T. Wakefield, esq. were chosen Vice-presidents; Mr. J. Pearson, Treasurer; and Mr. R. Goodacre, Secretary. The design of the Society is, in the first instance, to discuss scientific subjects, which are to be brought forward by each member in turn, to the exclusion of religious and political topics.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. A. Hannah to Miss S. Spooner—Mr. R. Huchinson to Miss A. Garratt—Mr. W. Johnson to Miss C. Kidman—Mr. G. Tomlinson to Miss M. A. Owen—Mr. J. Kirk to Miss S. Guy—Mr. T. Salt to Miss M. Swan—Mr. T. Woombull to Miss M. Taylor—At Mansfield, S. Forster, esq. to Miss E. Hancock.

Died.] At Newark, Mrs. Fern—Mr. R. Willcox—Mr. J. Williamson—Mr. R. Huchinson—At Nottingham, Mrs. G. Castle—Mrs Huish—Mrs. Morley—Mr. Window—Mrs. Corden—Mr. C. Cartwright—Mr. S. Wigley—Mr. R. Wyer.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Ewelm, N. Reid, esq. to the Hon. C. Napier—At Steeple Aston, the Rev. F. S. Trotman to Miss M. Earl.

Died.] At Oxford, W. Hall esq.—At Banbury, Mrs. Tomkins—Mrs. Pedley—At Burford, C. Street, esq.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Elliot, of Preston, to Miss A. M'Kenzie—At Lyddington, Mr. J. Daniel to Miss E. Sumpter.

Died.] At Lyddington, near Uppingham, Mrs. Tomson—At Uppingham, Mr. J. Fisher—At Tollthorpe Hall, C. Harrison, esq.—At Burley, near Oakham, Mrs. Mills.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Longnor, the Rev. E. Burton to Miss H. Corlett—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Lloyd to Miss Wiseman—At Hales Owen, Mr. W. Mathews to Miss R. M. Attwood—At Childwell, B. Hewitt, esq. to Miss Bromfield—At Madeley, Mr. T. Willcox to Miss Harris—Mr. Farnworth to Miss Proctor—At Thrupwood, Mr. C. Swinchett to Miss A. Edwards—J. M. Severne, esq. of Wallop, to Miss A. M. Wigley.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Whittaker—Mrs. Bourlay—Mrs. Williams—Mr. C. Jacobi—Mr. Mallard—Miss H. Bickerton—At Much Wenlock, Mr. J. Powell—At Plealy Villa, Mr. J. Frome—At Bridgnorth, Miss Morris—Mr. G. Gitton—At Heathcote, Mr. J. Taylor, jun.—Near Ellesmere, Mr. Jones—A. Bretenson, esq. of Wern—Mr. Elcock, of Roughton—At Acton, Lady Brookes.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A party searching for hidden antiquities lately at Glastonbury Abbey, after the labour of a few hours detected a flight of winding steps, leading to a subterraneous arched recess, and uncovered a pavement at the depth of ten or twelve feet from the surface; displaying a small well, of a correct circular form, overhung and protected by a costly arch that rose above it. A hole in the stone-work of the well, near the surface, prevented it from being overflowed, by discharging the superfluous water into a channel of masonry, which runs in a northern direction under the pavement of the crypt of the chapel, and is supposed to empty itself into the great drain that

surrounds the cathedral. The apartment, with its splendid arch and holy well, was originally covered with a groined roof, to guard it from injury or profanation; and appears to have been entered by the pilgrims, through a door-way in the southern wall of the chapel, surmounted by an arch in the mixed Saracenic and Gothic style, which opened upon the summit of the flight of steps, descending to the well. The choked up door-way, on a level with the pavement, and opening upon it, was convenient for the occasional inspecting, cleansing, and repairing of the apartment, well, and conduit. No doubt can be entertained of the application of this secret chamber, and sacred well, to the purposes of *miraculous cure*; for tradition speaks of the *holy water*, as well as the *holy thorn*, of Joseph of Arimathea; but no visible evidence of its existence was known to remain, till the developement of the crypt in question. The recent purchaser of the abbey domain, J. F. Reeves, esq. of Glastonbury, has directed the subterraneous-chamber with its staircase, arch, well, and pavement, to be cleansed, repaired, covered in, and restored, as nearly as possible, to its primitive state and appearance.

Married.] At Bath, F. F. L'Estrange, esq. to Miss A. A. T. Darby—W. Queade, esq. to Miss P. White—W. C. Shawe, esq. to Miss J. Patterson—Mr. J. E. Culliford to Miss M. S Barnard—At Chard, Mr. Wiley to Miss E. Wilkins—At Bathwick, Lieut.-col. G. Disborw to the Hon. L. Kilmaine—R. P. Western, esq. of Avon Dale Bank, Bathford, to Miss A. M. Wiggett—At Ilminster, R. Bower, esq. to Miss H. Jago—J. Amey, esq. to Miss Fry, of Badgworth House—E. Ford, esq. of Queen Charlton, to Miss E. Ford.

Died.] At Bathwick, Mr. I. Brooks—Mrs. Browne—At Over Stratton, Mrs. H. Hatditch—At Bath, Miss S. V. Brewer—Mrs. Phelps—Miss Wroughton—The Rev. Mr. Richards—Miss C. Hudson—Mrs. Brookman—Miss L. Moore—Mr. J. Martin—At Brislington, E. R. Clayfield, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At the last Staffordshire Iron Masters' Quarterlays, the price of iron continued as before, excepting the Shropshire, which (having been a little below the average) advanced to the general prices. The demand during the last few weeks of the past quarter has not perhaps been so great as before, from an apprehension that prices would fall; there are, however, no stocks on hand; and the consumption is not diminished. It is evident now that the projected Rail-roads did not affect the price of iron, nor has the partial repeal of duty on foreign iron influenced the home market. It was privately reported among the Staffordshire and Shropshire Iron-masters, that in the event of their lowering the prices, the Welch houses would immediately fall two or three pounds per ton. The price of British-iron, notwithstanding the demand, may be considered unnaturally high. Capital engaged in the manufacture of iron from the ore, through all the processes, is calculated, by intelligent persons, to yield a profit of twenty-five per cent.

Married.] Mr. I. F. Wardle, of Wolverhampton, to Miss S. Camlin—J. Henley, esq. of Stone, to Miss E. E. Fletcher.

Died.] At Calwick, Mrs. Granville—The Rev. H. Powys, third son of the Rev. E. Powys, of Westwood.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Bury, Mr. Rushmere to Miss Lingley—Mr. T. Collins, of Mellis, near Eye, to Miss E. Olley—Mr. F. Ourton to Miss R. Haward, of Barsham—At Mendlesham, R. Dunningham, esq. to Miss M. A. White.

Died.] At Bury, Mr. Burlingham, Miss E. Paul—Mrs. Sharman—At Biedfield, Mr. J. T. Plumby—At Framlingham, Mr. J. Keer—At Sudbury, Mrs. Brackett—Mrs. Wooby—At Ipswich, Capt. Munnings—Mr. E. Syer—E. Hassel, esq.

SUSSEX.

Various fossil remains, among which are some bones of a gigantic crocodile, and certain traces of the Megalosaurus and Plesiosaurus, have been found in the sand-stone of Tilgate Forest, Sussex; and also those of an enormous animal, thought to be the Ignadom. The teeth are evidently those of an herbiverous creature of extraordinary size, not less, according to the proportions of the remains, than sixty feet in length; and it is considered to have been an amphibious species of animal.

Married.] At Worthing, Mrs. J. Manchester to Miss H. Teesdale—At Chichester, Mr. C. Coffin to Miss Swan.

Died.] At Chichester, Mr. Barton—Mr. Ashburnham, Mr. J. Souter—Miss M. Parry—At Lewes, Mr. W. Lee—Mr. J. Button—Mr. Verral—At Horsham, N. Treadcroft, esq.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Leamington, which a few years ago consisted of nothing but about a dozen miserable thatched cottages, is rapidly rising into a large and important town. Several new streets are already laid out, and a new church, upon the Saxon principle of architecture, is nearly finished. The church-yard, which is spacious, is planted with shrubs, and tastefully laid out in parterres of flowers. The old church is also enlarging. When the Regent's Hotel was building, many prognosticated that it would be the ruin of its proprietors; but it has turned out a very profitable speculation. It contains 200 bed-rooms.

The annual general Meeting of the Midland Catholic Association was held at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, last month, Edward Blount, esq. secretary to the British Catholic Association, in the chair. In the evening a dinner was given at the hotel, by the members of the association, to their chairman, Mr. Blount—F. Canning, esq. in the chair.—One hundred and fifty gentlemen sat down to the dinner, which was attended by many members of the establishment, and several protestant dissenters, friends to the common cause of civil and religious liberty. Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Canning, Mr. A. Gregory, Mr. Williams, Mr. M'Donnell, Rev. Mr. Bransby, and several gentlemen of various religious opinions, spoke at considerable length. Mr. Finch, a venerable old gentleman, the son-in-law of the celebrated Dr. Priestley, sat next to Mr. O'Connell.

Married.] Theophilus Biddulph, esq. of Birbury Hall, to Miss J. R. Vyner.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mr. S. Kinsey—Mrs. Moore—At Edgbaston, Mr. T. Braidwood—At Coventry, Mr. J. Bache.

WESTMORELAND.

Married] At Appleby, Mr. J. Whoof to Miss Richardson.

Died.] At Ulverston, Mrs. Marshall.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Symes, of Creech, St. Michael, to Miss E. F. Sampson—At Semly, Mr. J. Welch to Miss S. Butler—At Warminster, Mr. H. Morgan to Miss J. Buckler—Mr. J. B. Quick to Miss S. Everitt—At Figheldean, Mr. Bruges to Miss J. S. Dowling.

Died.] At Barford St. Martin, Mr. W. Green—At Hindon, the Rev. W. Norris—At Marlborough, N. Merriman, esq.—At Dean, Mrs. Harding—At Milton, near Marlborough, Mrs. S. Coles—At Melksham, R. Fowler, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Considerable improvements are making in the Borough of Evesham, the situation of which, for healthiness, beauty of scenery, and every public convenience, has induced some spirited individuals to buy building land, in its vicinity. The neighbouring village of Hampton, affords many desirable spots for this purpose, which are eagerly bought up. It possesses several medicinal springs which are in great repute, and being within a short distance of the town, there is little doubt, that ere long it will become the resort of many, for the benefit of its water.

Married.] At Redditch, Mr. R. Abbot to Miss Scambler—Mr. W. Edmonds, of Pendock, to Miss C. Billings—Mr. P Pound, of Bickley, to Miss M Goode—At Powick, Mr B. Gerle to Miss Wilde

Died.] R. Mansfield, esq. of Ellerton Hall—At Longdon, Mr. Lord—At Dudley, Mrs. Grainger—At Poole House, J. Surman, esq. of Malvern Lodge—At Shipston on Stour, Francis Findon, esq

YORKSHIRE.

A whale of extraordinary magnitude was lately thrown on the beach, about three quarters of a mile to the north of Tunstall, in Holderness, where it now lies. It is an inhabitant of the southern seas, being the *Physeter Macrocephalus*, or Spermaceti Whale. It was observed floating in the sea, previous to its coming on shore, and was followed for some time by two fishermen, who, supposing it to have been alive, appear to have been afraid to approach it, and consequently gave up the chase. Its length is about sixty feet.

Married.] At Bradford, Mr. H. J. Johnson to Miss H Boyle—At Leeds Mr H Jennings to Miss G. Hardwick—At Wakefield, Mr. J Lotherby to Miss E. Priestley—The Rev. R. H. Brookshank to Miss H. Heywood—Mr. J. S. Archer to Miss M. Haliday—Mr. R Brown to Miss I Wright—The Rev. R. Pool jun. of Ripon, to Miss A Tennant—At Ashford, J. Lees, esq. to Miss M. Simson.

Died.] At Leeds Mrs Livesey—Mr. M. Prince—Mrs. Haigh—At Burley, near Otley, Mr. T. Simpson—Mr. Lister, of Moreton, near Bingley—At Hopton, Mrs. Toothill—At Pontefract, J. Jefferson, M. D.—At Little Woodhouse, near Leeds, J. B. Charlesworth, esq —At Kingston-upon-Hull, J. Cotsworth, esq.

WALES.

On the 26th of April, 1825, the first chain of the Menai bridge was thrown over the Straits of Menai. When the blocks were made secure to the chain, (comprising twenty-five tons weight of iron) two capstans, and also two preventive capstans commenced working, each moved by twenty-four men. At this critical and interesting moment, the attention of the numberless spectators, assembled on the occasion, seemed rivetted to the novel spectacle; the chain rose majestically, and the gratifying sight was enthusiastically enjoyed by each individual present. At fifty minutes after four o'clock, the final bolt was fixed, which completed the whole line of chain, and the event was hailed by the hearty acclamations of the numerous spectators, joined by the vociferations of the workmen, which had a beautiful effect from the reiteration of sound, caused by the height of the opposite banks of the strait. Not the least accident, delay, or failure in any department took place during the whole operation. The masterly manner in which the various concomitant parts of this magnificent bridge have been executed, will remain an indelible proof of the superior abilities of the resident engineer, and others concerned. Upon the completion of the chain, three of the workmen had the temerity to pass along the upper surface of the chain, which forms an inverted curvature of 580 feet. The versed sine of the arch is forty-three feet.

Married.] At Llanwellwyfo, Mr. M. Richards to Miss H. Jones—At Llanidloes, B. Combe, jun. esq. to Miss E. Ed. Gowen—At Llanguullo, J. Wayman, esq. to Miss M. Judge—At Llanynys, Denbigh, Mr. S. Shaw to Miss F. J Jones—At Towyn, C. D. Williams, esq. to Miss H. Corbet—W B. Hughes, esq. of Plash Coch, Anglesea, to Mrs. Wornald—At Brecon, the Rev. T. Powell to Miss S. Jones—At Llandrillo, Mr. G. Cooper to Miss G. E. Poyser.

Died.] At Llnarhus, Mr. W. Roberts—At Llandidloes, Mr. J. Evans—At Holyhead, R. Griffiths, esq.—At Glanbrogan, E. R. Evans, esq.—At Carnarvon, Mrs. Williams—J. Price, esq.—At Llanvoes, Mr. E. Jones—Mrs. Roberts, of Plais Harn, Llanefydd—At Penhedw, Mrs. Williams, Lady Cotton—At Builth, the Rev. B. Jones—C. C. Clifton, esq. of Tymaur.

SCOTLAND.

Married.] Mr. J. Thompson, of Ramrig, to Miss C. Howden—At Raddery House, T. Mackenzie, esq. to Miss A. W Fowler—Sir J. Gordon, of Earlston, to Miss M. Irving, of Edinburgh—At Dumfries A. Horkness, esq. to Miss P. Thompson—At Castles, in Glenorchy, L. M'Farlane esq. to Miss L. Turner—At Keppoch, J Cadell esq. to Miss J. Dunlop—At Edinburgh, W. H Hunter, esq. to Miss E Veitch—The Rev. J Richmond to Miss C. Mitchel—At Glasgow, J. P Oldfield, esq. to Miss M. Wighton—At Polmaise, R. Bruce, esq. to Miss A. Murray

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs P. Gray—Miss E. F. Cririe—Mr. D G. Heriot—Capt Dalyal—W. M Hay, esq.—Mr. A. Johnstone—H. Cannon, esq.—At Ayr, the Rev J. Nichol—At Kirkaldy, Miss Beverige—At Aberdeen, Mr. J. Dorward—At Glasgow, H Buchanan, esq.—At Haloraig, Lanark, Lieut. col. R. Robertson—At Kempelun, near Keith, the Rev. W. Reid—At Cairnbrock, Wigton, J. Ross, esq.

IRELAND.

The Mechanics' Institute at Cork is proceeding with rapid strides. Already it number is five hundred members, and the amount of the subscriptions reaches 2,000*l*. The library contains two hundred and fifty volumes, and is daily receiving an addition.—Lords Shannon, Kingston, Bandon, and Carbery, have kindly consented to become Vice-Presidents. The Hon. J Abercromby, M P, has presented the Society with fifty copies of Mr Brougham's Pamphlet, "On the Education of the People, addressed to the Working Classes and their Employers," which are to be distributed among the different trades. But the most munificent and princely gift of all, was that of Thomas Deane, esq., Architect, who granted to the Institute a Theatre, for which he was offered 200*l*. per annum by the Patentee of the Dublin Theatre.

Married.] At Dublin, J. Talbot, esq. to Miss Swettenham—The Rev. G. E. V. Vernon to Miss J. Kingsbury—W. Jones, esq. to Miss H. R. Galbraith—The Rev. R. Corte to Miss H Close—J. Murphy, esq. to Miss H. Bagnell—E. S. Willis, esq. to Miss E. Hill—P. G. Payne, esq. to Miss A. Bettesworth—At Bandon, G. Dowden, esq. to Miss F. Belcher—At Whitchurch, co. Kilkenny, the Rev. W. Sandes to Miss Burrows—At Mogorban, Church, T. Wayland, of Cashel, esq. to Miss F. M. Smithwick.

Died.] At Dublin, T. N Wright, esq. of Foulksaith Castle, co. Kilkenny—The Hon. Mrs. Pratt—Mrs. Cooper—Maj. J. T. Rolleston—Dr. J. Murray—The Rev. Dr Jessop, of Mount Jessop, co. Longford—At Lismore Cottage, co. Tipperary, J. B Short, esq.—At Cork, the Hon. Mrs. Beamish—At Ballybricken, co. Limerick, J O'Shaugnessy, esq.—At Ballyvoreen, co. Limerick, E Bourke, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

JULY 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—The House met on the 25th of May, after the Whitsuntide adjournment, when several petitions were received in favour of the County Courts bill, and the Irish Postage bill was passed. On the 26th the Earl of Liverpool brought down a message from the Crown for granting an annuity of 6000*l*. a-year each to the Duchess of Kent and to the Duke of Cumberland. Lord Holland moved the second reading of the bill for removing forfeiture and attaint of blood. Lord Colchester moved that the bill be read that day six months. On a division there appeared 12 for, and 15 against the bill. On the 27th the Equitable Loan bill was argued by counsel before the House, which divided on receiving it, 30 for, and 20 against the measure. On the 30th counsel was again heard on the Equitable Loan bill, and on the 31st the Earl of Malmesbury moved that the committee be instructed to strike out of the Bonded Corn bill all the part relative to the admission of corn into this country from Canada. Earl Bathurst conceived the apprehensions respecting the measure chimerical. Lords Lauderdale and Liverpool took part in the debate, and the House divided; 34 for, and 39 against the motion. June 1st, the Marquis of Lansdown presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the Irish Manufactures bill. On the 2d Lord Radnor brought in and lost a bill for regulating interments in Ireland in an orderly and decent manner; on the motion for printing the bill, it was lost, 1 being for, and 31 against the measure. On the 3d the Unitarian Marriage bill was lost by a majority of 56 to 52. On the 6th the Juries Regulation bill was read a second time, and the Canadian and Bonded Corn bill report was, after some debate, brought up and agreed to. On the 7th the Law of Merchants and Factors bill was read a second time, and on the 8th the Irish Impounding Distresses bill passed. On the 9th nothing of moment occurred in the house. On the 10th the royal assent was given to 93 bills, and the Merchants and Factors bill passed through a committee. On the 13th no debate or measure worthy of record took place. On the 14th Earl Bathurst moved the second reading of the Colonial Intercourse bill, in the objects of which the Marquis of Lansdown stated his hearty concurrence. On the 15th the Lord Chancellor presented a petition from certain Cheltenham attorneys against the County Courts bill, and a report from the Commissioners of Education in Ireland was presented to the House. On the 16th Lord King presented a petition from Dr. Maclean upon the subject of the plague, and in support of the doctrine of non contagion. On the 17th several bills were brought up from the Commons, and the Marquis of Hastings brought in a bill for defining the bearings of the 30th section of the act of the 13th of the late king, respecting the interest of money in India. The bill was read the first time; and the Duchess of Kent and Duke of Cumberland's annuity bills were passed. On the 20th Earl Grosvenor presented a petition to the House against delays in the Court of Chancery; on which a short debate ensued. On the 21st several bills were brought up from the Commons. Sullivan's Divorce bill was argued before the House by counsel; and the Quarantine Laws bill read a second time after a short debate, in which Lords Darnley and King were the principal speakers. On the 22d the royal assent was given to numerous bills, and a short debate took place on the second reading of the Indian Interest bill on the motion of the Marquis of Hastings.

House of Commons.—On the 26th of May the House met after its adjournment. Mr. Rice moved for the production of the official correspondence of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with a view to allay any irritations which the effect of the rejection of the Catholic bill might produce there. The motion was opposed by ministers, and Mr. Canning advised Mr. Rice to withdraw it, which was done accordingly. In the course of the debate, Mr. Canning observed that a noble friend of his (Lord Liverpool) had been charged with conforming to the opinions on the Catholic question, indulged in a more influential quarter, but that his noble friend would disclaim any adulatory conformity to the opinions of others, however exalted, and that he had summarily disposed of every idle objection as to the coronation oath being a bar to the claims of the Catholics. On the 27th Mr. Hume presented a petition from a Mr. Cornell, who complained of having been imprisoned, fined, and banished by Lord Charles Somerset, from the Cape of Good Hope. His Majesty's message in respect to an

increase of the income of the Duchess of Kent and of the Duke of Cumberland, was considered in a committee of the House. To the grant for the Duchess no opposition was made; but that to the Duke of Cumberland was opposed, he having already 19,000*l*. a-year. The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished it to be clearly understood that the provision demanded for the Duke of Cumberland was to be on the understanding that the young prince, the duke's son, should be educated in this country, as it was on this account it was given. Mr. Canning said ministers were pledged to secure this condition. Mr. Gipps moved, that after the word "education" in the bill, "in Great Britain" should be inserted. Upon this the House divided: 61 for, and 79 against the amendment. The House then divided on the original motion for granting the 6000*l*. a year: 105 for, and 55 against it. On the 30th, after some preliminary business, the House again divided on the resolution for the grant to the Duke of Cumberland; for the grant, 120; against it, 97. The House then went into a committee on the East India Judges bill. On the 31st Mr. Williams presented six petitions against the delays in the Court of Chancery. He stated that there were now 400 causes and 1200 "matters and things" to be disposed of by that court, the last of which might be decided some forty years hence. The Solicitor-general praised the commission appointed to inquire into the practice of the Court, and designated the petitions as deceptious and fallacious. Mr. M. A. Taylor and Mr. Smith reprobated the delays of the Court. Mr. Brougham thought the commission upon abuses in Chancery had actually got into Chancery, from their slow progress. Did he (Mr. Brougham) belong to any inferior Court, there was no one of whom he should be more afraid than Lord Eldon. But as it was at the head of his own Court that he had appointed a Commission to examine the abuses, he confessed he had no confidence in justice being administered. He knew but of one case in which justice was impartially administered where the individual was his own judge. He took it from an authority that would be respectable with the Lord Chancellor, for it was Sir William Blackstone; but as the example was a Popish one, he did not think it likely Lord Eldon would follow it. The instance was that of a Pope, who actually judged himself to be burned. He went to the Bishops of Rome to demand judgment upon his crimes, his delay of justice, the pains and vexations he had inflicted upon the suitors, and so forth. They told him they could not judge him, he must judge himself. He then passed sentence on himself, saying, "*Judico me cremari.*" The historian went on to say, "*et judicatus fuit, crematus fuit, et Sanctus.*" He feared, however, that the Lord Chancellor was too intent upon his estate for life to attend much to the bright reversion which awaited him as a saint hereafter.—June 1st. The House adjourned until the following day, only thirty members being present. On the 2d some debate took place on the presentation of a petition from Mr. Carlisle, and five other persons, praying the introduction of a law for the protection of free inquiry. The Attorney-general moved for leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of the Bubble Act. On the 3d the Quarantine bill was read a third time and passed. In a Committee of Supply, 13,000*l*. was voted for the repair of Lyme Regis Harbour; and a discussion took place on the vote of 200,000*l*. to the United States of America for slaves taken during the war. The House divided on the Mauritius trade bill, which was opposed by Mr. Bernal, but finally read a second time, after a division of 37 for, and 14 against it. On the 5th the Colonial Intercourse bill was passed. On the Duke of Cumberland's bill, Mr. Brougham rose and opposed the grant; he thought 6000*l*. a-year too much for the education of the young prince. Sir J. Sebright objected to the grant, and said, let him go into whatever company he chose, the principal topic of conversation was the manœuvre, for he could not call it any thing else, adopted by Ministers to give his Royal Highness that which had formerly been refused. The Royal Duke appeared before the House like a man applying for relief to a body of country magistrates—like an individual who requested the parish, *in forma pauperis*, to enable him to maintain his own child. Sir G. Warrender defended his Royal Highness from the attacks which had been levelled against him; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer could not for the soul of him understand on what ground so much opposition had been founded. The House then divided, for Mr. Brougham's amendment 113; against it 143—majority 30. The House then went into Committee, when Mr. Brougham proposed as an amendment "that 3000*l*. be substituted in place of 6000*l*. payable during the lifetime of Prince Ernest." On this a division took place, when there appeared, for the amendment 114; against it 152—majority 38.—On the 7th Mr. Peel brought in a bill to prevent suing out frivolous Writs of Error. Several important documents were moved for; and Mr. Sykes brought forward a motion for the reduc-

tion of duty on soap and candles; his motion for this object was finally lost, without coming to a division. On the 8th Mr. Hume drew the attention of the House to the manner in which the promotion of officers was managed in Chelsea Hospital. He moved for a copy of a regulation of October 1821, which he afterwards withdrew. On the 9th Mr. Humeas ked leave to bring in a bill to remedy existing evils respecting impressment of seamen and the distribution of prize-money. The motion was lost by a majority of 45 to 23. —Sir John Newport moved an address to his Majesty, expressing regret and indignation at the cruelty practised upon the children in the Chartered Schools in Ireland, and praying that the actors and abettors in such atrocities should be prosecuted by the Law officers there. He would not enumerate all the instances of inhumanity practised by the conductors of these schools; but from the report before the House, the cruelties exercised at Sligo upon the unhappy boys were sufficient in his estimation to induce inquiry—it was a complete reign of terror—one boy had been flogged nine times in one day on account of missing a sum in long division; another boy had received sixty-seven lashes, and others in the same proportion. He was quite sure the House would not sanction such proceedings; he should therefore merely put the motion into the hands of the Chair, with every hope of its success.—Mr. Goulburn entirely concurred with the sentiments of detestation of the acts charged against the masters of the Charter Schools, and admitted that the Right Hon. Baronet had made out a case sufficient to justify Parliament in agreeing to the resolution; and if that was the general feeling, notwithstanding his assurance that the Government would bring the actors in the transactions to punishment as far as they were amenable to the law, he would not raise his voice against it.—After a few words from Mr. Peel, recommending an alteration in the words of the motion, viz. " that the Law Officers of the Crown should institute criminal proceedings against such of the persons connected with the Charter Schools of Ireland as should be found amenable to law," the question was put, and the address agreed to. Mr. Warre opposed the grant of the annuity of 6000*l*. to the Duke of Cumberland, and moved the bill be read that day six months. On a division, the motion was lost by 106 to 60. On the 10th, the House again divided on the third reading of the bill. Mr. Tierney would vote against the bill in its present state, but confessed that most of his objections would be removed if, as in former grants, the words " during the will and pleasure of His Majesty," were inserted.—Mr. Canning supported the grant, and had no hesitation in adding his unqualified belief in the fairness and justice of the proposal.—Mr. Brougham renewed his opposition; when the House divided, for the third reading of the bill, 170; against it, 121—majority 49.—On the suggestion of Mr. Brougham, the following words were inserted in the bill, " in such manner and form as to his Majesty shall seem fit." The bill was then passed. On the 13th, some debate arose on the India Judges bill, but no division took place. In the Distillers' Regulation bill, Mr. Western proposed that the clause enabling distillers to convert rum into gin should be left out. The House divided, for the amendment, 40; against it, 81. The House again divided on a grant for the sum of 30,000*l*. to encourage emigration to Canada, when the grant was carried, 62 for the resolution, and 19 in favour of Mr. Hume's amendment for inquiry into the success of grants previously made. On the motion of 2000*l*. for some society for discountenancing vice in Ireland; the House divided on the grant, 27 for, and 14 against it. On the 14th, Mr. Denman moved for the affidavits produced in the Court of King's Bench relating to Mr. Kenrick, a Welsh judge.—The modified motion was agreed to. Mr. Hume, principally on the ground that the Church of Ireland did not fulfil the object for which it was instituted, moved: " That the property now in the possession of the Established Church in Ireland is public property, under the control of the legislature, and applicable to such purposes as in its wisdom it may deem beneficial for the best interests of religion, and of the community at large—due regard being had to the rights of every person in the actual enjoyment of any part of such property" —which, after a few words from Mr. Canning, Sir F. Burdett, Mr. Peel, and Mr. Brougham, was negatived without a division.—Mr. Hume then moved, "That this House will early in the next Session inquire whether the establishment of the Church of Ireland be not greater than is commensurate with its services, both with regard to the number of persons employed, and the income which they receive:"—on which the House divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 37; against it, 126—majority 89. On the 15th, there being only 16 members present, the House adjourned until the next day. Mr. Brougham presented a petition from an individual named Bishop Burnett, complaining of various acts of oppression by the Colo-

nial Government of the Cape of Good Hope, and praying for inquiry. The Hon. Gentleman said, if the allegations in the petition were true, the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset merited impeachment. The petitioner had memorialised the Governor respecting grievances under which he suffered; but his Lordship denounced that memorial as a libel on himself, violently seized his papers, and eventually banished him the colony. The author of the foul charges was in reality a Mr. Jones, a surveyor of lands, and no other than "Oliver the Spy," and he had no doubt, that Edwards and Mitchell were also there. With respect to the conduct of Lord Charles, if these facts turned out to be true, he himself would move his impeachment. The Hon. Gentleman then moved that the petition be printed.—Mr. Wilmot Horton desired the House to suspend its judgment, not doubting that many of the charges resulted from conspiracy; at the same time he was prepared to admit that if the law justified many things that were alleged, the sooner it was altered the better. Mr. Hume dwelt on the abuses of the Government at the Cape, and had within a few hours seen a person who bore out all the charges in the petition against Lord Charles Somerset now before the House. Some change in the system of Colonial Government was peremptorily called for. The great agent of evil at the Cape was the notorious spy Oliver, now calling himself Jones; and merchants would be obliged to quit the colony, unless ministers interfered. The petition was ordered to be printed, and Mr. Brougham gave notice, that he would on Tuesday move that the petition be referred to a Select Committee. On the 17th the bill for increasing the Salaries of the Judges passed. Mr. Hobhouse having moved that the words, "Five hundred" should be left out of the bill, thus standing 5000 for the puisne judges; the amendment was lost by a majority of 74 to 43. Mr. Abercrombie drew the attention of the House to the case of Sir Robert Wilson, and said his restoration to military rank would be but a piece of justice on the part of the crown. In this the House generally concurred. The Consolidation Duties bill was re-committed, and Mr. Huskisson went at some length into the objects it was designed to effect. Lord Nugent presented two petitions from inhabitants of West Looe, and Banbury, praying an inquiry into the right of voting. The House went into a Committee on the frivolous Writs of Error bill. On the University Police bill, Mr. J. Williams moved that no persons should be taken up under it, unless for being guilty of riotous and disorderly conduct. The motion was lost by a majority of 37 to 9. On the following day the bill was passed. Mr. W. Smith presented a petition from the Unitarian Dissenters, praying an inquiry into the circumstances of the present laws affecting them. Mr. Martin lost his bill for punishing cruelty to cattle; there being 18 for, and 27 against it. The Church Lands bill report was brought up, and Mr. Green moved, that the clause limiting the Exchange of Collegiate Lands to forty acres should be left out. The motion was lost by a majority of 34 to 8. The second reading of the Spring Guns bill was moved and carried by a majority of 39 for, and 27 against it. On the 22d, the East India Judges and Writs of Error bills were passed. The report of the Newspaper Stamp Duties bill was brought up and agreed to, and the Custom Duties Regulation bill was passed.

A Meeting of Catholic gentlemen was lately held in the Corn Exchange, Dublin, when it was resolved that an aggregate meeting, to take into consideration the rejection of the Catholic Relief bill by the House of Lords, be held on the 8th of June. At this latter meeting the intentions of the Catholics to persevere in obtaining their rights, were firmly and temperately urged.—The British Roman Catholic Association have met and returned thanks to the supporters of Catholic Emancipation in parliament.

The currency of England and Ireland has at last been assimilated by a proclamation to that effect.

Peremptory instructions have been given to our ambassador at Madrid, to urge the settlement of our claims upon Spain without a moment's further delay. The meanness of Ferdinand will now be put to another exercise of ingenuity, to evade our demands and gain time.

The Colonial system, which for the last two centuries has been cherished by the European Powers as the basis of commercial prosperity, will be at length extinguished by the Colonial Intercourse Bill. The bill was described by Lord Liverpool as being intended—not to *alter* the colonial system—but to terminate its existence. Our colonies, his Lordship observed, would now be on a par with Liverpool or Bristol—becoming, in fact, integral parts of the empire, like any English county.

THE COLONIES.

The following is the only authentic document respecting the Burmese war which has been published since the Gazette accounts, page 197.

Copy of a letter from Sir Archibald Campbell, K.C.B. dated Head-quarters, Rangoon, Jan. 14, 1825.

Sir,—Some peasants that have come in, state Bundoolah's late army as still dispersing, and himself, with only a few thousand men, at Donabue; but using every exertion in his power, not only to stop the fugitives, but issuing orders for fresh levies, said to be little attended to. When the Burmese grand army were here, they uncovered some of the walls of the old Portuguese fort and factory at Syriam, and, by throwing up parapets, &c. rendered it a tolerably strong post, which had since continued to be occupied by a small force of the Natives of the Syriam district; and I have reason to think they had been joined by some of the men who deserted from their Chiefs, when ordered to go and retake Martaban. Although this post did not offer us any annoyance whatever, yet I did not wish to leave it occupied, from the facility its contiguity to the river afforded, of being troublesome to our boats, on the breaking up of the British army from Rangoon; I, therefore, on the morning of the 11th instant, detached a small force against it, consisting of two hundred men from his Majesty's 47th Regiment, with a detachment of seamen and marines from the Royal Navy, and the Honourable Company's flotilla, under the command of Lieut.-col. Elrington, with orders to scour that part of the country, as far as Syriam Pagoda, of any enemy to be met with. The Lieut.-col., in the course of a few hours, came before the fort, and the bridge over the Nullah leading to it from the landing-place having been broken down, much labour and some delay was occasioned in repairing it, during which the enemy, from behind the works, kept up a smart and well-directed fire on the head of the column, which caused some loss; but no sooner were the troops able to cross, than they rushed on, and gallantly carried the place by storm. The Lieut.-col. afterwards went on to the Syriam Pagoda, also found to be occupied by a small force of the enemy, who fled, after the discharge of one volley, and seeing the British troops rush on to the assault. Lieut.-col. Elrington speaks in the highest terms of the gallant and good conduct of every individual composing his little detachment, and the Lieut.-col. himself merits my best thanks for the performance of this duty. To prevent the enemy from again finding security in those posts, the Chief Engineer is now employed in blowing them up.

Herewith I beg to enclose a Return of killed and wounded, and also of the ordnance captured on this occasion.

I have, &c. A. CAMPBELL, Brig. Gen.

Rangoon, Jan. 14, 1825.

His Majesty's 47th Regiment—One ensign, one rank and file, killed; two captains, one sergeant, eighteen rank and file, wounded. 1st. Batt. Madras Pioneers—one ensign, four rank and file, wounded. Seamen of His Majesty's ships Arachne, Sophie, and Larne—three Europeans wounded. Seaman of the transport David Scott, one European wounded. Gun boats—one sergeant, three lascars, wounded.

His Majesty's 47th Regiment—Ensign J. M. Geddes, killed; Captain Backhouse, slightly wounded; Captain Forbes, severely, not dangerously. 1st. Batt. Madras Pioneers—Ensign M'Leod, slightly wounded.

F. S. TIDY, Lieut.-col., Dep. Adj. Gen.

Return of Ordnance and Stores captured.

Rangoon, Jan. 14, 1825.

One two-pounder, one four-pounder, two three-pounders, 20 jingalls. A quantity of gun-powder and musket balls destroyed. About fifty rounds of grape and round shot destroyed.

C. HOPKINSON, Lieut.-col. commanding the Artillery.

Letters from Demerara mention that the weather continued very dry, and it was estimated that the crops would be injured to the extent of one-third. Report states, that such was the great want of water for drinking, that two puncheons of rum were given for one of water.

Advices from Sierra Leone report that the colony continued healthy; but the absence of the Governor at Cape Coast indicated that affairs had not yet assumed so pacific a complexion as could be wished, or that they were of so decisive a character as to lead to the expectation that hostilities had ceased.

FOREIGN STATES.

The coronation of the King of France, with the most frivolous ceremonies, took place at Rheims on the 29th of May. The mummeries practised on this occasion, particularly in the priestly part of the show, were unworthy a Chinese gala, and totally at variance with the good sense of the nation over which the monarch is placed. The French people, light and frivolous as they are, seemed to take little participation in the festivities and groveling superstition displayed on this occasion. The silence and apathy of the bulk of the people is said not to have been unnoticed by the King, and the just detestation in which the agents of the Jesuits, and the attempts to extend the power of the clergy, are held, and the known support they receive from Charles X. have rendered him suspected and disliked. Great extortions are daily made by the priests. Remonstrances to the King and Ministers have been made, not only without effect, but the complainants have been reprimanded for their conduct.

Fifty-eight condemned persons received the benefit of an amnesty on the coronation: among them is Count d'Erlon. Seventy-two deserters, and all persons sentenced under the law of the 17th o

May 1819, and the 25th of March 1821; individuals who have been guilty of offences against the laws for the protection of forests and fisheries; and deserters from the navy. There are three other ordinances making new members of the Privy Council, augmenting the number of Counsellors of the Royal Court of Paris, and making various nominations in the Courts of Justice throughout the kingdom.

The accounts of Spain, received through France, all concur in the distressing details they give of the excesses committed there by various parties. It seems that the pacification of that unfortunate country is further removed now than it was when Ferdinand first re-ascended his throne, covered the land with the victims of his vengeance, and blasted every hope of freedom and tranquillity. The country cannot remain much longer as it is, and every upright mind will pray that the storm may burst where it ought, and overwhelm the guilty. The Colombians make prizes constantly on all the shores of Spain, and furnish, in true character and in fine colouring, the picture of an impotent despot, surrounded by monks and enwrapped in genuine legitimate dignity, imagining himself irresistible in power, and all mighty in strength, while bearded at his very doors without resistance by those whom he is affecting to despise.

All statements which have yet been received relative to the present campaign between the Greeks and Turks, give the former the advantage one day and the latter the next. The general result, there can be little doubt, is to the advantage of the former, at least as far as the troops employed by the Pacha of Egypt are engaged. These latter seem to have been worsted in more than one encounter, and a number of their vessels burned. The following bulletin was issued at sea:—

Before Modon, May 13, 1825.
First Division of the Greek Fleet.

"Yesterday, at three o'clock in the afternoon, having the wind in our favour, we attacked the Egyptian fleet, near the isles of Sapienza. Six of our fire-ships, directed by our brave artificers, immediately fell on a part of the enemy's fleet, which was at anchor under the walls of Modon, while we gave chace to the rest of the fleet. One frigate of fifty-four guns, one of thirty-six, two corvettes of twenty-six, and twenty transports, were completely burnt. The wind carried the fire to the fortress, so that, in spite of all the efforts of the besieged, it was impossible to preserve the town from it. Modon had been burning five hours when we heard at a distance a terrible explosion. This morning we have learnt that all the powder magazines, and all the ammunition and provisions of the Egyptian Army, have fallen a prey to the flames.

(Signed) ADMIRAL MIAULIS."

The enslaved Italians at Milan, have been honoured with a visit from the Emperor of Austria, where, if the accounts of the Austrian authorities are to be believed, he was received with the demonstrations of pleasure and attachment without parallel!

We learn from Lisbon, that the following articles form the basis of the treaty between Portugal and Brazil:—

"Portugal and Brazil shall be, as heretofore, under the dominion of John VI. and his legitimate descendants.

"These two branches of the Portuguese Monarchy shall be indissolubly united, but each with an independent administration, and with institutions and laws applicable, respectively, to each Government.

"The title of his most Faithful Majesty to be, King of Portugal and the Algarves, and Emperor of Brazil. The Prince Don Pedro, as associate of the Government of the Empire, to bear the title during the life of his father, of Emperor Regent of Brazil.

"The Sovereign may reside either in Portugal or in Brazil, as circumstances may require.

"That part of the Empire, in which the Sovereign shall not reside, shall be governed by the Hereditary Prince or Princess, under the title of Regent.

"Political treaties shall apply to, and bind both countries, but each may make separate treaties of commerce.

"The Regent of the country in which the Sovereign may not reside shall nominate the Officers of Government.

"Commercial regulations shall be established between Portugal and Brazil, to the mutual advantage of both countries.

"The public debt, expenses of the marine, war, and the Royal household, shall be borne by both countries, which shall reciprocally receive Commissioners from each other.

"Natural-born subjects of both countries shall be deemed eligible to diplomatic employments.

"The laws of both countries shall originate with the Sovereign; nevertheless, under circumstances of great exigency, the Regent may enact laws, which shall, however, be obligatory only for one year, unless subsequently confirmed by the Sovereign.

The titles granted in Brazil during the time in which the laws of the Mother Country were not recognised, shall be confirmed.

The natives of Portugal shall be permitted to reside in Brazil, and the natives of Brazil shall be at liberty to reside either in Portugal or Brazil, freely, and without molestation.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

THE operatic performances at this theatre, since our last report, have been "Semiramide," "Nina pazza per amore," "Tancredi," "Romeo e Giulietta," "Pietro l'Eremita," "Il Don Giovanni," and "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." In the first five of these the principal female parts were sustained by Madame Pasta, who, after appearing on ten successive nights, including her benefit and that of Madame Ronzi de Begnis, bade adieu to our boards (for this season only, we hope) on the 4th of June. As, with the exception of Nina, Madame Pasta had appeared in all the operas in question in the course of last season, on which occasions our opinion of the varied display of her great dramatic and musical talents was stated at considerable length, we beg to refer the reader to those previous reports, adding only that the impression and enthusiasm again excited by her unrivalled powers, appeared to be enhanced by the consideration of the short stay among us, to which her engagements at Paris compelled her, reluctantly we believe, to submit.

The only new character in which this lady appeared before her departure, was that of Nina, in Paesiello's opera of that name. Its composition dates as far back as thirty or forty years ago, and its last representation on our boards belongs, if we are not mistaken, to the days of Banti and Viganoni. How tender, how sweet, how fresh, this music came upon our ears in those days! We can well remember the delightful sensations we felt when listening to Nina's "Il mio ben quanto verra," and Lindora's "Gia il sol si cela dietro alla montagna," with its sweet pastoral accompaniments. But times have changed! This music, there can be no doubt, is as simply beautiful as ever, but our taste has lost some of its relish for such simple fare. The blast of horns, trumpets, and trombones, the hot seasonings of chromatic harmonies, strained modulations, discordant suspensions, and sudden and forced transitions; the unceasing and feverish activity of fiddles, flutes, hautboys, and clarionets; the vast mass of notes imposed upon the singers themselves, as if they were mere instruments or mechanism like the musical snuff-boxes—all these and other innovations which constitute the style of the present day, have committed woeful havoc on our ears and feelings. The contrast between the "Barbiere di Siviglia" of Rossini and the "Barbiere di Siviglia" of Paesiello, is quite sufficient to illustrate our observation, although the former work, compared with later productions of the favourite of the modern school, may be considered rather as a link of connexion between his present style and that of earlier masters. What would Nina be, if recomposed by Rossini?

The impression therefore which the recent representation of this opera produced was feeble, upon the whole, in a musical point of view, and the interest with which it was listened to may chiefly be ascribed to the histrionic exertions of Madame Pasta. Any description of ours would fall short of the impression which we would wish to convey of the affecting representation of mental aberration given by Madame Pasta. Nature here was depicted with irresistible truth, yet with a chasteness which deprived the exhibition of any of the revolting features frequently attendant on a derangement of intellects. Sympathy and deep emotion seized the audience universally and powerfully, and the effect upon ourselves was one of those sensations which time is unable to obliterate. It reminded us forcibly of a similar performance by Ambrogetti, in Päer's Agnese, which we shall never forget.

Signor Porto was quite unequal to the character of Nina's father. The part requires more sentiment and feeling than he seems to be possessed of. Signor Curioni, as Lindoro, was not wanting in exertions; but whether owing to the nature of the music, or to the transcendant display of Madame Pasta's dramatic and vocal powers, we cannot recollect any thing in his performance which fixed our particular attention. Even his pastoral air above adverted to, "Gia il sol si cela," produced little or no effect.

One thing, however, besides the efforts of Madame Pasta, excited our interest in this opera. We could *hear* the choruses, and heard them with real pleasure, because they were not crushed by the din of the orchestra. They reminded us of former and better times, in that particular at least. Such should choruses be; but such, alas, they have ceased to be.

But the most important novelty of our month was the first appearance, on any stage, of Mademoiselle Garcia in the part of Rosina, in the "Barbiere di Siviglia" of Rossini, on Saturday 11th June.

This lady is the daughter of Signor Garcia, her age is stated to be seventeen, and not likely to be more; her figure is good, and her features are pleasing, full of expression and significancy. There is mind and spirit in her countenance, and her acting sufficiently shewed her to be

possessed of these essential requisites in a dramatic performer. Mademoiselle Garcia trod the boards with a confidence and ease seldom witnessed on a first *debut*, and evinced the germ of comic powers, which bid fair to expand into first-rate perfection. There was much playful archness in the scene where Figaro recommends her to write a *billet doux* to her lover, which she handed ready made from her bosom; and the fibs which she resorts to, in order to convince her guardian that she has not been writing, were told and acted with great natural truth and humour. Her future success therefore, as a comic actress, appears to us to admit of no doubt.

With regard to Mademoiselle Garcia's vocal qualifications, she appears to us to be quite as much indebted to art and cultivation as to physical organization. Her voice is a mezzo soprano, mastering a scale of two octaves without effort (a to $\bar{a}$) and capable of a note or two beyond these extremes. The lower half of this compass is of sufficient power and roundness, but the upper notes, ascending from $\bar{e}$, want, at present at least, strength and vibration. This was particularly observable in the concerted pieces, in which her soprano part proved often quite inefficient; and on such occasions we recommend greater physical effort. Within their natural range Mademoiselle Garcia's notes are extremely pleasing, partaking of the full-bodied, fresh and healthful *timbre* of her speaking voice and of its distinct and perfect general articulation. The lips and all the vocal organs perform their office admirably. There is no mumbling, mincing, mouthing, &c. defects which adhere to some of our noted singers.

Thus Nature, although not lavish in her gifts, has not been niggardly to our young friend. But it is to art and culture, and, we must add, to great innate taste, that this young lady owes the distinguished success which she has met with. Art has done, we might almost say, wonders in her case—has done—shall we dare to add ?—perhaps too much. Under the tuition of a parent who delights in embellishments, always tasteful and scientific in themselves, but always in excess, can it be wondered at that the pupil should have acquired a style naturally seducing to her, and but too captivating to a great portion of the musical public; and in this respect, we must do Mademoiselle Garcia the justice to say, the taste and delicacy of her passages, their gracefulness, the plenitude of musical feeling displayed in their execution, astonished, and, we willingly own, delighted us. Such perfection, in this respect, was probably never witnessed in a performer of her years. It is scarcely conceivable, and well merited the rapturous approbation which it called from every part of the house.

But this branch of cultivation alone is insufficient to constitute a great singer. A writer of variations, however attractive, is not on that account a classic composer. Simplicity, depth, and grandeur of style are—*were*, we ought perhaps to say—the most important requisites of first-rate vocal eminence. Whether Mademoiselle Garcia possess these gifts, or as much of them as might be expected at her age, we cannot decide ; at all events, she did not bring them into action ; indeed the opera itself, excellent as is the composition, affords but a limited scope for such display. There was, however, a gleam of the kind at the moment when Rosina learns from Figaro, that she is the fortunate idol of the man she loved; those sounds came fully home to our feelings. It was there that Mademoiselle Garcia combined excellent acting with the genuine, the impressive style of singing.

It may be urged, that in the case of a *debutante* of such youth, our critique is too strict, too rigid in its demands. But it is precisely this circumstance, and the great promise held out by this lady's appearance, which have led us to these observations. Favoured by such an age, gifted with her taste, science, and discrimination, and endowed by Nature with—not transcendant—but quite sufficient powers of voice, Mademoiselle Garcia is at liberty, and competent to make her selection. Like the Grecian divinity, she stands before two paths; she is to make her choice of the florid or the solid style in the art to which she has so successfully devoted herself. Her good sense cannot fail to suggest, that redundance of embellishment, however delicate and tasteful, however seducing by its momentary charm, is morally and physically hostile to expression, to pathetic vocal delivery : *morally*, because while our mind is devoted to the correct execution of ornamental passages, we cannot easily direct our thoughts to the more noble aim of infusing feeling and depth of expression into our delivery ; and *physically*, because in Macadamizing a few broad, simple, and impressive sounds into passages of numberless rapid notes, there is no time left for giving the emphasis required, and the physical force which it naturally demands, is wasted in the execution of the passages. What should we say if an actor, instead of impressively exclaiming the five words, "Go on, I'll follow thee," bethought himself of im-

proving the text, by delivering *in the same space of time* which their proper enunciation would require, a sentence of the same meaning couched in forty or fifty words remarkable for their politeness, elegance, sonorousness, and abstract propriety? The case is not quite so strong, but certainly very similar in music, and, above all, in Rossini's compositions, in which all the necessary ornaments, including a goodly surplus of dispensable ones, are penned by the author himself. To add to these, is to work over Brussels lace. Signor Remorini values his breath better than that; he is for compression rather than dilatation: instead of giving three for one, he sings one in three by recondensing Rossini's triplets into their elements of crotchets.

With these observations we shall take our leave of Mademoiselle Garcia for the present. As they have been formed on a representation of *one* dramatic character, their tenor may possibly require future modification. When we shall have seen her in other parts, when we shall have heard her in compositions of greater depth and simplicity, in arias where portamento and pathetic expression are first requisites, we shall be better enabled to form a correct opinion of the sum total of her qualifications as a vocal performer. We have said enough to indicate our belief that these qualifications are of the higher order. All our experience does not furnish an instance of a first *debut* at such an age, attended with equal, and equally deserved success.

In the ballet department, the attractions have been few during the month. After a repetition of various entertainments of some standing, a new ballet called "Clari, ou la Promesse de Mariage," was produced on the 9th June for the benefit of Charles Vestris, and his wife Madame Ronzi Vestris, whose *pas de deux* gained the applause due to their talents and exertions; but upon the whole the ballet appeared to us a languid and heavy performance. The story, which has been eminently successful at Covent-garden, is little calculated for pantomimic and saltatorian exhibition.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

There has been no novelty at this theatre worthy of mention since our last notice, except the usual varieties of benefits On all nights not set apart for the profit and the experimental vagaries of individual performers, the magic wonders of Faustus, or the strength and pathos of William Tell, have drawn excellent houses. Miss Stephens, the true favourite of the English people, had an overflowing playbill and audience; but her only new performer was Mr. Martin of Galway, whose humanity, rising in the scale of being, was exerted to save the fair heroine of the night from the fatigue of an encore. The zeal of the gallant senator attracted the attention of the house, and was rewarded by their marked approbation, which he did not fail to acknowledge by eloquent gestures and bows. Clara Fisher gave William Tell and Sir Lumley Skeffington's interesting melodrama, "The Wandering Boys," and played in both with as fresh and natural a spirit as if she had not been brought on the stage at five years old to imitate Kean, and had not been hacknied in theatrical ways ever since. Macready revived Henry the Fifth, and hurried through its scenes with enthusiastic speech and brilliant action. Nothing could be finer in their kind than his exhortation to his soldiers, where every tone was prophetic of victory, and his passionate prayer suddenly broken off at the sound of the enemy's trumpet. The philosophic remarks of the soldier on the value of the lives cast away by warlike monarchs were given by Terry with all the bitterness of truth, and formed a striking contrast to the gorgeous and kingly superstitions which passed, as in visionary procession, in Henry's prayer. There is a fair balance between the "rich conceits" of the king, and the naked realities of the poor subaltern, which Shakspeare, that virtual representative of all human passions, prejudices, and opinions, instinctively delighted to preserve.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Miss M. Tree took her benefit and, it is said, her leave of the stage on Wednesday, 15th June. According to uncontradicted report she has retired from the public gaze to fill the happiest and most appropriate station for female talents and virtues; and, notwithstanding the immediate loss to ourselves, we are glad that her public career has come to so fortunate and so timely an end. For a few years longer she might have continued on the stage with undiminished attraction and improving powers; but just when she had attained her greatest excellence the town would have discovered that she was no longer young, and would have turned from her to bestow its capricious favour on the first pretty girl whom the manager might draw from Bath or Dublin. There is no lot much more pitiable than

that of a beautiful and virtuous actress, who, for a little time, sees the world at her feet; who is admired, flattered, and toasted for a few seasons; and who then is left to wither before the public eye; to be dismissed with cold scorn, or re-engaged from charity almost as cold; and to sink till she becomes a star at the Cobourg or the Surrey. Happily Miss Tree is rescued from such a fortune; she has gone in the freshness of her reputation and loveliness; and while she may grow old in the happiness of domestic life, she will remain for ever young in the thoughts of her affectionate admirers.

Miss Tree's excellence was of that gentle and unobtrusive kind which affords small scope for true criticism; but which, because there is very little really to be said about it, tempts the more to extravagant and unmeaning praise. It was the fashion to talk of her as a Shakspearian actress, and to describe her Viola, her Julia, her Ophelia, and her Rosalind, as realizing the poet's fancy. The truth was, that she looked interesting, spoke the verse in an unaffected tone, and did not spoil any idea which the spectator had cherished; but in these characters her merit, except as far as it lay in her figure and voice, was chiefly negative. She had not vivacity, passion, or humour to do full justice to the best of Mrs. Jordan's parts; but she had a natural elegance of manner which that most cordial actress wanted, and a vein of feeling, true, though not intense, which made her charming in parts, like Clari, where a more powerful actress would have been disagreeably good. As an English singer she ranked next in popularity to Miss Stephens; and in some few pieces, as "Bid me discourse," and "Home, sweet Home," confessedly excelled her. With the uniform good taste and delicacy which have eminently distinguished her professional behaviour, she forbore to announce her last appearance in the bills, or to force her intended departure on the attention of the public; but her friends could not allow her to pass quite unnoticed into private life; and, after the curtain had fallen, they continued resolutely to call for her, until she was led forward by Mr. Fawcett to receive as hearty an expression of admiration and respect as ever attended on talent and virtue.

Miss F. H. Kelly has greatly increased her reputation by performing Mrs. Oakley at her benefit, in a style of high and original excellence. All who recollect how fervid and how graceful was her first performance of Juliet, will be rejoiced to find that their prophecies of her success will not be unfulfilled. At that time, she was scarcely prepared to run through the usual series of tragic parts; and unjust and thoughtless censure, bestowed on efforts full of merit, although not uniformly excellent, discouraged her exertions, and forced her to adopt a dangerous mannerism, instead of trusting to her natural energy. But she has now broken out strongly in comedy, leaving all trace of her mannerism behind, and giving free scope to vivacity, passion, and humour of no ordinary kind. Her rage, her impatience, her hysterics, and her relenting, were forcible without becoming tragic; they made the ears and the blood tingle, and completely realized the scene. She afterwards played Annette in the Maid and Magpie with a discrimination and pathos which reminded us of her admirable namesake, whose performance of this character is absolute perfection. We were extremely glad to see performances so decidedly excellent, witnessed by a brilliant audience; for Miss Kelly, who perhaps, in the first instance, took too high a range, has not, of late, received the encouragement she unquestionably deserves. She is a very sensible and sensitive girl; the true dramatic spirit is in her; and she must retain a high rank in her profession, unless she receives great injustice from those who basely envy or who injudiciously praise her.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Shakspeare's most romantic play "As you Like it," has been cast at this theatre as strongly as we recollect to have seen it since Mrs. Jordan luxuriated in Rosalind. Since her time that delicious part has been at most sketched, never embodied; but of all the fair aspirants who have tried it, perhaps no one has given more of its vivacity and laughing grace than Madame Vestris. This lively lady, who shakes her glossy curls in gay defiance at criticism, cannot give the idea of suppressed love like Miss Tree; nor does she speak the blank verse as prettily as Mrs. Yates; but she has a roguish eye delighting in fun and mischief, and the neatest figure that was ever sported in Lincoln Green. Her singing too, which is always in excellent taste, is exquisitely adapted to the situations in which she is placed and the sentiments she has to utter. Jaques, it is true, was but moderately represented by a Mr. Mudè, and afterwards respectably, as the phrase is, by Mr. Clarkson; but Dowton, in Touchstone, and Mrs. Humby in Audrey, made ample amends. The scenes in which they played together were perfect specimens of chaste and natural acting, to which the beauty of the lady, unhidden even by her grotesque disguise, gave ad-

ditional picquancy. Vining was spirited and fresh in Orlando, though far inferior to the chivalrous forester of Covent-garden; Williams, in Adam, was inferior to no one since poor Murray; and Miss George sang tastefully in Cælia. The whole piece has been got up with care and liberality; and, we are happy to add, has proved attractive in spite of the encroachments of the larger (we cannot now say the winter) theatres.

Another juvenile prodigy has started from the cradle to the stage at this house, in the person of Master Burke, a little Irish boy of six years old. He plays on the violin with great brilliancy and precision; but it is now so common for children to be proficients in music, that their skill will soon cease to surprise. His acting, however, is still more extraordinary; for though a child may be taught to mouth out Young Norval or Cato's Soliloquy with effect, it requires an extraordinary aptitude and quickness to enable him to play such a part as the Irish Tutor. This Master Burke did in a highly amusing style, to which a rich native brogue contributed not a little. Children are imitative beings; and almost by nature mimics; but the ease, the variety, and correctness of Master Burke, betoken a dramatic instinct which can scarcely be mistaken. We saw in the country the other day a child of seven years old, named Grossmith, who displayed even a deeper vein of natural humour; absolutely revelling in the jests he uttered and acted; singing droll songs with the truth of a musician and the vivacity of a comedian; and speaking passages of tragedy with an earnestness and grace, as though the dagger and the bowl had been his playthings, and poetry his proper language. These are curious phenomena; and, though we cannot help pitying the young actors whose childhood is to be coined into sovereigns, are well worthy the attention of a philosophic observer. We once thought such premature excellence was a mere untimely sprout which "needs must wither;" but Clara Fisher convinces us that this is not always the case, for she began to play earlier than any other child we can recollect, and, if her person expands as her capacity unfolds, will, beyond all question, be the first actress of her time.

Liston has returned to his proper place, and completes this excellent company, which not only contains many popular actors, but is well-appointed through all its gradations. It is long since at any house we could see a comedy better played than the Rivals here—with Dowton for Sir Anthony; Liston, Acres; Vining, the Captain; Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Malaprop; and Mrs. Humby, Lydia Languish. When we see the spirited and judicious exertions of Mr. Morris to keep alive mirth in season and out of season, in its old home of the little theatre, we regret the more to perceive that the great theatres are to be kept open with the French Coronation, which may do him some mischief, and can do little good to its projectors. How it can be expected that a pageant (we will not say a farce) which failed entirely at Rheims, should succeed in London we know not; but we believe that, be it ever so legitimate in its splendours, the few people who may remain in town will not be seduced to forsake the Haymarket and the Lyceum, which have long served to render tolerable a summer in London.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of the Royal Academy, (concluded from last month.)—101. *Slender courting Anne Page. C. R. Leslie. A.*—This picture has considerable merit. Slender, the principal figure, may not be exactly what we could wish, but Shallow (who is assisting Slender in his courtship) is excellent. It is full of that good-natured and unconscious imbecility which, from *being* unconscious and good-natured, redeems itself from contempt, and indeed creates a kindly and almost tender feeling towards it: for Shakspeare never betrays mere natural deficiencies to our unmingled contempt. "Sweet Anne Page" is also very pleasingly depicted. She is leaning carelessly against the window of the apartment, and picking a flower to pieces with a pretty affectation of maidenish coyness; and though she evidently feels nothing but contempt for the persons of her silly wooers, their vows do not affect her in the same manner. She is any thing but angry at Shallow's very unequivocal declaration of "Mistress Anne, my cousin loves you."

105. *Christ crowned with Thorns. W. Hilton, R. A.*—This is Mr. Hilton's only production in the present exhibition; but it fully sustains his reputation, though we cannot think that it materially extends it. It is, in fact, a grave, steady, and respectable effort of art, marked by scarcely one striking defect, and by not many distinguishing beauties. It consists of three groups, namely, the Saviour in the centre,

on whose head one is pressing the crown of thorns, and another offering the reed in mockery; on the right is a group of vulgar scoffers, and on the left of Rabbi. The whole consists of twelve principal figures, nearly the size of life; most of whose expressions are conceived and expressed with considerable vigour and truth. The design, too, of some of those figures which admit of anatomical expression, is very bold, spirited, and effective. And the general colouring does great credit to the improving state of the art in this most material department.

127. *The Trial of Lord Russell. T. Hayter.*—Perhaps this is, upon the whole, the best picture Mr. Hayter has painted; though certainly not the best he *will* paint. The composition of it is various and elaborate, without being in the least degree crowded and confused; which, for a subject of this kind, is saying a great deal, since the *general* effect of a scene like this depends almost entirely on the skill with which it is composed. The colouring, too, though not of an agreeable cast, is in that sober and subdued tone which is so necessary to an in-door scene, but which is so seldom applied to it. As to the individual expressions in this picture, they seem to be purposely kept in a certain degree of subservience to the general effect; and, as we think, very judiciously so. The only faces into which the artist has sought to introduce any expression amounting to passion, are those of the base accuser of Russell, Lord Howard of Esrick, who is just about to give his evidence; the wife of the prisoner, who attended and assisted at his trial; and the two witnesses who have already been examined. The noble accused himself is represented as maintaining that calm and entire self-possession which can scarcely be considered as amounting to passion. Of the first of these, who stands opposite his victim, and seems to cower and shrink before him, the expression is appropriate and effective, though perhaps somewhat exaggerated: for those who dare to purchase life at the expense *he* paid for it, are not apt to shew so utterly craven and cast down as he appears to be at the thought of paying the price. The two witnesses, who are seated by themselves in the centre of the picture, are, in point of individual expression, the most successful portion of it. There is in each the general character which we are entitled to look for in the tools and spies of a base government; and in each it is completely distinct and individualized. Many of the other parts of this very excellent picture deserve much more attention than our very circumscribed limits permit us to give them.

152. *Harbour of Dieppe. J. M. W. Turner, R. A.*—This is perhaps the most splendid piece of falsehood that ever proceeded from the pencil of its author, or any of his followers; which is saying a great deal, since Messrs. Martin and Danby are to be numbered among the last-named class of artists. It is true that these distinguished imitators of Mr. Turner's style have so far differed from their great original as to become unquestioned originals themselves. But, nevertheless, but for him they would never have been what they are. They, too, have the merit of lavishing their extravagant, but still splendid imaginations, upon subjects, the nature of which will bear to be so treated, without shocking our positive knowledge or recollection. But Mr. Turner occasionally taxes his great powers to laugh all our actual experience to scorn, and make our eyes "the fools," not of "the other senses," but of themselves. And he has done so in the instance before us, at least as conspicuously as in any of his previous efforts. The view represents the harbour of Dieppe, and represents it in a most admirable and effective manner, so far as regards drawing, perspective, and the various adjuncts that are usually employed to give life, character, and reality to an actual scene of this kind. But it should seem, from the *colouring* of the picture, as if, after the artist had finished it according to the best lights that Nature had chosen to furnish him with, he had felt totally dissatisfied with his work, and had determined to *heighten* it up to his own ideal of what Nature *might* have done for it if she had chosen! Accordingly, the work now presents as striking, and we must be allowed to add, as vicious a specimen as can well be imagined, of mingled truth and falsehood.

152. *Comus. The late H. Fuseli, R.A.*—We are afraid it must be admitted that this work can vie with the preceding in falsehood alone: for as to truth, it contains not a touch of it, either in regard to the fancy, imagination, or sentiment which it includes. And as to truth of mere *design*, *that* we believe the warmest of the late Mr. Fuseli's admirers never claimed for him: on the contrary, the very *merit* of his style of design consists in its being never by any accident true; for if it had been, it would have rendered all the other merits, of fancy, imagination, &c. that he occasionally displayed, null and void. In regard to the manner in which the

artist has treated the subject of Comus,—it is just such as might have been expected from his peculiar style—which is so well suited to some allegorical subjects, and so almost ludicrously ill-suited to others. That Comus is among the latter, need scarcely be added. Whatever portion of the story be chosen, there should be something voluptuous about the treatment of it; *that* being the very soul of the allegory. But here we find nothing but terrified and terrific forms, clad in the attire of "green and yellow melancholy."

190. *Taking a Buck. E. Landseer.*—A detestable subject, treated with wonderful truth and spirit.

212. *The Dull Lecture. G. S. Newton.*—This, (with the exception of a small and somewhat unpleasant portrait of Sir Walter Scott, (No. 102 in the Great Room) is the only work Mr. Newton exhibits; and we are not able to speak of this in terms consistent with the hopes we have latterly entertained in regard to this very pleasing artist. The principal figure is almost exactly copied from one of Mr. Newton's own—in a charming little picture which has been engraved.—But in the present work, it is not only executed in a very slovenly manner, but is quite inappropriate to the subject. It professes to represent a young girl dreaming of her lover, while an old guardian is reading her a "dull lecture" on matters anything but amatory.

224. *Landscape. I. Constable, A.*—A capital example of this artist's fresh, forcible, and original style.

216. *Psyche. H. Fuseli, R.A.*—Another of Mr. Fuseli's mistakes, in expression, sentiment, and colouring. Psyche—the all ethereal Psyche—labouring through masses of lugubrious coloured clouds—as if she were swimming "nine fathom deep" beneath the sea.

238. *Lavinia. W. J. Witherington.*

239. *Sunday Morning's Toilet. R. Farrier.*—These are two very pretty and pleasing pictures—so small that they are likely to be passed over without much notice, and therefore the more deserving to be named. They both include some very delicate expression, and are finished with that spirited neatness which just stops short of the finical.

253. *Christ casting out Devils. W. C. Ross.*—As the above deserve mention on account of their unobtrusive smallness, the present seems to demand it on account of its conspicuous size. It is one of those respectable efforts, in the historical line of art, which the taste of the present day seems to have nearly banished from our Exhibition Rooms, and in doing so, has at the same time banished the enthusiasm which can alone be expected to produce excellence in such a department.

287. *The Delivery of Israel out of Egypt. F. Danby.*—This is incomparably the most ambitious attempt in the present exhibition; and we are disposed to think that, as a single work, it displays more talent than any other in the collection. At any rate, it at once places its author in that conspicuous rank in his profession, which his singular but delightful work in the last exhibition of the British Institution (the Enchanted Island) gave promise of his taking. It is, in fact, a very extraordinary work—displaying great force of imagination, as well as considerable skill in the mere mechanical resources of the art. To describe a complicated scene of this nature, our limits of course forbid us. We can only state that the point of time chosen is that awful one when Moses stretches out his hand over the waters, and they feel its power and lift themselves up—as if instinct with life—only to fall in overwhelming floods upon the impious hosts of Pharaoh; and that the right hand department of the work is occupied by rocky grounds covered with the myriads of the two adverse hosts; the left, and all the middle distance by the open sea, preternaturally agitated, and shaded by a murky twilight; while beyond it, all along the horizon, are seen the distant shores of Egypt—indicated by the Pyramids rising against the crimson light that seems fading away behind them. The most conspicuous point of observation in this picture is the "pillar of light," which is to lead the host of Israel on its way; but which is here represented, not as a pillar, or any thing resembling it, but as exactly corresponding with that form which a ray of sunshine assumes when admitted on to a dark wall through a crevice in a closed window-shutter. And this effect has been so exactly imitated, that it mounts to an actual deception; our first impulse being to look up to the point where the light may be supposed to enter, and wonder why it has not been excluded. This is managed with extreme skill, no doubt; but we can only regard it as a skilful *trick*, after all. Whereas the effect given to the sea, by the preternatural agitation of it—the "darkness visible" that shrouds it—and the associated feeling that we connect with its situation, with reference to the hosts of human beings that are on the point of perishing beneath its power—all these are admirable specimens of the true and legitimate mode of employing the highest resources of the art. That Mr. Danby means to follow the steps of his eccentric prede-

cessor in this line of art, Mr. Martin,—seems more than probable. But this last work at once proves that he will not servilely *tread* in those steps, but only follow them into that almost unexplored region into which they seem destined to lead us. All we fear is, that in attempting to create a nature for themselves, these gifted artists may be tempted to lead us too far from that on which the foundations of their superstructure must be laid, if they hope to stand the test of time.

288. *Portrait of the Son of J. G. Lambton, Esq. Sir T. Lawrence, R. A.*—It is scarcely possible to experience a more delightful feeling than that consequent on turning from the above awfully impressive and appalling scene, to this lovely work, which hangs in immediate contact with it, and which consists simply of the portrait of a child six or seven years of age, seated in a natural scene of picturesque beauty. Whether it arise from some indescribable charm in the picture itself, or in the circumstance of its contrast with that just described, we cannot tell; but certain it is that no one even of Sir Thomas's portraits ever gave us so much delight as this. We do believe it to be, in its way, a matchless production.

There are several more works in this Exhibition, which we had marked for notice; but our limits reluctantly compel us to pass them over.

The Battle of Waterloo. By J. W. Pienman.—There is a great picture on this subject exhibiting in a building erected for the purpose in Hyde Park, which it gives us great pleasure to notice; because we had always rather have to report comparative successes than failures on the part of our continental rivals. This work is painted by the director of the Academy at Amsterdam, and is, without exception, the best work on a large scale that we remember to have seen exhibited by a foreigner in this country, or indeed on the Continent. There is little if any of that mawkish feebleness and extravagant affectation about it, which characterise the present French and Italian styles. The scene is composed, too, in a manner which gives it an air of much business and animation, without making it so confused and unintelligible as battles for the most part are. This, however, is effected by confining the principal interest almost entirely to the group in front, consisting of the Duke of Wellington and his staff. The portraits in this department of the picture are also very spirited and vivacious, *as heads*; though what they may be generally *as portraits*, is more than we can determine,—with the exception of the Duke of Wellington's. his, we are sorry to be obliged to add, is any thing but a characteristic one. Probably the painter himself would scarcely be disposed to dispute this, when he looks upon one of the same person, which *is* characteristic, to a most extraordinary degree: we mean that by Sir Thomas Lawrence, in the present Exhibition. If he could have obtained permission to copy *that*, instead of the illustrious original, he would doubtless have avoided what will be considered here as the grand defect in the detail of his work. But notwithstanding this, the work is one of great merit; and we are glad to find that it attracts considerable attention in spite of its subject,—a bad one for a picture at all times; and in this instance worse on account of its having been so long hacknied.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, June 4.—In a Convocation, the University Seal was affixed to a letter of thanks to Henry Drummond, Esq. of Albury Park, Surrey, for his munificent foundation of a Professorship in Political Economy. At the same time, the House of Convocation accepted a proposal from the Rev. Dr. Ellerton, Fellow of Magdalen College, to found an annual prize of twenty guineas for the best English Essay on some *doctrine* or *duty* of the *Christian Religion*, or on *some of the points on which we differ from the Romish Church*, or on *any other subject of theology which shall be deemed meet and useful.*

The prizes for the year 1825 have been awarded to the following gentlemen:—

LATIN VERSE.—*Incendium Londinense, anno* 1666. Edward Pawlett Blunt, Scholar of Corpus Christi College.

LATIN ESSAY.—*De Tribunicia apud Romanos Potestate.* Frederick Oakley, B.A. Christ Church.

ENGLISH ESSAY.—"Language in its copiousness and structure, considered as a test of national civilization." James Wm. Mylne, B.A. Balliol College.

SIR ROGER NEWDIGATE'S PRIZE.—*English Verse.*—"The Temple of Vesta, at Tivoli." Richard Clerk Sewell, Demy of Magdalen College.

Society of Arts.—Last month the King's Theatre was crowded to witness the distribution of the honours and rewards adjudged by the Society. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex presided. In

Agriculture and Rural Economy, there were five medals or rewards given. In Chemistry, there were four parties distinguished; the most remarkable, Mr. J. Roberts, for his apparatus to enable persons to breathe in air loaded with smoke and other suffocating vapours, the large Silver Medal and Fifty Guineas were awarded. The Chairman addressed Mr. Roberts in an able speech, and warmly eulogized the invention. The apparatus was put on and exhibited. It consists of a head-covering, whence descends a tube (like an elephant's trunk,) towards the ground; and, as flame and smoke ascend, the person thus accoutred is able to exist and act, where he could not otherwise live, in consequence of breathing the air from the lower strata, which is not heated or laden with noxious vapours like the superior strata.—In the branch of Mechanics, fourteen distinctions were granted.

In Manufactures, and in Colonies and Trade, there were several rewards.

In the Polite Arts, Drawings, Crayons, &c. by many fair and youthful hands, were honoured by suitable tributes of applause, and medals and palettes. Models, Architectural Designs, Lithographic Specimens, Medal-die, and Gem Engraving, Carvings in Ivory, &c., were also rewarded.

The Thanks of the Society were voted

To Capt. T. M. Bagnold, High-row, Knightsbridge, for his successful application of M. Appert's process to the preservation of lime-juice.

To the same gentleman, and to his brother, Capt. M. E. Bagnold, of Bombay, for on account of the process employed at Bombay for making twisted gun barrels and sword blades, in imitation of those made at Damascus.

To Mr. C. R. Deane, Charles-street, Deptford, for his improved key for house doors.

To Mr. Jas. Clement, Prospect-place, Newington Butts, for his stand for drawing-boards of large area.

To Mr. C. Varley, Thornhaugh-street, for his mode of copying screws.

To Mr. Turrell, Clarendon-square, for his improved etching ground for engravers.

The papers on these subjects were ordered to be printed in the next volume of the Society's Transactions; and the Anniversary concluded with the vote of thanks.

To M. Moreau, Soho-square, for his tabular view of British commerce; and to Mr. J. H. Abraham, Sheffield, for his magnet for extracting particles of iron and steel from the eyes of workers in that metal.

Horticultural Society, April 5.—The King of France, and the Archduke John of Austria, were elected Fellows of the Society. The silver medal was presented to J. Dickson, Esq., of Rio Janeiro, corresponding member of the Society, for the services he had rendered to it by the transmission of plants, and by the assistance afforded to its collectors, &c. A paper was then read "On the Result of Experiments with Lime, used in improving the Fruit-tree Borders of an old Garden," by Mr. W. Balfour, corresponding member of the society.—19th, His Royal Highness the Crown Prince of Prussia, was elected a Fellow of the Society; and R. L. Desfontaines, M.D., Professor of Botany in the Museum of Natural History at Paris, was elected a foreign member. A paper was then read, "On the Cultivation of the Pineapple," by Mr. W. Greenshields, C.M.H.S.

Influence of Copper, &c. on Magnetic Needles.—M. Arago has communicated to the Academy of Sciences his further experiments relative to the oscillations of a magnetic needle surrounded by different substances. He had ascertained that the copper rings with which dipping needles are generally surrounded exerted on the needles a very singular action, the effect of which was rapidly to diminish the amplitude of the oscillations without sensibly altering their duration. Thus when a horizontal needle suspended in a ring of wood by a thread without tension, was moved 45° from its natural position, and left to itself, it made 145 oscillations before the amplitude was reduced to 10°. In a ring of copper, the amplitude diminished so rapidly that the same needle, removed 45° from its natural position, only oscillated 33 times before the arc was reduced to 10°. In another ring of copper, of less weight, the number of oscillations between the arcs of 45° and 10° were 66. The time of the oscillations appeared to be the same in all the rings. In the ring of wood, 145 oscillations from 45° to 10°. In the ring of copper, 33 oscillations from 45° to 10°. In a lighter copper ring, 66 oscillations from 45° to 10°.

Zoological Project. — Sir Humphrey Davy has put forth a "Prospectus of a Society for introducing and domesticating new Breeds or varieties of Animals, such as Quadrupeds, Birds, or Fishes, likely to be useful in common life; and for forming a general Collection in Zoology." After a rather ill-written flourish on the importance of Zoology, not only to Economicks but to Natural Theology, the paper proceeds:

"It has long been a matter of deep regret to the cultivators of natural history, that we possess no great scientific establishments either for teaching or elucidating Zoology, and no public menageries or collections of living animals, where their nature, properties, and habits may be studied. In almost every other part of Europe, except in the metropolis of the British empire, something of this kind exists; but, though richer than any other country in the extent and variety of our possessions, and having more facilities from our colonies, our fleets, and our varied and constant intercourse with every quarter of the globe, for collecting dead specimens and introducing living animals, we have as yet attempted little, and done almost nothing; and the student of natural history, or the philosopher who wishes to examine animated nature, has no other resource but that of visiting and profiting by the magnificent institutions of a neighbouring and a rival country. It is to be hoped that this opprobrium to our age and nation may disappear, and there can scarcely be a better moment for an undertaking of this kind than the present: a state of profound peace, increasing prosperity, and overflowing wealth—when the public mind is prepared to employ its activity, and direct its resources, to new objects and enterprises."—To accomplish these ends—

"It is proposed to establish a Society, bearing the same relation to Zoology that the Horticultural does to Botany, and upon a similar principle and plan. The great objects should be, the introduction of new varieties, breeds, and races of animals, for the purpose of domestication, or for stocking our farm-yards, woods, pleasure-grounds, and wastes; with the establishment of a general Zoological Collection, consisting of prepared specimens in the different classes and orders, so as to afford a correct view of the Animal Kingdom at large, in as complete a series as may be practicable, and at the same time point out the analogies between the animals already domesticated, and those which are similar in character, upon which the first experiments may be made.

"1st. A piece of ground should be provided, with abundance of water, and variety of soil and aspect; where covers, thickets, lakes, extensive menageries and aviaries, may be formed, and where such quadrupeds, birds, and fishes as are imported by the Society, should be placed for ascertaining their uses, their power of increase or improvement.—2ndly. Sufficient accommodation for the museum should be provided in the metropolis, with a suitable establishment, so conducted as to admit of its extension on additional means being afforded. It is presumed that a number of persons would feel disposed to encourage an institution of this kind; it is therefore proposed to make the annual subscription from each individual only two pounds, and the admission fee three pounds. The members, of course, will have free and constant access to the collection and grounds, and might, at a reasonable price, be furnished with living specimens, or the ova of fishes and birds.—When it is considered how few amongst the immense variety of animated beings have been hitherto applied to the uses of man, and that most of those which have been domesticated or subdued, belong to the early periods of society, and to the efforts of savage or uncultivated nations,* it is impossible not to hope for many new, brilliant, and useful results in the same field, by the application of the wealth, ingenuity, and varied resources of a civilized people."

Statistics.—Recent calculations give the following as the amount of the population, and of the extent of territory, of the five principal monarchies of Europe:—

	Sq. Miles.	Inhabitants.
Russia, in Europe	75,154..	47,660,000
——— out of do.	292,339..	11,714,000
England, in do.....	5,554..	21,400,000
——— out of do.	176,971..	115,141,000
France, in do.	10,086..	30,749,000
——— out of do...	667..	469,000
Austria..........	12,265..	29,691,000
Prussia..........	5,014..	11,400,000
	578,050..	268,224,000

Supposing the earth's surface to be 2,512,000 square miles, and its inhabitants to amount to 938,000,000, then these five monarchies occupy nearly a fourth part of the surface, and rule over two sevenths of the human race. Europe having 155,220 square miles, and a population of 206,780,000 inhabitants, the five powers possess more than two thirds of its territory and of its population. The empire of China, however, is more extensive, and more densely peopled, than all Europe. The Spanish monarchy, before its dissolution, reckoned 30,000,000 of people.—*Journal des Debats.*

Experiments on Civet. By M. Boutron-Charlard.—The experiments of which the

* We owe the peacock and common fowl to the natives of India; most of our races of cattle, and swans, geese, ducks, to the Aborigines of Europe; the turkey to the natives of America; the Guinea fowl to those of Africa. The pike and carp, with some other fishes, were probably introduced by the Monks."

following are an abstract, were made with an unexceptionably good and unaltered specimen of civet. It was a semi-fluid mass, unctuous, of a yellowish colour, becoming brown by time, thickening by contact with air, of a very strong and disagreeable odour when in quantity, but agreeable when weakened. A portion of it put into a close vessel in which also was placed a piece of reddened litmus paper, gave out ammonia enough in twenty-four hours to restore the blue colour of the paper: when distilled at a low temperature, a few drops of an ammoniacal solution came over. Digested with boiling ether, a portion was dissolved, which, when obtained by evaporation, proved to be a mixture of elaine and stearine. The part insoluble in ether was soluble in hot solution of potash, with the exception of a few hairs and extraneous matter: the addition of nitric acid precipitated flocculi, of a substance which, when collected, burnt like animal matter. Hot alcohol after some time entirely dissolved the pure part of civet; on cooling, stearine was deposited, the remaining solution became turbid when dropped into water; evaporated it left an orange-yellow semi-fluid substance, which, by diluted muriatic acid and heat, was separated into resin and fatty matter. Civet distilled with water yielded a few drops of volatile oil, of a biting hot taste, and having the odour of civet. The residue gave an aqueous solution which evaporated to dryness, and freed from resin and extract by alcohol, left a peculiar yellow colouring matter, soluble in water, and combining with various bases. When incinerated, civet gave a voluminous coal, alkaline, and containing carbonate and sulphate of potash, phosphate of lime, and oxide of iron. Hence civet appears to contain, free ammonia, stearine, elaine, mucus, resin, volatile oil, yellow colouring substance, salts, &c. No benzoic acid could be found in it.—*Jour. de Phar.* 1824. p. 537.

Acupuncturation.—This is an operation by means of which the Chinese, and still more frequently the Japanese, introduce into different parts of the body needles of gold or silver. In Europe, needles of steel have almost exclusively been used. To this therapeutic process the attention of the medical world in France has of late been called by numerous experiments, and by treatises describing the cases of a crowd of individuals who have been cured of the most intense rheumatic pains in the space of a few days, a few hours, and even a few minutes. Of all the French practitioners, M. Jules Cloquet, the principal surgeon at the hospital of St. Louis, is the one who has collected the greatest number of facts; and from the practice of that able surgeon, M. Pelléton, jun derived a variety of observations, which he introduced into a memoir that he read to the French Institute. From what is at present known on the subject, it appears, first, that acupuncturation may be practised on all parts of the body, avoiding however the arteries and the nerves; secondly, that the organs most essential to life, such as the lungs, the heart, &c. may be pricked without any dangerous consequences; thirdly, that in the majority of the cases in which it has been tried, the patient has obtained at least a mitigation of his suffering.

Permanency of Human Hair.—M. Pictet has lately made a comparison between a recent human hair and those from the head of a mummy from the Isle of Teneriffe; with respect to the constancy of those properties which render hair important as a hygrometric substance. For this purpose hygrometers, constructed according to Saussure's principles, were made, one with a recent hair, and the other with hair from the mummy. The ancient hairs were not so strong as the other, or of sufficient length alone, but the latter objection was obviated by tying four together. The results of the experiments were, that in both instruments, the interval between extremes of moisture and the dryness of the chamber (about 25°) was passed in three minutes: that the indications, like those of the thermometer, &c. were rapid on leaving the first term, and became slower on approaching the second: that the hygrometric quality of the Guanche hair is sensibly the same as that of the recent hair.—*Bib. Univ.* xxvii. 120.

Expedition.—Captain Beechey, in the Blossom, has sailed for the Pacific. His instructions are, to visit and lay down precisely, Pitcairn, Otaheite, Easter and Friendly Islands, &c. and then to proceed to Behring's Straits, where his operations are, it is hoped, to be connected with the expeditions of Parry and Franklin.

New Metal.—A new metallic composition has lately been invented by Dr. Geitner, an able chymist in Saxony, the properties of which closely resemble those of silver. It is malleable, is not subject to rust, and is not liable to become tarnished. This composition has already been made use of in the manufacture of candlesticks, spurs, &c. and will in all probability (according to some of the foreign scientific journals) be converted into a substitute for plated goods.

Eisteddvod.—The Welsh annual entertainment, under this name, took place lately at the Freemasons' Hall: Lord Clive and Sir Charles Morgan presiding.

The concert consisted, as usual, of vocal music and performances on the national instrument, the harp; accompanied by Pennillion singing, the effect of which is extremely pleasing. Medals were awarded to several gentlemen for productions calculated to promote the literature of Wales; and one medal was presented to Mr. John Parry, for his distinguished cultivation of the music of his native country, and his services to the Eisteddvoid Institution.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—M. M. Portal and Dumeril lately read a report which they had framed upon certain anatomical models in wax for the use of surgical students. These models appear to have been moulded with the utmost truth, but the change of colour and fragility attached to them, together with their high price, operated against their general use. M. Ameline, of Caen, substituted for wax preparations, those of coloured paste of paper, executed with great success, which; the reporters deemed to entitle the inventor to encouragement in following up his invention, and that his models should be deposited in the school of design. M. Dupuytren was elected into the place vacant by the decease of M. Percy. M. de la Pilaye presented two MSS. to the Academy, one entitled, "An Essay on the Flora of Newfoundland," and the other on the "Flora of Britany." M. Humboldt communicated to the Academy a notice of the Aerolite of Juvenas, by M. Rose, of Berlin, also the result of certain mineralogical discoveries by the same individual. A report was also made in the Academy of Inscriptions on the best mode of encouraging the continuance of antiquarian researches in France. In the *Society for the encouragement of National Industry*, a medal of gold has been voted to M. Crespel d'Arras for fabricating annually from Beetroot 150,000lbs. weight of Sugar; and another to M. M. Manby and Wilson for having introduced English machinery into France. It is added, that these gentlemen give great credit to the French workmen who are represented as making an important progress in their business. The *Asiatic Society*—a Japanese Grammar has been produced, translated from the Portuguese, by M. Landresse; also a vocabulary in the same tongue, by M. Abel Rémusat.

A notice, by M. Jaubert, of a Turkish manuscript, in Ouïgour characters, sent by M. von Hammer to M. Abel Rémusat, read at the sitting of the Asiatic Society, has been published. The manuscript consists of ninety-three leaves of paper made of cotton. The writing is not so beautiful as that of the manuscript in the king's library at Paris, from which M. Jaubert made the extracts at the end of his Turkish grammar. With the exception of the preface and the table of contents, the work is written entirely in Turkish verse, but it must be observed, by the way, that this Turkish, mingled with Arabic and Persian, materially differs from that which is spoken at Constantinople, and in the European provinces of the Ottoman empire. Two prefaces, the one in verse, the other in prose, contain a recapitulation of the titles by which the work is known in Turkestan. These titles, beautifully written in Ouïgour characters, are for the most part in the Arabic and Persian languages; a circumstance the more fortunate, as it has rendered practicable the transcription in Turkish and the translation in French of this curious document. Among other titles given to the work, the inhabitants of the Touran (a province on this side the Oxus,) know it by the name of *Kasudat-koubilik* (the science of government). The preface, translated by M. Jaubert, informs us that the work was not composed in the country of Kachgar; but that a king of the Eastern countries made a present of it to the Khan of Badakehhan; and that afterwards the King of Boukharakhan, having arranged the contents in proper order, directed that it should bear the name of his vizier, Joussouf-Khan-Nedjib. The work is divided into four principal heads. The first relates to the justice of the empire; the second to its strength; the third to its intelligence; the fourth to its moderation.

Mr. Gambard, of Marseilles, discovered a new comet on the 19th of May, though a distinct observation was not got till the 27th, at Paris. It is near Gamma, in Cassiopeia, invisible to the naked eye, without tail or apparent nucleus, having the form of nebula, which is easily distinguished, notwithstanding the light of the moon.

Ants.—M. Dunau, the French naturalist, in a memoir on the insect tribe denominated Aphis, or Puceron, asserts, in concluding with observations on the relations existing between these animals and the genus *formica*, that the latter insects are perfectly innocent of the injury they are commonly accused of occasioning to the vegetables near which they fix their dwelling. He also adds, that ants are equally innoxious with regard to the pu-

cerons as to trees. They pursue them merely for the purpose of extracting a certain juice or liquor which is contained in their bodies; and in obtaining which they may sometimes use rather too violent a degree of pressure for the pucerons to sustain without injury.

A female *bison*, at the menagerie of the Jardin du Roi, which with her mate was sent from North America, by M. Milbert, has just given birth to a young one, which it is hoped may be reared, as from the great strength and utility of these animals for agricultural labour, their naturalization would be an important benefit.

At a late sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Paris, M. Humboldt presented to the Academy a fragment of a mass of meteoric iron, which was found in Columbia, at a short distance from Santa Fé de Bogota, near the summit of a mountain. The entire mass weighed 3500 pounds, and required great labour to remove it to the forge of a smith, who bought it for about five pounds, and who began by smelting a part of it with the intention of employing it for the uses of his trade. Having, however, found it too brittle for his purposes, he gave up the idea of working it, and even concealed the remainder of it through a fear lest his credit might be injured if it were known he employed such an inferior article. Fortunately, an eminent naturalist, M. Humboldt's correspondent, having accidentally learned the secret, obtained the mass of iron and analysed a part of it. The result of this analysis, by proving the existence of a certain quantity of nickel mingled with the ore, has put the aërial origin of this mass beyond a doubt. The aerolite, of which M. Humboldt presented a fragment to the Academy, is one of the most curious mentioned in the history of Science.—The secretary read a notice addressed to the Academy, by Baron Ferussac, in which that gentleman states, that M. Poli, an Italian naturalist, having succeeded in procuring a living specimen of the genus of *argonauta*, has ascertained that this mollusca is not attached to the shell which it uses in sailing, as has been supposed by several modern naturalists. This observation is interesting, inasmuch as it serves to complete the history of a remarkable animal.

Charcoal.—An apparatus, called *Charbonniere*, has been invented by M. Mollerat, in France. This apparatus is so constructed as to extract the greatest possible quantity of charcoal from the combustible to which it is applied. In the carbonization of wood, thirty parts only in a hundred are fixed and produce charcoal, fifteen parts are converted into gas, twenty parts consist of water in a state of evaporation, twenty of pyroligneous acid, and fifteen of vegetable oil, which requires no less than 250 degrees of heat to make it evaporate.

ITALY.

The difficulty experienced by the most skilful horticultural writers, even when assisted by the pencils of able artists, satisfactorily to describe and represent the various and almost infinite kinds of fruit that ornament the garden, and supply the table with one of its most agreeable luxuries, has suggested to Messrs. Pizzigalli and Degaspari, of Milan, to undertake a work which they call "Pomona, in relief;" that is to say, a collection of models of all the fruits cultivated in Europe, so perfect, that it is impossible, without touching them, not to mistake them for the natural fruits. The smaller fruits are modelled in wax; the larger in plaster, with a coat of wax. Some, such as grapes, gooseberries, &c. are blown in glass. This collection is already considerably advanced, and will comprehend above five hundred descriptions of fruit.

AMERICA.

New York, 13th April, 1825.—"Our Atheneum has gone on famously. The lectures continued for nearly four months; and we are now so organized that full courses will be yearly given on different subjects of literature, science, and the arts. The courses thus far have been popular. The foundation of a library is made, and we trust to add rapidly to it. You will observe by our periodicals, that natural history is eagerly studied, and has many votaries. In New York and Philadelphia, the two great schools, the number of naturalists is constantly increasing. Perhaps you have seen mention made in some of our newspapers of a volcano that has lately burst forth in Essex County of this State. From the various accounts, I cannot ascertain the precise locality; but it is seated within three or four miles of Lake George, to the westward. No lava is stated to have flowed. A slight rumbling noise was followed by an emission of dark smoke from the summit of a mountain; then followed sudden ejections of flames, accompanied by stones of various sizes. In about three days the smoke gradually lessened, and finally nothing was seen to issue. On examining the spot, it is stated that a cavity is left on the summit, with a circumference of about 40 yards, and a depth of—say 80 to 100 feet. Should it prove as asserted, you will hear more on the subject. If it is so, it is the first and only volcano discovered in the United States. Our trap-rocks are not of a nature to lead us into any specu-

lations on the existence of former volcanoes in North America; and we are thus happily free from one species of geological controversy as regards our own country.—The geology of America is becoming every day better understood, and affords us new proofs of the similar position and geological relations of rocks on both hemispheres. The Tertiary formations, the existence of which I have so long advocated, and have been at so much trouble to ascertain and explain, form now one of our most interesting geological divisions, and are daily becoming more studied. Their characters are precisely similar to the analogous strata in the celebrated basins of the Isle of Wight and of Paris, so well described, respectively, by Webster and by Cuvier.—The lectures on geology, delivered to the Atheneum, are preparing for the press. They are intended as a text-book for beginners; and in them the author dwells somewhat at large upon the similarity of the newer or Tertiary formations of our country with those of England and France. Like our gigantic primary and secondary regions, the Tertiary of the United States has a vast extent. The most northwardly and easterly locality is at Martha's Vineyard, whence it skirts the Atlantic, reposing on our primary ridge through all our Atlantic States. The fossils are the same as the European from analogous districts; and the skeleton of the mastodon which I discovered last year, is from this region.—You will see by our public prints what our people think of the canals, since the legislature of our State has authorised surveys to be made to ascertain the practicability of seventeen new canals in New York alone. It is very probable that most of them will be completed; more particularly as individuals have made offers of funds at so low a rate of interest, that even a partial failure would be attended with no great loss. No failure, however, can take place, as the facilities of trade, and immense increase of agricultural pursuits, fully warrant the expense. A very few years will pay off the debt thus contracted. The grand canal has already, the first year, paid the interest of the loan, and thrown an immense surplus into the state treasury. It has thus already been a source of revenue, independent of the vast benefits it bestows on the whole western region, and which thus becomes an enriched capital of the State: for we may consider our western lands as so much solid capital, whence our State draws employment, agriculture, contentment, and prosperity, for its citizens. Below you have a list of the surveys ordered:—A law has passed the Assembly to survey the following seventeen new canal routes: from the Seneca Lake to the Chemung River, at or near the village of New Town; from Syracuse in Onondaga county, to Fort Watson in the county of Courtland, and also from Chenango Point up the valley of the Chenango River through the town of Norwich to the Erie Canal; from the Susquehannah River up the valley of the Unadilla to the Erie Canal, from the Cayuaga Lake to the Susquehannah River, at or near the village of Oswego; from the Erie Canal, in the county of Herkimer, to the upper waters of Black River; thence on the most eligible route to the River St. Lawrence, at or near Ogdensburgh; from the Erie Canal, near the village of Rome, in the county of Oneida, by the way of the Black river to Ogdensburgh; from Rochester to Allegany river at Olean through the valley of the Genesee river; from Scotsville by way of Le Roy to the upper falls of the Genesee river; from the Champlain canal to the Vermont line along the valley of the Battenkill, or by any more eligible route; from Lake Erie to the Allegany river through the valley of the Conewango, and from the Allegany river at Olean to the Erie canal by way of the village of Batavia; from Portland in Chautauque county to the head of the Chautauque lake; from the village of Catskill on the Hudson river along the valley of the Catskill and Schoharie creeks; to intersect the Erie canal west of the Schoharie creek; between Gravesend bay, Jamaica bay, Great South bay, and South-Hampton bay, and across Canoe place to Southhold bay on Long Island; from or near Sharon to the tide waters of the Hudson, at or near the mouth of Croton river, or to the city of New York; and from the village of Rochester in the county of Monroe to lake Ontario."—*Lit. Gazette.*

EAST INDIES.

Sir John Franks, a member of the Irish Bar, has been appointed a judge in the Supreme Court of Calcutta. The expectations entertained of him are great; the highest testimonies have been borne to his character at home. The following letter and reply passed between Sir John and the Munster Bar before he quitted his native country.

"Dear Sir,—Your brethren of the Munster Bar cannot permit you to depart for the distant scene to which you now are destined, without offering you a farewell tribute—the unanimous expression of their sincere affection and respect. They trust they may venture to do so without in any manner violating that professional delicacy which would have compelled them to witness your elevation to the bench with silent gratification, had the sphere of your future duties been confined to

your native country. They feel that in thus addressing you upon the occasion of your recent promotion to the eminent station of a judge in the Supreme Court of Calcutta, they are by no means performing an act of unmingled congratulation. They are conscious, indeed, that they ought to rejoice at an event in which they see your high rank in your profession, and your personal worth, so justly appreciated. As a body, therefore, and on public grounds, they must rejoice at it—individually, however, they cannot but deplore the separation. They lament the sudden interruption of private and professional intercourse with one, whose gentleness of deportment and unostentatious rectitude of life render the necessity of parting with him a subject of deep and sincere regret. To a nature so generous, and a mind so cultivated as yours, a consciousness of possessing the affection and regard of those among whom you have passed so many years, must afford the most gratifying reflections. Permit us, then, to assure you, dear sir, that you carry with you the cordial and anxious good wishes of us all, with our earnest prayer, that a few years may restore you to the country of your birth, and to the circle of those friends by whom you have been so long and so highly valued.

"On Circuit at Cork.

"Signed by 80 members of the Munster Bar."

"Answer to the Gentlemen of the Munster Bar.

"My dear Friends,—You have justly anticipated that the expression of your affection and regard must afford me the most gratifying reflections. A kind remembrance of me by a numerous and respectable body of my countrymen, would have been to me at any time grateful—but when I receive, on my way to a distant country, from you, the gentlemen of the Munster Bar, my respected friends in professional and private life, amongst whom I had passed so many years, many of you the kind companions of my youth, such a testimony of approbation as you have conferred on me, I should be destitute of manly feeling, if it did not afford me reflections most gratifying, and a permanent cause of content.

"Honourable as such a testimony is from gentlemen distinguished for rank in their profession, and the variety of their talents and attainments, it is to me the more endearing from the sentiments of friendship and expressions of kindness with which it has been communicated. I shall carefully preserve it during my life, and bequeath it as a legacy to my son. To me it will recall to memory the virtues of the beloved friends from whom I received it, to him it will serve as an admonition of the consolation he may receive from the approbation of excellent men. When in India I shall enquire for you with the solicitude of a friend, and hear of the happiness of every one of you with joyfulness of heart.

"My dear friends, I bid you farewell, and with fervent wishes for your welfare, humbly implore the Great Creator to preserve you in the affection of friends as inestimable as I have found you.

"I am, with the most sincere respect and regard, your grateful and affectionate friend,

(Signed) "JOHN FRANKS."

"74, Jermyn-street, St. James's."

AFRICA.

Cape of Good Hope.—Extract of a letter from Albany, Nov. 1824.—"I am happy to have it in my power to add, that our condition is improved—our grants of land have been extended—the Caffres are quiet—our intercourse with them is no longer prohibited—and no question is now entertained, or ever was, that if the system of permitting barter with these people had taken effect, as proposed by proclamation in July 1821, the many horrors which have occurred since that period would ever have taken place, particularly if that important of all protections against their depredations, 'the new Settlement of Fredericksburg,' had not been abandoned. Our crops are certainly looking more promising than they have hitherto done in any former year. The subscriptions raised for the relief of the settlers by the humane in England, India, and the Cape, will certainly be of much benefit, if judiciously disposed of: which, from the well-known integrity of the gentlemen who compose the Settlers' Fund Committee, who have also a thorough knowledge of the wants of the settlers, a judicious, equitable, and beneficial distribution, will, no doubt, take place. By these improvements in our circumstances, our situation is mending, and we trust that these alterations will be succeeded by others. Amongst the greatest wants that we have to contend with at the present moment, is the want of labour; and this drawback upon our advancement can only be supplied from England. You would now indeed be surprised to see the small number of mechanics and labourers there are left on the locations. Had the Drosdy remained where it was first intended, and had taken root, the greatest part of the mechanical and agricultural labour would have still remained in the settlement, as they would naturally have centered at Bathurst, instead of going to Graham Town, and from thence on to Graaff Regnet, and other districts. It was natural to suppose, that when the capital and the market of the settlement was taken from them, a dispersion of the population must consequently follow. The destruction of the beautiful village of Bathurst, as the local seat of government, so admirably situated, immediately in the very centre of the settlement, will ever be a matter of deep regret and disadvantage to the whole body of settlers. But since the commission of inquiry, improvements have commenced, and we now hope for better things and better times."

RURAL ECONOMY.

On sowing the Seeds of Forest Trees. By Mr. J. Udney.—I. *Enclosing.*—This should be done by one or other of the following fences. 1st. A double stone-dike; height, with its coping, six feet. 2d. A sunk fence, faced up with stone, five feet high, with a hedge along the top of the bank. 3d. A ditch and hedge; the ditch to be six feet wide at the surface, three feet and a half deep, and one foot wide at the bottom; the earth from the ditch to be used in making up the bank above the thorns, the line of which is to face the ditch, and a dead hedge to be laid along the top of the bank, to the height of two feet and a half. II. *The kinds of Seed to be sown.*—These are as follows:

	lbs.	oz.
1. Common fir-seed	1	0
2. Spruce fir-seed	0	8
3. Larch fir-seed	0	8
4. Elm-seed	0	6
5. Birch-seed	0	5
6. Ash-seed	0	8
7. Alder-seed	0	5
	lbs. 3	8

The reason for sowing this quantity of 3 lbs. 8 oz. to the Scotch acre, is to ensure an abundant crop, after allowing for a considerable proportion which may not grow, or be afterwards destroyed by birds and vermin. If it were not for this, one-third of the quantity might be sufficient. The Mountain-ash or Roan, being very ornamental, and extremely hardy, a portion of the seeds of this tree may be occasionally introduced.—III. *Soils upon which these Seeds may be expected to answer.*—These are, 1st. All light and dry land, whatever may be the nature of the soil or surface. 2d. All land incumbent on stones and gravel. 3d. Dry heaths, the heath to be burnt the year before the land is sown. 4th. All soils that produce whins and broom; the whins and broom to be dug out. 5th. All dry knolls, however deep the soil may be, if the surface be tender. 6th. Land poached by cattle, although damp, but without water standing thereon. 7th. Mosses, whether deep or shallow, if dry. Some distinction, however, is to be made between the seeds proper for this description of land and the others; and it is only four of the kinds before mentioned which Mr. Udney recommends for being sown on mosses, viz. the seeds of common fir, spruce-fir, larch, and birch, in the proportions there specified. The seeds of the oak and beech, when these also are to be used, are to be planted by the dibble, and not sown by the hand, as will be afterwards noticed.—IV. *Mode of Sowing.* All the seeds must be mixed together in a sowing-sheet, and the sower must only use the thumb and two fore fingers in taking hold of the seed, which he must scatter very sparingly. If each seed could be placed at half a foot distance from another, that would be sufficient. It will be necessary, in order to direct the sower, to set up two lines of poles, at three yards distance from one another, that being space enough to be covered by one cast of his hand. When one length is gone over in this way, one of the lines of the poles is removed, and set up again at the same distance on the other side of that which is still left standing, and so on over the whole space to be sown. As some of the seeds are heavier than others, and would fall to the bottom of the heap in the sheet, care must be taken to stir them from time to time, so as to keep them mixed as equally as possible, and a calm day must be chosen fo rsowing them, that they may fall regularly. With regard to the dibbling of the acorns and beechmast, the planter must be provided with poles, as before, and a dibble, shod with plate-iron three inches up from the point, with an apron to hold the acorns. He then begins upon the line of the poles, and makes a hole with the dibble, into which he drops two acorns, and the same at every four steps forward upon this line. When he has got to the end of the field in this manner, the poles are again set up, at four steps distance, and he goes on to dibble, and drops the seeds upon the new line, as before. In this way the seeds are placed at twelve feet distance from one another; but if any other distance be preferred, it is easy to mark it off, and deposit the seeds in the same manner. Two seeds are to be put into each hole, for the same reason that the seeds sown by hand are recommended to be in greater quantity than would be necessary to produce a full crop, namely, as a security against a partial failure.—V. *Covering the Seeds.* This is to be done by means of a thorn-harrow, loaded with a piece of wood, and the land is to be twice gone over in the same manner as in harrowing a corn-field. A thorn-harrow is thought to be better than any other, as it shakes down all the seeds from the tops of the grass, thus placing them out of the reach of birds. The harrow on dry land may be drawn by a horse, but on moss, where a horse could not so well be employed, it may be dragged by one or two men. In the case of moss, it will be necessary to draw a ditch round the field, and to intersect it with small drains, wherever they are necessary.—VI. *Protection from Vermin.* The rat, and the water and land mouse, not only destroy

the seeds, but they sometimes peel off the bark of young trees, which is thought to be the reason of so many firs dying away after a few years growth. These vermin may be destroyed by a trap, formed of a square leg of wood, with three small holes on one side to admit the land-mice; and three larger on the other for the water-mice; each hole having a spring, with a piece of cheese, or some other bait, fixed within it. A careful person should go through the field twice or thrice a week to examine the traps; and by this means it is thought that the loss occasioned by the depredations of these vermin might be much prevented. Young tree plants, as well as hedges, are also injured by insects, which in some seasons have occasioned great damage in different parts of Scotland: but Mr. Udney does not suggest any mode of protection from this enemy, nor against the depredations of hares, which are also very extensive. The author of the essay recommends that particular attention should be paid to the goodness of the seeds used, which, in the case of proprietors of wood lands, ought to be collected by the proprietor's forester or gardener, who should pare down the cones with a knife to ascertain their soundness. The best time to gather the fir-seeds is from October to January. The beech-mast is commonly ready by the end of May or beginning of June. All the ash keys must be in the rot heap for one year before they are sown; and that heap ought to be turned over at different times to prevent it from heating. The seed separates from the winged pod while in this state, and is then ready to be sown with the other seeds in spring.—The author of this essay says, that he has stated nothing but what he has learned from thirty years' practice in the planting and sowing of tree-seeds, both upon waste and cultivated lands; and he refers to the estate of Annandale in Dumfriesshire, and Kirouchtree in the Stewartry of Kircudbright, where he sowed the seeds of forest trees many years ago, and which have produced trees now equal to, if not better, than those which were then planted in the same quarter. In many situations he would prefer sowing to planting; and he adds, that the wood of all trees which grow from seed is the best, being hard and solid, while the bark is thin and clean, and the tree grows faster and lives longer. —*Trans. of the Royal Highland Society.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent granted to J. MILLS, *and* H. W. FAIRMAN, *of the City of London, for Improvements in rendering Leather, Linen, Flax, Sailcloth, and certain other Articles, Waterproof. Communicated to them by a Foreigner.*—A great objection to the present mode of preparing tarpaulins and covers for ships, and other uses, is the sticky and clammy nature of canvas when impregnated with the usual mixtures of tar, grease, and oil, which makes it adhere to the objects over which it is spread for covering, and causes much difficulty in handling such covers, as they stick together when rolled up, particularly in warm weather, or when kept in confined places. On the other hand, the usual compositions for manufacturing oil-cloths, or the paint applied to linen, for various purposes, is known to become stiff very soon after exposure to the air, and to crack and peel off from the excess of dryers, which destroy the oleaginous and nourishing properties necessary to preserve the adhesive quality of the composition, and the pliability of the articles to which it is applied. The present composition fully obviates these imperfections, as it becomes sufficiently hard and dry to prevent stickiness, yet retains a desirable degree of elasticity and pliability without any disagreeable smell: it penetrates and fills the thread of the linen, as well as covers the interstices, without injuring the texture, from the nature of the pipe-clay, which is less corroding than other articles generally used in manufactories of this kind. This composition consists of a combination of pipe-clay and oil-varnish, which is effected in the following manner:—In the first instance, the varnish is prepared by mixing linseed oil, at the rate of 100lbs. with 6¼lbs. of sacharum saturnal, 1¼lb. of burnt umber, 1¼lb. of white-lead, 1lb. of fine pumice-stone, (all these articles being previously well pounded and ground), and boiling the whole together, for ten hours, over a slow and regular fire, taking care to increase the heat by degrees during the latter two hours, but not so much as to let the oil run thick, which it is subject to do if not carefully watched. This practical part of the process can only be acquired more by experiment and observation, as much depends upon the nature and quality of the oil, which, if adulterated with any other mixture, will not stand boiling without turning into a thick coagulated substance, whereas this varnish should remain sufficiently liquid to unite two-third parts with one-third part of the pipe-clay, and yet to constitute a fluid of the substance of molasses. After this varnish has been suffered to settle for at least one week, it is drawn off, and

strained through muslin, or other suitable fabric, in other vessels. A quantity of pure pipe-clay, equal in weight to one-third of the clarified varnish, is next to be pounded and sifted, and put into a wooden tub or vessel, where it is gradually mixed and stirred up with so much thin glue-water, till it comes to the consistency of a thin salve, after which the varnish is likewise gradually added, being continually beat and stirred with wooden spatulas: when thus well mixed up together, the whole is ground upon a colour-mill repeatedly, until it runs out in the state of a thin liquid. Any colour may then be given to this composition, by grinding oil-colours in the afore-mentioned varnish, and adding the same in the proportion of one-fourth of colour to three-fourths of the composition. The linens, or other articles, having been extended in wooden frames, the composition is then spread thereon, with large knives (made of cast-steel, three inches wide and eight inches long, or other convenient size), so as to soak in well, and close the interstices, giving a smooth and even surface on one side. The frame is then turned round, and the other side of the article being covered with the composition in like manner, put up to dry for about a week in general, after which the articles may be taken out of the frame, and are ready for use. The canvass, linens, and calicoes, prepared in this manner, will be found peculiarly adapted for tarpaulins, awnings, coach top covers, boat-cloaks, sea-coats, and all similar uses requiring to be water-proof, as likewise the leather for boots and shoes, and other general uses. A gloss or lackering can be given to the articles by the following means. Fifty pounds of the above varnish is gently boiled with five pounds of clarified rosin until the rosin is dissolved; and when cooling, two pounds of turpentine added to it. Any colour, corresponding with that already on the articles, must then be well ground, and mixed up with this composition, which is next strained through muslin again. When the articles are perfectly dried, the frames are again laid on a pair of trussels, and the linen or leather is rubbed down with pumice-stone and water; and after being well washed with clean water and a sponge, it must be suffered to dry again. Two or three coatings of the last-mentioned japan are then successively laid on, with large brushes or otherwise, each coating being dried for two or three days, so as to become perfectly hard and polished.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

A. L. Hunout, of Brewer-street, Golden-square, for improvements in artillery, musquetry, and other fire-arms. Communicated to him by a foreigner residing abroad. April 23 1825.

T. A. Roberts, of Monford place, Surrey, for a method of preserving potatoes, and other vegetables. April 23, 1825

S. Ryder, of Gower-place, Euston-square, for an improvement in carriages, by affixing the pole to the carriage by new invented apparatus. April 28. 1825.

D. Dunn, of King's-row, Pentonville, Manufacturer of Essence of Coffee and Spices, for an improved apparatus, for the purpose of beneficially separating the infusion of tea or coffee from its grounds or dregs. April 30, 1825.

W. Davis, of Leeds, and of the Bourne, Gloucestershire, for improvements in machinery for reducing or converting wool into slivers or threads, of any desired length, unlike worsted, namely, presenting more numerous hair points projecting from the surface of the slivers or threads May 7, 1825.

T. Hill, the younger, of Ashton-under-line, Lancashire, for improvements in the construction of railways and tramroads, and in carriages to be used thereon, and on other roads. May 10, 1825.

E. Elliss, of Crexton, near Rochester, for an improved brick, or substitute for brick, manufactured from a material hitherto unused for or in the making of bricks. May 14, 1825.

S. Pratt, of New Bond-street, for an improved manner of combining wood and metal so as to form rails or rods adapted to the manufacture of bedsteads, cornices, and other works, where strength and lightness are desirable, which he denominates Union or Compound Rods. May 14, 1825.

J. C. C. Raddatz, of Salisbury-square, Fleet-street, for improvements on, or connected with, steam-engines. Communicated to him by E. Alban, of Rostock, Mecklenburgh Schwerin. May 14, 1825.

J. F. Gravier, of Cannon street, London, for a method or methods of regulating the emission or flow of gas from portable reservoirs, and of encreasing the safety or security of such reservoirs. Communicated to him by a certain foreigner residing abroad. May 14, 1825.

T. Pyke, of Broadway, near Ilminster, for a machine or apparatus to prevent the overturning or falling of carriages. May 14, 1825.

A. Galloway, of West-street, London, for a machine or machines for the forming and moulding of bricks and other bodies usually made from clay, plastic, or any of the usual materials from which building and fire bricks are commonly made. May 14.

W. Grimble, of Cowcross-street, Middlesex, for improvements in the construction of apparatus for distilling spirituous liquors. May 14, 1825.

E. Garsed, of Leeds, for improvements in a machine or machinery for hacking, combing, or dressing flax, hemp, and other fibrous materials. May 14, 1825.

H. O. Weatherley, of Queen Anne-street, Saint Mary-le-bone, for apparatus or machinery for the purpose of splitting, rending asunder, cutting, or cleaving of wood, and forming and securing the same in bundles. May 14, 1825.

G. Gurney, of Argyle street, Hanover-square, for an apparatus for propelling carriages on common roads or on railways. May 14, 1825.

J. Young, of Wolverhampton, for improvements in the construction of locks for doors and other purposes. May 14, 1825.

J. Fox, of Plymouth, for an improved safe to be used in the distillation of ardent spirits. May 14, 1825.

C. Macintosh, of Crossbasket, Scotland, for a new process for making steel. May 14, 1825.

J. Badams, of Ashted, near Birmingham, for a new method of extracting metals from their ores, and purifying them. May 16, 1825.

I. Reviere, of Oxford street, for an improved construction, arrangement, and simplification of the machinery by which guns, pistols, and other fire-arms are discharged. May 20, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
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BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Mr. William Veitch and George Brysson. Written by themselves. With other Narratives illustrative of the History of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution. To which are added, Biographical Sketches and Notes. By Thomas M'Crie, D.D. 8vo.

Dr. M'Crie has rendered an essential service to the literary world by the publication of these valuable memoirs, and the laborious notes with which they are accompanied. The period to which they relate, is one of the most interesting in Scottish history, and has been rendered in some degree familiar to every English reader, by the admirable historical sketches of the great novelist. It was, doubtless, by the study of contemporary documents like the present, that the author of Waverley was enabled to give that graphic character to his writings which has thrown around them so great a charm, and which strikes us in perusing some portions of the volume before us, particularly the narrative of George Brysson. In this memoir we have a detailed account of Argyle's expedition; and some circumstances are related which throw considerable light upon a part of our history which has been the subject of much controversy since the publication of Mr. Fox's Historical Fragment.

In the Appendix Dr. M'Crie has given some extracts from the diary of Sergeant James Nisbet, from which we select the following passage, highly characteristic of the times.

"Being the fourteenth year of my age, in July, one morning at five o'clock I went out to a wood, and within a little I heard the sound of people among the trees drawing near to me. I looked and saw men clothed in red, and as I got to my feet, one of them bade me to be shot. I said to him, 'What good will my blood do to you?' And when he cocked his pistol, another of them said, 'Hold, man, do not shoot the bonny lad.' The man with the pistol said, 'He is a Whig; I saw him on his knees.' They asked my name, and I told them my new name. They said to one another, they had none in their list of that name. They asked me who learned me to pray. I told them, my Bible. He that commanded them, I think he was a sergeant, said, 'Since we have none of that name, let him alone.' The first man that came unto me, swore again that he would have me shot; but two of them would not let him. There was about twelve of them in all; but none of them spoke to me but three, and two of these were for sparing my life, and so they went off and left me."

The Life of John Chamberlain. By Mr. Yates. Edited and re-published under the Patronage of the Baptist Missionary Society. By the Rev. F. A. Cox, A. M. 1 vol. 8vo.

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There is but little ability in these memoirs, and yet they have their merit. They are written in a very *naive* and spontaneous style, and convey what we can conceive to be an extremely accurate idea of the court of Louis XV. We are not, indeed, presented with a recital of all that infamous profligacy with which we meet in the pages of some of the memoir-writers of the period; the narrative of Madame de Hausset rather exhibits a picture of the court as it appeared to the eyes of a person occupying a subordinate station, and who, from her situation, must have been shut out from witnessing the more disgraceful scenes which at this period stained the court of France.

The publication of these and similar memoirs cannot but be regarded as a valuable service to the cause of freedom and liberal feeling. The evils which despotism entails upon the people are well known; and it is very proper that it should also be understood that it imposes as much misery upon the oppressors as upon the oppressed. In reading the secret history of the French court, this impression takes so strong a possession of the mind, that the indignation and contempt which the life of the sovereign inspires, are almost lost in the compassion with which we regard him when we remember the circumstances with which Fortune surrounded him.

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"The "Recollections" of a young gentleman educated at Trinity College, Dublin, are not altogether, it may perhaps be conceived, of a very edifying nature. We assure our readers, however, that the present reminiscences are of a highly laudable character, containing recitals of the wonderful energy and ability displayed by various youthful Milesians in the acquisition of academical honours, interspersed, at the same time, with some account of the alacrity with which the same young gentlemen were accustomed to fall in love, and how, upon sundry occasions, they were unfortunate enough to be jilted. Some of the sketches of character, which the Recollections present, are clever, though occasionally exaggerated. That of "Waller," we are told in the preface, is intended as a portrait of the late Rev. Charles Wolfe, the author of the very admirable lines "On the burial of Sir John Moore." There is a good deal of interest thrown into the narratives which form this volume; but it is in general much lessened by the unskilful manner in which the tales are concluded, the author seldom treating us to any thing like a catastrophe.

The Scrap Book; a Collection of amusing and striking Pieces in Prose and Verse, with occasional Remarks and Contributions. By John M'Diarmid, Author of the Life of William Cowper, &c. &c. Vol. II. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Though the selection of a "Scrap Book" does not afford scope for any great display of ability, it yet requires no inconsiderable portion of taste to perform the task satisfactorily. In selecting from the popular writers of the day, Mr. M'Diarmid has succeeded in concocting an amusing volume, to the interest of which he has added by some original contributions of merit. Our own pages have, we observe, furnished him with several articles; and in his poetical department he has borrowed from our columns some of those highly beautiful poems for which the public are indebted to Mrs. Hemans. On the whole, Mr. M'Diarmid has produced a very agreeable lounging-book.

A Critical Inquiry regarding the real Author of the Letters of Junius, proving them to have been written by Lord Viscount Sackville. By George Coventry. 8vo. 14s.

Like every one else who has studied the controversies relative to Junius, we were strongly prepossessed in favour of Sir Philip Francis's claims; and although the present volume has certainly shaken that conviction, it has by no means removed it. Mr. Coventry has made out what our lawyers would term a good *prima facie* case against Lord George Sackville, which, in the absence of other claimants, would be quite sufficient to justify us in pronouncing him to be the author of Junius. That his lordship and Junius were identical, has been frequently suspected. Sir William Draper, to whom the inquiry was one of some interest, attributed the authorship of Junius to Lord George; and Mr. Woodfall, to whom an application was made by Mr. Coventry, asserted that his father (the correspondent of Junius) at times suspected the same nobleman. The character and history of Lord George undoubtedly give a colour to the supposition; and it is rather from the general congruity of these with the tenor and spirit of Junius's writings, than from any minute chain of circumstantial evidence, that we are led to infer the identity of his lordship and Junius. Mr. C. has traced, with much success, the acerbity and violence with which Junius attacks the characters of various individuals, to the wounded feelings which the affair of Minden inspired in the breast of Lord G. Sackville towards those who took an active part against him upon that occasion. On the other hand, he has attempted to shew that some of those who suffered from the pen of Junius, were persons whom Sir Philip Francis had reason to regard.

Characters and Opinions, or the Blue Book. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The present volume, as we are credibly informed in the introduction, lay for many years, in its manuscript state, on the drawing-room table of Mrs. Honoria Blue, a lady with whom few of our readers can be unacquainted. The talents of several of her literary friends had been exerted to fill its pages, and, at length, on its completion, Mrs. Honoria obtained the consent of the various contributors to give it to the public. Such, as we are bound to believe, is the history of the volume. With regard to its contents and their merit, they are such as their origin would lead us to expect—an agreeable *melee* in prose and in verse, written sometimes in a light and playful spirit, sometimes in a more serious mood; as varying, in short, as the humour of the reader.

A Letter to Mr. Coleridge, the Editor of the Quarterly Review, on his late Review of Mr. Campbell's Theodric, &c. 8vo. pp. 16.

This letter, addressed to the gentleman who has succeeded, or is the coadjutor of Mr. Gifford, in conducting the Quarterly Review, it does not become us to notice further than as being the production of an unknown writer in a distant part of the country, whose claim to a place in our monthly list of publications is in every respect well founded. For the character and nature of the address we must refer the reader to the letter itself.

Truth and Fashion, a Sketch. By F. R——n. 2 vols.

This is a pleasing tale, evidently the production of an amiable mind, and will doubtless be read by all those for whom an unpretending style and simple plot may still possess attractions.

Essays and Sketches of Character, by the late Richard Ayton, Esq. With a Memoir of his Life. 12mo.

The ingenious writer of the volume before us was not, during his lifetime, unknown to the public as an author. He contributed, we believe, to the periodical literature of the day, and ventured also upon the dangerous experiment of dramatic composition. In point of literary merit the essays and sketches in the present volume are certainly of a superior class. There is much ori-

ginality and strength of thought exhibited in them, mingled and softened at the same time with a playful humour and a warmness of heart, which impress them with a very pleasing character. Old Johnny Wolgar, or the Sea Roamers, is certainly an admirable sketch.

The memoir prefixed to the volume is very brief, and contains no new history. Mr. Ayton, after ostensibly receiving a legal education, was disgusted with a profession which so ill accorded with his other tastes, and with a very small patrimony abandoned it for the life of a gentleman and a scholar; but the exchange does not appear to have been a happy one. His literary speculations were not always successful, and the emoluments arising from that source were necessarily precarious. Having been invited by Mr. Daniell to accompany him on his tour round the coast of Great Britain, for the purpose of compiling the literary portion of that work, he accepted the offer, and produced the two first volumes of that publication. This appears to have been his chief literary effort. Had health and life been granted to him he would probably have produced some work very honourable to his fame. His constitution, however, which was far from being robust, yielded to some severe attacks of illness, and he died at the early age of thirty-six.

The Dictionary of Mechanical Science. By Dr. Jamieson. Part I. 4to. 5s.

A Practical Treatise on Rail-roads and Carriages, &c. By T. Treadgold. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Aids to Reflection in the Formation of a Manly Character on the general grounds of Prudence, Morality, and Religion. Illustrated by select Passages from our elder Divines, &c. By S. T. Coleridge, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

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Analysis of a Statistical Account of Scotland, with a General View of the History of that country, and Discussions of some important branches of Political Economy. By Sir J. Sinclair, Bart. 8vo. 12s. Part I.

The Experienced Angler, or Angling Improved, &c. By Col. R. Venables. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

A Second Journey round the Library of a Bibliomaniac. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Icones Fossilium Sectiles Centuria Prima. By C. E. Konig, Esq. 10s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

O'Hara, or 1798. 2 vols. 12mo.

It has been made the subject of complaint by the Irish, and we believe with justice, that there exists a lukewarmness amongst their English brethren with regard to the political situation of Ireland: that when a question of Irish policy is moved in parliament, a secession of the members is often observable; and that an Englishman is frequently found to be better acquainted with the condition of the slaves in Demerara, or of the serfs in Russia, than with that of his fellow-subjects in Ireland. Patriots have declaimed, and political economists have reasoned, but the apathy is not removed. Of late, the novelists have entered the field, and we have had some very excellent works of fiction, the scenes and the characters of which have been drawn from Ireland. We have remarked these publications with much pleasure, from a conviction that they may tend to create an interest respecting the Irish, which works of a graver character have failed to excite. The novel-reading public of England comprise a vast portion of our population; and to engage the sympathies of that formidable body in the cause of justice and humanity, is an object of no mean importance.

The Tale of O'Hara, although it does not contain such [illegible]rous sketches of Irish character, especially of the peasantry, as are to be met with in some other works of fiction lately published, is yet strictly national. The scene is laid in Ireland during that terrible period of civil commotion with which Ireland was agitated in 1798, and which, to every man who can think, reads a deep and awful lesson. The story possesses great interest, which is augmented by the circumstance of its containing, we believe, an accurate sketch of the character and adventures [illegible] Lord Edward Fitzgerald. In [illegible] yle less and even ungrammatical, and occasionally we meet with expressions which could only have proceeded from an Irish pen; but the work is, upon the whole, well deserving of a novel-reader's perusal.

London in the Olden Time; or Tales intended to illustrate the Manners and Superstitions of its Inhabitants, from the 12th to the 16th Century. crown 8vo. 10s.

Mr. Sismondi, as our readers will, perhaps, recollect, formed the design of illustrating each of the more prominent periods of history, of which he had treated in a graver form, by an appropriate work of fiction, in which the manners and feelings of the age might be more strikingly expressed than in the matter-of-fact statements to which an historian is confined. With what success M. Sismondi executed his task, it is unnecessary to inquire; but the idea was a happy one, and is capable, we think, of being turned to very good account. The ingenious volume before us is written in some degree upon this plan. The object of it is to present a picture of Old English manners and feelings, as they were exhibited in the metropolis at various periods of our history, from the twelfth to the sixteenth century; and to give a greater interest to his work, the writer has thrown his materials into the shape of short stories, which, though not claiming any superior merit as fictitious narratives, are yet told with considerable effect. A few stanzas are interspersed in the tales, from which we have selected the following very pleasing and simple lines:—

"The greenwood tree! the greenwood tree!
He is fair and tall and goodly to see;
He lifteth his leafy head to the sky,
And spreadeth his green arms wide and high.
The wind may blow, he hears it not;
The storm may rage, he fears it not;
He puts forth his arms rejoicingly,
And for King and Baron careth not he—
And we will be like thee, greenwood tree!

"The greenwood tree! the greenwood tree!
Goodly shelter granteth he
To the birds that on his boughs are singing,
To the flowers that at his foot are springing;
His shade is sought by the dappled doe
When the merry archer bends his bow,
And the hare and the kid to his broad shade flee,
For the weak and the succourless sheltereth he;
And we will be like thee, greenwood tree.

"Then hail to thee! thrice hail to thee!
Pride of the forest, greenwood tree!
Who givest alike thy good schawe
To the proud baron and the bold outlaw;
When the north winds blow, may it shake thee not;
When the lightning glares, may it scathe thee not;
But, when we are gone where all shall be,
May thy gallant branches wave wide and free,
Pride of the forest, greenwood tree!"

The Three Brothers. Post 8vo. 9s.

Odd Moments; or, Time beguiled. 12mo. 6s.

Inez de Castro: a Tragedy. By Antonio Ferreira. Translated by T. M. Musgrove. small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Faustus: his Life, Death, and Descent into Hell. Translated from the German. 1 vol. 8vo. 7s.

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A Peep at the Pilgrims in 1636. A Tale of Olden Times. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

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Going too far, a Tale for all Ages. 2 vols. 12mo. 12s.

Husband Hunting; or, the Mother and Daughters. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 1s.

The Eve of All Hallows; or, Adelaide of Tyrconnel: a Romance. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

POETRY.

The Vision of Las Casas, and other Poems, by Emily Taylor. 12mo. 6s.

It is not very unusual to meet with poetry with which we cannot avoid being struck and captivated, notwithstanding the want of thought and reflection which it manifests. With the glitter of a brilliant fancy it is impossible not to be moved, while at the same time our better judgment is restless and unsatisfied, and looks in vain for something more substantial than a play of harmonious words or a congregation of beautiful images. But when, as in the volume now before us, we meet with reflection and feeling united to the graces of a poetical imagination, we are disposed to regard the union with a pleasure proportioned to its rarity. Among the poetesses of the day there may be some whose productions exhibit a more imposing character than those before us, but there are none which possess juster claims to our attention and regard. The pure and elevated sentiment which pervades them, and the simple yet graceful language in which that sentiment is clothed, render the perusal of Miss Taylor's little volume a very delightful task. We select a few verses from one of the shorter poems in corroboration of our opinion.

Try—and perhaps thou may'st not err
To sound the depths of ocean caves,
Where, long and late, the mariner
Impels his bark o'er unknown waves;
But think not with thine utmost art
To fathom all thy brother's heart.

There is an evil, and a good,
In every soul unknown to thee—
A darker or a brighter mood,
Than aught thine eye can ever see:
Words, actions, faintly mark the whole
That lies within a human soul.

Perhaps thy sterner mind condemns
Some brother mind, that, reasoning less,
The tide of error slowly stems
In pain, in love—in weariness.
Thou call'st him weak;—he may be so;—
What made him weak thou canst not know.

Perhaps thy spirit's calm repose
No evil dream hath come to spoil,
A firm, resistless front it shows
Amid the passions' fiercest broil!
'Tis well—enjoy and bless thy lot,
Still pitying him who shares it not.

The pure, the holy—they, perchance,
About thy path have still been seen;
Nor could thy feet a step advance,
But *there* their pious aid hath been!
Ah! happy in that better state!
Yet pray for hearts more desolate.

The Lost Spirit; a Poem. By J. Lawson, Author of Oriental Harping, &c. Royal 18mo.

To the Departed. Stanzas to the Memory of Lord Byron. 8vo.

The present is a tribute of respect to the memory of the author of Childe Harold, in the Spenserian stanza. It must be regarded as an offering to the great poet's genius from no inelegant pen, and will be perused with considerable pleasure.

Songs of Scotland, Ancient and Modern; with an Essay, and Notes Historical and Critical, and Characters of the most eminent Lyric Poets of Scotland. By Allan Cunningham. 4 vols. 8vo.

Poems, by Mrs. E. Cobbold; with a Memoir of the Author. 12mo. 5s.

THEOLOGY.

Scientia Biblica; containing the New Testament in the Original Tongue, with the authorized English Version, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 3*l*.

The whole Works of Archbishop Leighton. 4 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 16s.

A Practical Commentary upon the First Epistle of Saint Peter, &c. By the Rev. J. N. Pearson, M. A. 2 vols. 8vo.

A History of the Christian Church, from its erection at Jerusalem to the present time. By the Rev. J. Fry. 8vo. 12s.

TOPOGRAPHY.

Denmark delineated; or Sketches of the present state of the Country. By A. A. Feldborg. 8vo. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Selections from the various Authors who have written concerning Brazil, more particularly respecting the Captaincy of Minas Geraes, and the Gold Mines of that Province. By Barclay Mounteney, Author of the Historical Inquiry relative to the late Emperor Napoleon. 8vo.

To those who have not leisure or inclination to peruse the numerous works which have lately appeared on the subject of South America, we recommend the present very compact volume, in which the most important details of the more bulky publications are collected and digested. The idea of this sort of summary is really a happy one; it answers all the purposes of that painful process which is necessary to extract the marrow from a dozen formidable volumes. It was originally the compiler's intention, as he informs us in his preface, to refer to the authorities from which he derived his details; and we could have wished that he had carried this intention into execution. A reader interested in some particular topic, is frequently desirous of pursuing the subject further, and it would have been highly convenient if Mr. Mounteney had supplied him with the means of so doing by annexing his authorities.

Some idea may be formed of the extent of subject embraced in this summary, from the heads of the chapters which it contains, and which comprise, History—Navigation and Ports—General Geography—Suggestions to Travellers—Natural History—Medical Hints—Particular Geography—Geology—Mineralogy—Laws of the Mines—The Mines—Impositions—Produce of the Mines—and Portuguese Currency.

Excursions in Madeira and Porto Santo, during the Autumn of 1823, while on his third Voyage to Africa. By the late T. Edward Bowdich, Esq. Conductor of the Mission to Ashantee, &c. To which is added, by Mrs. Bowdich, 1. A Narrative of the Continuance of the Voyage to its Completion; with the subsequent Occurrences from Mr. Bowdich's arrival in Africa to the period of his Death; 2. A Description of the English Settlements on the River Gambia; 3. Appendix, Zoological and Botanical Descriptions, and Translations from the Arabic. Illustrated by Sections, Views, &c. &c. 4to.

The circumstances under which this volume makes its appearance, give it a claim to the favourable consideration of the public. Mr. Bowdich, after devoting some years to the study of natural science, resolved, on the formation of the Gold Coast Government, to proceed to Sierra Leone, with the view, as he informs us, of making himself useful, if permitted to do so. On this voyage he was accompanied by Mrs. Bowdich and his family; but on his arrival in Africa he was attacked by a severe illness, which terminated in his death. During his stay at Madeira he had employed himself, with the energy which marked his character, in those scientific inquiries to which he was so much attached, the result of which is now offered to the public in the volume before us. To this Mrs. Bowdich has added an interesting and well-written narrative of the continuation of the voyage, accompanied with many details relative to the present state of our settlements in Africa, and the manners and customs of the natives. We regret to find from Mrs. B.'s narrative that the French still continue to carry on the infamous traffic in slaves, notwithstanding all our efforts to prevent it. "Several proofs of this," says Mrs. B. "occurred during my residence at Bathurst, and one particularly interested me. A very fine boy named Samba, about twelve years of age, threw himself upon the protection of the commandant, stating that he had been purchased by a black woman, and taken to Albreda, where he was sold to a Frenchman; and that in marching to Salem he had contrived to escape from his guide, and hide himself in the mangroves, till he perceived a canoe starting from the opposite side of the river, in which he begged a passage, and, on landing at Bathurst, immediately sought safety at the Government House, whence he was sent to take up his abode with the other liberated Africans. The truth of his story, with all its details, has been sworn to, and I am sorry to say, is not the only instance of French slaving, to which I have been almost a witness."

The geological details relative to the island of Madeira are very copious, and are illustrated with lithographic prints by Mrs. Bowdich, of which, however, we cannot speak in very high terms.

Narrative of an Expedition to the Source of St. Peter's River, Lake Winnepeek, Lake of the Woods, &c. performed in the year 1823, by order of the Hon. J. C. Colhoun, Secretary of War, under the command of Stephen H. Long, U.S.T.E. Compiled from the Notes of Major Long, Messrs. Say, Keating, and Colhoun, by William H. Keating, A.M. Professor of Mineralogy, &c. Geologist and Historiographer to the Expedition. 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

The government of the United States, led by the zeal and activity which characterise their movements, have displayed much anxiety to explore those vast and uncultivated wilds, which under their auspices are destined one day to become the seat of civilization and rational freedom. The successful expedition to the Rocky Mountains encouraged them to proceed in their task; and in the year 1823, the expedition, the narrative of which is contained in the volumes before us, was despatched for the purpose of exploring the tract of country bounded by the Missouri, the Mississippi, and the Northern boundary of the United States, and in the language of their instructions, "to make a survey of the country on the route pointed out; to ascertain the latitude and longitude of all the remarkable points; to examine and describe its productions, animal, vegetable, and mineral; and to inquire into the character, customs, &c. of the Indian tribes inhabiting the same." We cannot give a more accurate character of the present narrative than by saying that it is conformable in every respect to the above instructions, and that it contains an able and well-digested history of the expedition The scientific details are in many parts highly valuable, and the account of the Indian tribes will be found very amusing. We are happy to remark in this, as well as in other instances, that works of merit from the American press are immediately republished in this country, and that the Americans are repaying a portion of that literary debt which has been so long due from them.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

La Gaule Poetique. Par M. de Marchangy. 3e vol. 4e edition en 6 vols. (The *Gaule Poetique.* By M. de Marchangy.)

One of the most affectedly pompous, and at the same time heavy works, that have contributed to the decline of French literature, is the rhapsody of M. Marchangy, attorney-general, entitled "La Gaule Poetique." To his place, which gives him so much influence in the courts of justice, rather than to his talents, he is indebted for the success, or, more properly speaking, the extensive sale of his book. The editors of the daily journals—the dispensers here of literary reputation—fearing that sooner or later they might come within his legal talons, lighted a candle to the devil; and, by praising the book, pushed it to its fourth edition. M. Marchangy's style is a clumsy and exaggerated imitation of that of M. Chateaubriand: and, judging from it, there is little doubt, were he to write romances, but that the *celebrated* Viscount d'Arlincourt would have a formidable competitor in the race of bombastic sentiment and stark-mad prose. La Gaule Poetique is a kind of descriptive catalogue of all the subjects for poems and tragedies to be found in the history of France. If such a work had been treated with good sense and discriminating taste, it might have been made a very interesting, nay useful production (at least to poets). The French are at length beginning to get tired of the misfortunes of Œdipus, and of the family of the Atrides. Greek and Roman subjects of tragedy are evidently on the wane, and a verse of Berchoux has become a proverbial and almost general cry—

"Qui nous delivrera des Grecs et des Romains:"

This revolution in French literature was begun by Chateaubriand and Madame de Stael; it has at present made such progress as to have given rise to what is called *La Querelle des Classiques et des Romantiques.*

Racine et Shakspeare, No. II. Ou Reponse au Manifeste contre le Romantisme prononcé par M. Auger, dans une Seance solennelle de l'Institut. Par M. de Stendhal. (Racine and Shakspeare, No. II. Or a Reply to the Manifesto against Romanticism, pronounced by M. Auger, in a Sitting of the French Institute. By M. de Stendhal.)

Discours sur la Poesie, prononcé à l'Athenée, par M. Artaud. (A Discourse on Poetry, delivered at the Athenée, by M. Artaud.)

Des Classiques et des Romantiques, par M. Cyprien Desmarais (Of the Classics and Romantics. By M. Cyprien Desmarais.)

Conseils aux Classiques. Satire en Vers, par M. de la Touche. (Advice to the Classics; a Satire in Verse. M. de la Touche.)

These four *brochures*, all in favour of what is here called the romantic system of dramatic composition, have recently appeared, and have met with considerable success. The first of them is decidedly the most piquant and effective; it is a home blow aimed at the forty immortals of the Academy. That they have felt it, and severely, is proved by their having, in full divan, gravely debated the question, whether or not the author should be prosecuted for *scandalum magnatum*—

that is, for questioning the literary supremacy of these erudite muftis. The second *brochure*, by M. Artaud, a young professor of talent, bears the impress of sound reasoning and enlightened taste. The third is chiefly remarkable for the author being a Royalist. The fourth, which is written in light and sparkling verse, is likely to be the most generally read, at least by the women. The principal object of the writers of these pamphlets is to shew the absurdity of the dramatic writers of the present day closely modelling their compositions upon those of Racine, the court poet of Louis XIV. To the reasonings or the ridicule contained in these compositions, the *classiques* have as yet given no answer. They play the safer game of grossly misrepresenting the genius of Shakspeare, and calumniating his productions in vulgar and abusive language. M. Jouy, the author of the *soi-disant* tragedy of Sylla, when speaking of Shakspeare's dramatic works, makes use of the phrase "*Les grossieres ebauches de barbare Shakspeare.*" But M. Jouy has valuable, if not sound reasons, for thus qualifying them; for if ever French audiences should so far come round to truth and nature as to listen to even a *mediocre* translation of some of these *grossieres ebauches*, adieu from that moment to the reputation of the authors of Sylla and similar *pseudo* tragedies, which are nothing more than frigid declamatory poems, without one touch of nature, [illegible] tha [illegible] fr[illegible] to, the heart;—in a word, "tales told" by rhetoricians, "full of sound and fury, but signifying nothing." That such a "consummation, so devoutly to be wished for," is not far distant, there are many reasons for believing; and one of not the least convincing is the very marked favour with which the four *brochures* now before us have been received by the public.

Coup d'Oeil sur la Situation de l'Europe et de la France. Brochure. (A Glance at the Situation of Europe and of France, a Pamphlet.)

The age of pamphlets, like that of chivalry, is past: they are no longer read in France, where all the theory of politics has been written and re-written a thousand times. As to material and stubborn facts, the gates of St. Pelagie stand open to receive those who should dare to publish them. Pamphlets for the last year or two have been classed amongst nullities and *niaiseries*. However, as a well-managed puff will often raise a sinking article of merchandise, the publisher of this pamphlet had it intimated through the Journals, those strict letters of truths, that the name of the author of the *brochure* was enveloped in the profoundest mystery; that he was some great and powerful man *incog.*; and a hint was thrown out that it might by possibility be M. Bertrand, some years back so celebrated for the famous *Manuscript of Saint Helena*. The work is well written, but contains nothing but truisms from the first page to the last. For instance, we are informed with all the solemnity of an important and novel disclosure, that all the people of Europe, with the exception of the English (who do not need it,) and the Austrians and Russians, who are not yet awakened to a sense of their own welfare, are at war with kings. This is certainly a very fresh novelty. We afterwards learn that kings are hastening their own ruin by endeavouring to reconstruct the crumbling edifice of aristocracy, that the people of all the enlightened countries in Europe are desirous of having the two chambers, and not a republic, &c. In the French newspapers the *Courier* and *Constitutionel*, there are, four or five times a month, articles much superior in political sagacity to this vaunted *brochure*. It is its extraordinary success that has alone induced us to mention it. Indeed, it has told so well that it is supposed it will give rise to a monthly political review, which will be at best (if it should appear) but a pale copy of the *Minerve*. The political essays of Messrs. Guizot, De Barante, and other *Doctrinaires*, may give some idea of what will be the style,—full of pretension, and the *liberally* obscure ideas likely to be predominant in the new review. A respectable literary and political review is a great desideratum in France. The review under the control of M. Julien is too innocent of *esprit* to be read in Paris. It has success in the provinces, Germany, and Hayti.

Poesies de Clotilde de Surville, Poete Français du 15e Siecle. Publiées par Charles Vanderbourg. (Poems of Clotilde de Surville, a French Poet of the 15th Century. Published by Charles Vanderbourg.)

These poems, written in the obsolete but *naive* and expressive language of the fifteenth century, are extremely graceful and touching. They are given as the effusions of a certain Clotilde de Surville, but are generally believed to owe their origin to M. Charles Vanderbourg himself. In fact, it is this doubt as to their authenticity, that prevents their acquiring all the celebrity to which they are entitled from their intrinsic merit. People do not like being *tricked* into admiration. Could it be once well established that they were really written three centuries ago, their success would be unquestionable. How comes it that M. Vanderbourg produces such beautiful old Gallic poetry, and that he has never been able to write any tolerable verses in Modern French? This is a curious problem for the psychologists. It is very certain that the language spoken in France before the reign of Louis XIV. was much more fitted to the uses of poetry than that adopted since the time of that pompous King of Common places, who denounced as *non-noble* one third of the most energetic and picturesque words in the language.

Histoire de l'Expedition de Russie, par le Marquis de Chambray. Seconde Edition. 3 vols. Avec Cartes et Plans. (History of the Russian Expedition. By the Marquis of Chambray.)

The success of General Segur's account of the Campaign of Moscow has called attention to the work of M. de Chambray, a second edition of which is now published. The most valuable part of this work is that in which he gives the military details; not that these details will teach the science of war, but that they furnish military men with that species of *bavardage* which will enable them to make a figure at the table of an

old major-general. A very natural mistrust attaches itself to the judgments of this author, when it is considered that he has been made a colonel of artillery, and Marquis, by the Bourbons. How could a man so situated dare to do justice to Marshal Ney? The very interesting history of M. de Segur has been not a little detrimental to the Bourbons, by shewing, in such vivid colours, of what a hero they deprived the nation in 1815. Marshal Ney possessed that quality, one of the rarest amongst Frenchmen, of not being depressed by reverses, or too much elated by success. The morning after the battle of the Moskowa, he had the courage to advise Napoleon to retreat. To those who knew the base servility of Berthier, and of most of those by whom the Emperor was surrounded, such a trait must appear to be one of true heroism. Ney was well known to be ambitious, and this honest advice might have ruined him for ever in the Emperor's opinion. With the exception of this want of justice towards Ney, M. Chambray's work is an estimable one, though now and then a little dull. The cleverest portion of it is that which treats of the military events from the 19th of October to the arrival of the army at Smolensk.

Charte Turque, ou l'Organization Religieuse, Civile, et Militaire de l'Empire Ottoman. Par M. Alfio Grassi, Chef de Battalion, Officier de la Legion d'Honneur. 2 vols. 8vo. (The Turkish Charter, or the Religious, Civil, and Military Organization of the Ottoman Empire. By M. Alfio Grassi.)

All French writers for the last two centuries, when speaking of despotism, have invariably pointed to Turkey as an example of the most absolute and arbitary *regime*. One circumstance, at least, would lead to the supposition of this opinion not being altogether correct; and probably it would be found, on a more accurate knowledge of Turkey, that the despotism in practice there is not of so debasing a nature as that of Russia or Naples. The circumstance we allude to is the remarkable probity that characterizes the Turkish merchants and traders who frequent the ports of the Mediterranean. This quality has even been carried, in many instances, to a degree of romantic delicacy. It is unnecessary to say that examples of a directly contrary nature are not unfrequently to be found amongst the merchants belonging to those countries in Europe, where a less barbarous system of government is generally considered to exist. M. Grassi, in the work before us, has entered into a very elaborate examination of the principal writers who have treated the history of the Ottoman empire; but, having conceived the singular idea that the Turkish government allows not a little reasonable liberty to its subjects, he wrests facts from their proper bearings in an endeavour to support his most extraordinary system of the liberality of the Turkish government. In thus acting, M. Grassi has shewn a great want of logic; for by attempting to prove too much, he proves nothing at all. However, his book is curious, and worthy of notice. In every species of discussion it is advantageous to the cause of truth that there should be an opposition party.

LITERARY REPORT.

Mrs. Hemans will very shortly publish a new work, entitled "The Forest Sanctuary, with Lays of many Lands, and other Poems." The Forest Sanctuary is the tale of a Spanish exile, who flies from the religious persecutions of his country in the 16th century, and takes refuge in the wilds of America. From the cast of the fair writer's genius, this subject seems to be one peculiarly adapted to her pen, and to the display of that fine feeling which characterises the preceding efforts of her elegant lyre.

Chantrey, the sculptor, has been at Edinburgh for the purpose of fixing the situation of his statue of the Lord Chief Baron Dundas of Armston. On occasion of the same visit to the "Modern Athens," he has undertaken to model the colossal bronze statue of the King, for which a subscription was made after the royal visit to Edinburgh. Such of our readers as know that capital, will have some idea of the effect of the statue, when we tell them that it is to be erected at the point where Hanover-street crosses George-street. An obelisk, for which Chantrey is to furnish the design, is also to be raised to the memory of Pitt in the same line. The statue of Burns is to form another ornament of this street; one of its extremities is to be occupied with an equestrian statue of Lord Hopetoun by a Scotch sculptor, named Campbell, who has been studying at Rome; and the other with a column to the memory of Lord Melville. This is a long line of monuments—of their merits, of course, it is as yet impossible to judge: but the idea of erecting marble statues and sculptured columns in a street which is not only far too narrow to give due effect to their proportions, but composed entirely of houses built in a most naked style of architecture, strikes us as absurd.

Allan, the painter, whose picture of the Death of the Regent Murray has been purchased for 800 guineas by the Duke of Bedford, has had two others bespoken by the Marquis of Bute, of which the subjects are to be taken from Scottish history.

The forthcoming work of Milton, called "De Doctrina Christiana," will excite a good deal of astonishment among the admirers of the poet. The work consists of certain propositions, on which the writer argues at length, and which he en-

forces and illustrates by quotations from the Scriptures. The publication of this book will prove Milton to be what he never was suspected of being—AN ARIAN. The translation is to be executed by the Rev. Mr. SUMNER.

O'DOHERTY's Maxims, which originally appeared in a contemporary periodical work, are about to be collected and published in a volume, with illustrative woodcuts. They are, we believe, to be abridged —and they will bear abridgment.

Mr. SALAME, we understand, is preparing a work for the press, under the title of "My own Life: or an Account of my Travels and Adventures, from the Age of Ten to Thirty," &c.

The Rev. J. TOLLEY has in the press a Paraphrase of St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians, with Notes.

Mr. E. READE announces "The Broken Heart, and other Poems."

Dr. GIBNEY of Brighton has in the press a "Treatise on the medical application of the Vapour Bath."

The Monthly Review is no longer conducted by Mr. GRIFFITHS, who was so many years its editor. We announced some time since the retirement of Mr. GIFFORD from the editorship of the Quarterly, and his replacement by Mr. JOHN COLERIDGE: and we may add to these changes the fact, that Mr. JEFFREY has ceased in a great measure to superintend the Edinburgh Review—at least he now interferes only with that portion of it which is devoted to Belles Lettres criticism.

Miss LANDON's new volume may be expected in about a week. Among the smaller poems will be found a beautiful series of illustrations in verse of the best pictures of our English artists.

The Rev. ALEXANDER LAW, who lately obtained the prize of the Highland Society of London, is preparing a History of Scotland from the earliest period to the middle of the 9th century.

Two new magazines are announced—the one a Dublin Theological Magazine, the other a Dumfries one. We doubt their success.

A new novel, called "Brother Jonathan, or the New Englanders," in 3 volumes, is announced. No name is given; but we have every reason to believe the book to be from the pen of Mr. NIELD, an American, who contributed the series of articles called "American Writers," to Blackwood's Magazine.

Two new volumes of the entertaining Memoirs of Madame de GENLIS are in the press. The early part of them refers to the period of the authoress's residence in Germany, and may be expected to contain some curious anecdotes illustrative of the society of Berlin.

Historical and descriptive Narrative of a Twenty Years' Residence in South America, containing Travels in Arauco, Chili, Peru, and Colombia, by W. B. STEPHENSON, Capt. de Fragata, is announced in 3 vols. 8vo.

The Poetical Album, or Register of Modern Fugitive Poetry, edited by ALARIC A. WATTS, is just ready.

The sixth volume of Thomson's Select Melodies of Scotland, and many of those of Ireland and Wales; united to the Songs of Burns, Sir Walter Scott, and other eminent lyric poets, ancient and modern: with symphonies and accompaniments for the piano-forte, composed by Haydn, Beethoven, &c. will speedily be published, in royal 8vo.

Sketches of Corsica, or a Journal of a Visit to that Island; an outline of its history; and specimens of the language and poetry of the people, by ROBERT BENSON, are in the press.

The Rev. J. T. JAMES, author of Travels in Russia and Poland, has in the press, The Scepticism of To-day; or, the Common Sense of Religion considered.

A volume of Sermons by the Rev. HUGH M'NEILE, A.M. Rector of Albury, will shortly appear.

In the press, a Course of Sermons, intended to illustrate some of the leading truths in the Liturgy of the Church of England. By the Rev. F. CLOSE, A M. Curate of the Holy Trinity Church, Cheltenham.

Travels in Brazil, Chili, Peru, and the Sandwich Islands, in the years 1821, 2, and 3, by GILBERT FARQUHAR MATHISON, Esq. are announced.

The History of Rome, now first translated from the German of B. G. NIEBUHR, is preparing for publication.

The Eight Volumes of the British Anthology, with Mr. WESTALL's designs, will be completed early this month.

Speedily will be published a small volume, entitled "A Summer's Ramble through the Highlands of Scotland," giving an account of the towns, villages, and remarkable scenery in that romantic country, during a tour performed last summer.

The Gipsey, a Romance, by JOHN BROWNING, Esq. from the German of LAUN, is preparing for publication.

In the Press.—No. I. of Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, by JOHN and HENRY LE KEUX, after drawings by AUGUSTUS PUGIN, Architect. The literary part by J. BRITTON, F.S.A &c. This number contains 20 Engravings by J. LE KEUX.

A Treatise on Mineralogy, popular and practical; embracing an account of the Physical, Chemical, Optical, and Natural Historical Characters of Mineral Bodies,

with their Uses in the Arts. By DAVID BREWSTER, LL.D. Sec. R. S. E. In one large volume, 8vo. illustrated by nearly 1000 Figures.

The German Novelists; a series of tales, romances, and novels, selected from the works of Goethe, Schiller, Wieland, Tieck, Paul Richter, La Fontaine, Musæus, Hoffman, La Motte Fouque, &c. with introductory essays, critical and biographical. By the Translator of Wilhelm Meister, and author of the Life of Schiller. In 3 vols. post 8vo.

Elements of Natural Philosophy, by JOHN LESLIE, Esq. Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, Volume Second.

Sonnets, Recollections of Scotland, and other Poems. By a Resident of Sherwood Forest.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from May 1 to May 31, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1825.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
May 1	41	59	29,62	29,56	May 17	43	62	30,00	30,13
2	42	61	29,58	stat.	18	36	62	30,18	30,17
3	44	60	29,58	29,80	19	38	63	30,17	30,16
4	45,5	68	29,83	29,87	20	36	67	30,15	30,10
5	53	68	29.80	stat.	21	39	69	30,10	30,07
6	50	72	29,76	29.78	22	37	70	30,02	29,98
7	49	65	[illegible]	29,82	23	45	78	29,84	29,80
8	50	63	29,82	29,88	24	47	65	29,75	29,67
9	45	70	29,95	29,98	25	49	68	29,59	stat.
10	41	67	29,98	stat	26	43	64	29,59	29,66
11	42	64	29,94	29,90	27	43	53	29,67	29,73
12	48	57	29,80	29,76	28	35,5	56	29,80	29,82
13	46	52	29,78	29,97	29	34	53	29,60	29,89
14	38	63	30,05	30,48	30	37	61	29,92	30,08
15	34	62	30,10	30,00	31	34	64	30,20	30,27
16	41	55	30,00	stat.					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

IT rarely happens that we are able to take a general survey of rural affairs with satisfaction equal to that which we experience at the present moment. The farmer not only finds a good account in the proceeds of the last harvest, but he perceives, in the nearer approach of that which is forthcoming, sufficient reason to anticipate further advantage. The crop of grain and pulse is, almost without exception, the most promising we remember to have seen; more particularly that of wheat, which has made such rapid advances in the different stages of its growth to the final production of the ear, and with so much uniformity and precision, that a plentiful produce cannot fail of being the result. The barleys too have materially improved of late; and even the crop of hay turns out a better swathe (although a large portion of it is still very light) than we at first anticipated. Mangels are progressively advancing to the hoe; and Swedish turnips, although partially destroyed by the fly, are nevertheless (for the most part) likely to stand. The Wool trade still remains in a state of uncertainty, and we believe that hitherto no direct offers have been made by those in the habit of purchasing, although they appear to be somewhat anxious to secure the promise of a refusal.

The farmer and grazier will ere long settle their accounts for the current year, and the result cannot be otherwise than satisfactory:—the crop of grain of the former is nearly disposed of, and upon terms which will afford him moderate remuneration—the flocks and herds of the latter have realized a profit, and his grazing beasts return a good account. These are indisputable truths, and truths which excite the jealousy of ignorant or illiberal men, and make them envious of fancied wealth. But they are little aware of the very moderate profits which a farmer acquires by a life of the most diligent industry; nay we will venture to assert that *no man ever did or ever will realize a fortune by farming only*. That there are very many opulent farmers, it would be useless to deny; but their wealth has been acquired by fortuitous circumstances—by the prudence of their ancestors—by inheritance—by landed speculation, and the augmentation in the value of landed property in the course of years—or by the undeviating laws of compound accumulation, when its progress is not retarded by extravagance and dissipation.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, May 14th, 69s 2d—21st, 69s 8d—28th, 67s 10d—June 4th, 67s 8d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	3s	0d	to	4s	4d
Mutton	3	4	to	4	4
Veal	3	4	to	5	4
Pork	3	4	to	5	0
Lamb	4	8	to	6	4

NEW POTATOES.—Spitalfields Ware - 10s to 14s per cwt. Middlings 6s to 8s ditto Scotch Reds - 0 0 to 0 0 Marsh Champions 0 0 to 0 0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield.*—Old Hay, 85s to 95s 6d—Inf. 55s to 80s—Clover, 95s to 110s 0d—Inf. 65s to 90s—Straw, 36s to 46s *St. James's.*—Hay, 70s to 100s—New ditto, 70s to 90s—Clover, 88s to 110s—Straw, 46s to 57s 0d *Whitechapel.*—Clover, 80s to 110s—Hay, 66s to 90s—Straw, 40s to 48s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 23d ult. 232½ 233; Three per Cent. Reduced, 90⅜ ⅞; Three and a half per Cent. 98¼; Long Annuities, 22$\frac{13}{16}$; India Bonds, 53 55 pm.; 1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l.* 33 35 pm.; Consols for Account, 91⅜ ⅛; Lottery Tickets, 19*l.* 19*s.*

BANKRUPTS,

FROM MAY 21, TO JUNE 18, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ARCHER, W. Fetter lane, merchant (Arnott, Finsbury-
Argent, J. Church row, Bethnall Green, carpenter (Williams, Copthall court
Backhouse, H. Leeds, druggist (Granger
Blundell, R. Liverpool, distiller (Radcliffe and Duncan
Boddington, T. and Oland, J. St Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire (Greville, Bristol
Bowen, G. Bristol, oilman (Bryntun and Co.
Boyes, J. Scarborough, grocer (Thornton
Brooks, J. Bath, victualler (Crutwell and Evans
[illegible], T. Leeds, brush maker (Burra and Nield, Cheapside
Brown, P. Scarborough, draper (Foden, Leeds
Bruce, J. Sweetings-alley, stationer (Hurst, Milk street
Clay, T. Size lane, wine-merchant (Fisher and Spencer, Wallbrook-buildings
Clunes, D. Goodge-street, upholsterer (Roubel, Clifford's inn
Cooke, C. and Booth, J. Manchester, merchants (Whitehead
Cooper, W. Hill, Hants, scrivener (Andrews and Minchin, Gosport
Craven, T. and Parker, J. Heckmondwike, scribbling-millers (Carr, Gomersal
Crossley, T. Nicolas-lane, tea-dealer (James, Bucklersbury
Dean, G. Bridgwater, chinaman (Reed, Bridgwater
Diestricksen, F. North Church, Herts, woollen draper (Ledwich, Blackfriars road
Eccleston, R. Bristol, wine-merchant (Clowes, Orme, and Wedlake
Elen, P. Woburn, draper (Spence and Desborough, Size lane
Falkard, W. King street, Cheapside, victualler (Cocker, Nassau-street
Fox, J. Birmingham, plater (Wills
Frampton, G. Weymouth, merchant (Arden
Gascoyne, R. Richmond, tailor (Sutcliffe, New Bridge-street
George, H. Bedwelty, shopkeeper (Bigg, Bristol
Goodwin, J. Holt, Worcestershire, miller (Hill, Worcester
Goldscheider, J. London Wall, merchant (Wright, Little Alie-street
Griffiths, S. Liverpool, tea-dealer (Gunners, Liverpool
Halford, R. Prospect place, Southwark, jeweller (Cousins and Hyde, Winchester-street
Hall, C. Egham, innkeeper (Brown and Marten, Mincing lane
Harling, F. Brighton, brazier (Goddard, Basinghall-street
Hayden, J. Southampton, shoemaker (Martin, Portsmouth
Hazard, W. Liverpool, nail manufacturer (Leathes
Hills, J. High street, Marylebone, farrier (Hallett and Henderson, Northumberland street
Hope, H. A. Mark-lane, dealer (Faithful, Birchin lane
Jeffrey, W. Cock-yard, Davies-street, horse-dealer (Orbar, George street, Hanover square
Jermon, S. Penlington place, Lambeth, tea dealer (Williams, North place, Gray's inn
Johnston, T. jun. Liverpool, tailor (Mason
Knowles, T. Cheltenham, warehouseman (Ogden and Hodgson, Mildred's court
Lawrence, C. Drury lane, tallow chandler (Hall, Great James street
Lawton, T. Greenacres moor, [illegible] r Oldham, publican (Claye and Thompson, Manc[illegible]
Livingston, I. Stepney causeway [illegible] street, America square
Mausel, W. Downing street, [illegible] John street, Blackfriars
Mercer, W. Manchester, iron founder (Burke, Manchester
Miles, J. Old street-road, oil and colourman (Pownal and Papps, Old Jewry
Milne, J. Liverpool, tavern keeper (Lrodsham
Moore, J. Manchester, corn dealer (Lewtas, Manchester
Morley, W. Stapleford, lace maker (Williams, Nottingham
Newnham, W. Bognor, carpenter (Freeman and Calhown, Arundel
Oldfield, H. Devonshire-buildings, New Dover-road (Bassett, Poultry
Parsat, T. Bristol, cabinet-maker (B[illegible], Bristol
Phillips, I. Marchmont-street, Burton Crescent (Phillips, Narbeth
Phillips, W. Chepstow, coal merchant (Evans
Robertson, J. Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, jeweller (Patten, Hatton garden
Robinson, J. Failsworth, copperas maker (Chatham, Stockport
Sharp, G. Leeds, cordwainer (Granger, Leeds
Sherwin, I. Burslem, bookseller (Harding, Burslem
Sloan, A. and Friedberg, M. Paternoster row, dealers (Hughes, Trinity-square
Standen, C. and Gemmon, W. Long-lane, Smithfield, tailors (Bousfield and Pilcher, Chatham place
Stones, D. and Ashworth, F. York, turners (Davies, York
Swift, W. jun. and C. Ashted near Birmingham (Lee and Hunt
Thomas, J. Stepney, master mariner (Blunt, Roy, and Blunt
Thornley, T. Manchester, pawnbroker (Clay and Thompson
Unsworth, J. Liverpool, tailor (Fo[illegible]rs, Falcon-square, London
Vickery, J. Bristol, brush maker (Meredith
Walsh, J. Norwich, linen-draper (Jones, Size lane
Warrick, J. and Young, J. G. Austinfriars, wine merchants (Van Sanden, Dowgate hill
Williams, W. H. Old-street, London, corn chandler (Tomes, Lincoln's Inn

Williams, J. Twyford, near Reading, butcher (Hunt, Gray's Inn
Wilson, T. Edgware-road, shopkeeper (Dennet and Co. King's Arms Yard, Coleman street
Wood, G. Manchester, tailor (Taylor
Woodward, J. Nottingham, machine-maker (Foxcroft and Parsons
Yaudall, E Roseberry-street, horse-dealer (Wright, Little Alie-street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

Christopher Ednie, flax-merchant, Dysart
J Galloway, builder, Leith
A. Ross, merchant, Tain
J. Stevenson and Son, dyers in Huchinson, Town of Glasgow
A. Greenfield, butcher, Leith

DIVIDENDS.

ABBOTT, T. Knaresborough, July 7
Allen, A Pall Mall, June 25
Barlow, J. Sheffield, June 29
Barratt, A Newport Pagnell, June 21
Bayley, J. Ipswich, July 6
Belesarin, A. M. Size lane, July 12
Boswell, F. S Strand, June 18, July 12
Bowen, W. Winnington, July 9
Buckmaster, J. and W. Old Bond-street, July 12
Capes, G. Barton-upon Humber, July 12
Capling, J. Holloway, July 2
Chambers, J. Gracechurch-street, June 11
Clift, H. Painswick, June 11
Cock, W. Canterbury, June 15
Congdon, T Torquay, July 4
Cooper, J. Eyam, July 5
Cooper, S. East Dereham, July 9
Cooper, B W. Wrexham, July 4
Cox, C. St. Martin's lane, Aug. 9
Croxford, C. jun Iver, June 11
Croxford, C. jun. Uxbridge, July 26
Cruickshanks, J. Gerrard street, June 25
Darby, D Hales Owen, July 6
Dauncey, J. Coaley Mills June 28
Dimsdale, G Richmond, York, July 5
Dobson, T. and Thompson, G Darlington, June 28
Dudman, R. and Winter, G. Jerusalem coffee house, July 5
Eade, C. Stowmarket, July 9
Edgington, T Wells street, June 25
Evans, H. Lower East Smithfield, June 18
Evans, D. Albany Terrace, June 21
Flower, T Castle street, Holborn, June 28
Fox, R Great Queen street, July 9
Francis, R. Wellclose square, June 21
Grant, A. New Cavendish street, June 21
Gibbons, T. Hollywell street, July 2
Giles, J. and Dennis, G. Bow street, July 2
Golding, H Philpot lane, June 18
Good, W sen. and jun. Hythe, near Southampton, June 25
Greetham, T. Liverpool, June 14
Griffith, T. Liverpool, July 2
Hall, C. G. and H. B Grosvenor street West, July 9
Halmarrack, J. sen. Madeley, June 28
Hamelon, P. Belmont, June 18
Hardisty, G. and Cowing, J. Bedford court, June 25
Heaton, J. Scholes, June 15
Hodge, J. Star court, Soho, July 2
Helling, E. Bedford street, June 18
Hatfield, W. and Morton, J. Sheffield, July 9
Helm, G Worcester, June 23
Hill, T and Wood, H. Queenhithe, July 3
Hitchen, C. and Wostenholme, T. Sheffield, June 16 21
Holmes, J Bridge road, June 25
Hooper, J. Carey street, London, June 11
Hooper, C. Marston Bigott, June 11
Howe, R. Haymarket, June 18
Howell, J. Cheltenham, July 12
Howkins, J Pennyfields, July 2
Jagger, J. East Stonehouse, June 18
Jameson, W York, July 1
Jones, E Newington Causeway July 2
Johnson, W. Grange, Bermondsey, June 28
Keeling, E Hanley, Stafford, June 27
Kelsey, T. and W Heckdyke, July 12
Keat, H. Lawrence lane, June 14
Lamb, G. Jerusalem Coffee House, June 25
Leach, J Manchester, June 27
Lecointe, J. R. St. Helen's Place, June 21
Leeming R. Hutton court, June 11
Lloyd, T. and Winter, J. Blue-ball yard, July 2
Loughton, J sen. and jun Liverpool, June 17
Lush, J. and W. High Holborn, June 28
Maidall, W. Water lane, June 11
Marshall, R. Jury Farm, Ripley, June 28
Marshall, J. Blackhorse yard, July 5
Middleton, W Liverpool, June 30
Mitchell, W. Norwich, June 21
Morgan, A Bedwelty, June 21
Murcott, A Warwick, June 21
Muire, H and R and W. Fenchurch street, June 14 21
Noise, G Parliament street, June 25. 28
Newcombe, O. Holles street, Marylebone, June 28
Newell, J Beaconsfield, July 16
Nicholson, R Plymouth, June 11
Orme, W Southwark, June 21
Parker, W. Oxford street, June 28
Parkin, W Nafferton, June 24, July 11
Parsons, J. Long Acre, July 9
Pickman, W. East Ilsey, June 11
Rackham, J. Strand, June 25
Railston, J. North Shields, June 28
Rawlinson, S. Manchester, July 6
Reuolds, W. Tadcaster, June 15
Robertson, E. French Horn yard, June 21
Roberts, P. P. H. High Holborn, July 2
Rowe, W. Plymouth, June 30
Ruffy, J. D Paternoster Row, Christchurch, Middlesex, July 12
Ryall, W and T Upper Berkeley street West, June 14
Salter, T Manchester, July 8
Sandison, W. Cork street, June 28
Shawcross, J Manchester, July 12
Shillito, W. Leeds, July 16
Spendelow, R. Drayton in Hales, June 20
Stoddart, J. and F Carlisle, June 22
Stoneham, T Little Chelsea, July 2
Stokes, H. Throgmorton street, June 25
Stott, S and G Spotland, June 20
Stracey, J. H. Berners street, June 28
Tankard, J. and R. Birmingham, June 21
Tee, J. Hemsworth, July 5
Thorpe, J Reddish Mills, June 13
Todd, E Charlton, July 7
Tomkinson, S Burslem, June 27
Tonge, E W. B. East India Chambers, June 4
Tosley, R Hampton Wick, July 12
Turner, W. Llangollen, and Comber, A. Manchester, June 13
Vieira, A J. L and Braga, A. M. Tokenhouse yard, June 23
Wagstaff, D. and J. H. Skinner street, Snow hill, June 18 25
Weedon, J. Albion place, May 28
Welch, T Great Tower street, June 18
Welford, J. Old South Sea House, June 18
Wells, J. and Hamilton, W. Liverpool, June 22
Westbrook, J St. Albans, July 5
Whitehead, J Denshaw within Saddleworth, June 15
Whittaker, J. St Paul's Church yard, July 9.
Whitley, J. T. Edmonton, July 9
Whyte, M. and J. Great Eastcheap, July 5
Wilson, J Rathbone-place, June 14
Wise, R. and G Wood street, June 21
Wise, R. and G. and J. P. and Mathews, E. London, and Dublin, June 21
Wood, J. Great Russel street, June 25
Wootton, T. Bristol, July 5
Worthington, W. J. Lower Thames street, July 2
Young, W. Bernard street, July 2

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

On the 21st ult. four men were executed at the Old Bailey, namely, Sarjeant and Probert for horse-stealing, and Harper and Smith for burglary and robbery. Probert's execution attracted a vast crowd of persons to witness his conduct at his last moments, owing to the notoriety he had acquired from his connexion with Thurtell.

St. Paul's School.—His Royal Highness Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg, the Bishops of London, Llandaff, Chichester, Chester, and Nova Scotia, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Sir George Burgmann, the Master and Wardens of the Mercers' Company, Governors of the School, the Head-masters of the Charter-house, Merchant Taylors, and Christ's Hospital Schools, and a great number of Clergymen and Gentlemen assembled last month, at the house of the Rev. Dr. Sleath, the High-master, by whom, at one o'clock, they were conducted to the School-room, which, together with the entire school, has been lately newly erected. The recitations of the scholars then took place and the public distribution of the prizes to the boys, who conducted themselves in a manner highly creditable to the reputation of that distinguished seminary.

Summer Circuits, 1825.—*Norfolk.*—Lord Chief Justice Abbot, Lord Chief Baron.

Midland.—Justice Park, Justice Holroyd.

Home.—Lord Chief Justice Best, Baron Graham.

Northern.—Justice Bayley, Baron Hullock.

Oxford. — Justice Burrough, Baron Garrow.

Western.—Justice Littledale, Justice Gaselee.

London Bridge.—The first stone of the New London Bridge was laid last month by the Lord Mayor with much civic ceremony. The stone used on this occasion was a mass of Aberdeen granite, weighing nearly five tons, and the foundation of the pier rests on piles driven 20 feet into the bed of the river; upon these is a layer of timber two feet thick, over which a course of brick-work and another of stone, each two feet six inches deep, formed the floor. In the centre of the pier (which is 40 feet by 90), a rectangular space was excavated to the depth of seven inches, 21 in length and 15 in width. The Latin inscription on the plate is from the pen of the Rev. Dr. Coplestone, of which the following is a translation:—"The free course of the River being obstructed by the numerous piers of the ancient Bridge, and the passage of boats and vessels through its narrow channels being often attended with danger and loss of life by reason of the force and rapidity of the current, the City of London, desirous of providing a remedy for this evil, and at the same time consulting the convenience of Commerce in this vast emporium of all nations, under the sanction and with the liberal aid of Parliament, resolved to erect a Bridge upon a foundation altogether new, with arches of wider span, and of a character corresponding to the dignity and importance of this Royal City: nor does any other time seem to be more suitable for such an undertaking, than when, in a period of universal peace, the British Empire, flourishing in glory, wealth, population, and domestic union, is governed by a Prince, the Patron and Encourager of the Arts, under whose auspices the Metropolis has been daily advancing in elegance and splendor. The First Stone of this Work was laid by John Garratt, Esquire, Lord Mayor, on the 15th Day of June, in the Sixth Year of King George the Fourth, and in the Year of Our Lord M.DCCC.XXV.: John Rennie, F.R.S. Architect."

Small Pox Hospital, Pancras.—Last month the Half-yearly General Court was held at this Hospital, when F. G. Harrott, Esq. was called to the Chair, and was supported by Lord Sherborne, Dr. Gregory, F. T. Young, Esq., A. Osorio, Esq. and others. After the confirmation of the former minutes, the Report was read by the Secretary, Mr. Highmore, in which, after stating the usual details of their proceedings, it reported, that 175 patients in the casual small-pox, some of them in the severest stages of the disease, had, during the past six months, been admitted, of whom 43 had died; and that 1,980 out-patients had been vaccinated, being an increase of 671 beyond the number received to this time last year. And after recommending the Committees, and other business of the accounts, &c. it concluded with the reflection, that after its subsistence for the space of nearly four score years, in which it had experienced some vicissitudes in its support, and several important changes in its medical practice, and also, that its earliest friends had been swept away—yet that there still rise up in succession other beneficent men, capable, and also desirous, of co-operating and promoting it, in its present improved state; that its funds, though very limited, had been capable of receiving and providing for its poor and afflicted patients in their most distressed condition; and that, as it seemed, notwithstanding every practical exertion, there is still no prospect of utterly eradicating the casual small-pox from this metropolis and its vicinity, it may be hoped that a benevolent and generous public will ever stand forward to lend their sanction and liberal energy towards the maintenance of this humane Establishment. By the papers laid upon the table, it appeared that, during the preceding month, 148 persons had died of the casual Small Pox, within the Bills of Mortality, besides 8 at the house; 37 had died of the measles, and 70 of fever (not typhus).

City of London Literary and Scientific Institution.—A Meeting of the Members of this Society was held last month. The object of the Institution is the diffusion of useful knowledge among persons engaged in Commercial and Professional Pursuits.

The means proposed are—

1. The association of persons of the above classes, and the payment of an annual, or half-yearly, sum by each.

2. The formation of a Library of Reference and Circulation, Reading and Conversation Rooms.

3. The cultivating a knowledge of English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Latin, Portuguese, and other languages.

4. Lectures on polite Literature, History, the Principles of Trade and Com-

merce, Mathematics, Geography, Astronomy, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and the Sciences in general.—Mr. Black ascended the pulpit a few minutes after eight o'clock, and read a written discourse to the Members, illustrative of the objects of the Institution, and of the advantages arising from the cultivation of the several sciences which form the subjects of the coming lectures. The discourse was in the usual style of civic prelections, plain, intelligible, and ordinary, abounding with quotations in verse, and flights of fancy in prose. The lecturer was heard with much attention, and interrupted by frequent plaudits. Dr. Gilchrist proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Black, for his very entertaining lecture. On the question being put, a young gentleman expressed his dissent from the vote, on the ground that the lecturer had pronounced an arrant libel on the Ladies of England. Dr. Gilchrist defended Mr. Black. The vote of thanks then was carried by a considerable majority. Mr. Grote having taken the Chair, the Report of the proceedings of the last Meeting was read and confirmed. It appeared to disclose very favourable views of the progress of the Society. The laws and regulations were then read, and, after a short conversational discussion, adopted.

Royal Society of Musicians.—The Anniversary Festival of this Institution, of which his Majesty is patron, was held at the Argyll Rooms last month. Earl Fortescue in the Chair, surrounded by as many Gentlemen as the spacious Concert Room could accommodate, and honoured with a brilliant assemblage of beauty, "England's fairest flowers," who occupied the boxes.

National Shipwreck Preservation Society.—The first Anniversary Dinner of the Royal National Institution, for the Preservation of Life from Shipwreck, was held at the City of London Tavern last month. His Royal Highness the Duke of York in the Chair. The prospects of the Society are extending, and the support given to it already augurs well for its usefulness and success.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Dr. Rudge, of Limehouse, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of York.—The Rev. R. Roberts, D.D. to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Wadenhoe, with the consolidated Rectory of Barnwell All Saints and St. Andrew, Northamptonshire.—The Rev. H. Thursby to the Rectory of Isham Inferior, same county.—The Rev. G. Vanbrugh, LL.B. Rector of Aughton, to a Prebend in Wells Cathedral.—The Rev. J. Mavor, B.D. Fellow of Lincoln College, Oxford, and Perpetual Curate of Forest Hill, in Oxon, to the Rectory of Hadley, Essex.—The Hon. and Rev. E. Pellew, M.A. to the Rectory of Christow, Devon.—The Rev. M. W. Wilkinson, B.D. to the Rectory of Harescent *cum* Pitchcombe, in the diocese of Gloucester.—The Rev. S. Davies, jun. B.A. is collated by the Lord Bishop of St. David's to the Rectory of Bryn Gwyn, in the county of Radnor.—The Rev. J. Ion, M.A. Rector of Halsham, in Holderness, to the Vicarage of Hemingbrough, in the East Riding of Yorkshire.—The Rev. W. Carus Wilson, M.A. to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Whittington with the Vicarage of Tunstall. — The Rev. T. Brooke, B.A. to the Rectory of Wistaston, Cheshire.—The Rev. J. Richards, Clerk, M.A. to the Vicarage of Wedmore, Somersetshire.—The Rev. J. Hutchins, M.A. to the Rectory of Telscomb and Vicarage of Piddinghoe, in the Diocese of Chichester. —The Rev. R. Johnson, M.A. to the Rectory of Lavenham, in Suffolk.—The Rev. R. Edmonds, B.A. Curate of St. Peter's Northampton, to the Rectory of Church Lawford and Vicarage of Newnham, Warwickshire.—The Rev. J. W. Butt, A.M. to the Rectory of Southery, Norfolk.—The Rev. H. Morgan, LL.B. to the perpetual Curacy of Withington, Shropshire.—The Rev. T. Frere, M.A. to the Rectory of Burston, Norfolk.—The Rev. C. R. Ward, to the Vicarage of Wapley, and Codrington, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. — Pears, to the Curacy of St. Michael's, Bath.—The Rev. R. Grenside, B.A. to the perpetual Curacy of Seamer, Yorkshire.—The Rev. T. Guy, M.A. to the Vicarage of Howden. —The Rev. E. Bulmer, to the Rectory of Putley, Herefordshire.—The Rev. R. Cobb, M.A. to the Rectory of Burmash, Kent.— The Rev. W. Barter, M.A. and Fellow of Oriel College, to the valuable livings of Burghclere and Newton.—The Rev. C. Champnes, B.A. of St. Alban Hall, is preferred to the Rectory of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, with the Rectory of St. George, Botolph-lane.—The Rev. C. Pilkington, M.A. Magdalen College, is preferred to a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral.— The Rev. O. Sergeant, to the Ministry of St. Philip's, Salford.—The Rev. E. B. Shaw, to the Ministry of St. Mathew's, Manchester.—The Rev. D'Arcy Haggit, M. A. has been instituted to the Vicarage of St. Andrew, Pershore, with the chapels of Holy Cross, Besford, Defford, Bricklehampton, and Pinvin annexed, Worcestershire.—The Rev. W. Hewson, Vicar of Swansea, is appointed Chancellor and Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral Church of St. Davids. — The Rev. G. Coke, M.A. Rector of Aylton, to the livings of Marston and Pencoed, Hereford-

shire.—The Rev. W. Tanner, M.A. to the Rectory of Bolnhurst, Beds, and to the Rectory of Colinworth in the same county.—The Rev. T. Clarkson, M.A. by the Lord Bishop of Hereford, to the Rectory of Acton Scott, in the county of Salop.—The Rev. C. Pilkington, M.A. Prebendary of Eartham, in the Cathedral of Chichester, has been elected by the Dean and Chapter, a Canon-residentiary of that Cathedral.—The Rev. A. Webber, to be Custos of St. Mary's Hospital.—The Rev. Mr. Miller, to the Rectory of Birdham.—The Rev. Mr. Watkins, to the Rectory of St. Olave's, in the city of Chichester.—The Rev. Mr. Holland, to Bapchild, in Kent.—The Rev. T. Gaisford, M.A. Professor of Greek in the University of Oxford, the place and dignity of a Canon or Prebendary of the Cathedral Church of Worcester, void by the resignation of the Rev. C. R. Sumner.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Lieutenant-General Sir H. Turner, K.C. and K.C.H. to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Bermudas or Somers Islands.

J. H. Hudson, esq. a Page of Honour to his Majesty in Ordinary, in the room of A. W. Torrens, esq. promoted.

Viscount Maynard, to be Lord Lieutenant of Essex.

The Hon. W. Cust to be a Commissioner of the Customs.

Major-General Ralph Darling, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land.

Married.]—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. W. Tower, to Maria, third daughter of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, G.C.B.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, A. Dashwood, esq. to Hester, fourth daughter of the late Sir Jacob Henry Astley, of Melton Constable, Norfolk.—A. Scrivenor, esq. of Great James-street, Bedford-row, to Jane daughter of the late John Gilliat, esq.—At Marylebone, J. Stillwell, esq. of Walton, Surrey, to Frances Charlotte, relict of late Capt. Hales. — A Newington, Surrey, Hon. and Rev. J. Turnour, M. A. to Rebecca, eldest dau. of late Rev. David Jones.—At Allhallows, Bread-street, F. H. Echalaz, esq. to Caroline Sarah, second daughter of Charles Hibbert, esq.—At South Stoneham Church, Michael Hoy, esq. to Elizabeth second daughter of the late Andrew Hawes Bradley, esq.—At St. John's, Hackney, Isaac Sewell, esq. of Salters' Hall, London, to Mary Hall Alers, the eldest daughter of W. Alers Hankey, esq.—At St. George's Hanover-square, David Scott, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of William Crawford, esq.—At St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard-street, the Rev. R. P. Blake, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of the late William Bissett, esq.—At St. Anne's, Soho, Arthur Burrow, esq. of Henley, Staffordshire, to Caroline, daughter of Antonio Gallassi, of Carlisle-street, Soho.—At St. John's Church, Hackney, George Palmer, esq. to Miss E. Leathley.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. Granville Dudley Ryder, second son of Earl Harrowby, to Lady Georgina Augusta Somerset, third daughter of the Duke of Beaufort.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, G. W. H. Beaumont, esq. to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Bishop of London.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Mr. Wm. King, to Katharine, eldest daughter of Richard Lister, esq.—At St. Clement Danes, T. P. Wynne, Esq. to Anne Maria, youngest daughter of the late R. H. Cox, esq —At St. Pancras Church, James C. C. Bell, esq. of Russell-square, to Miss Mead.—Thomas G. Lloyd, esq. to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of Richard Best, esq.—At the Dowager Viscountess Duncan's, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Dalrymple, Bart. to the Hon. Adamina Duncan, daughter of the late Lord Viscount Duncan.—At Marylebone Church, Lieut-Colonel George Higginson, to the Right Hon. Lady F. E. Needham.

Died.]—In Bryanstone-square, Phœbe the wife of A. C. Boode, esq. and daughter of the late Rev. T. Dannett, rector of Liverpool.—In Piccadilly, Solomon Burr, esq.—Mr. Thomas Umfrey, of Thame.—Sir J. Walsh, Bart. of Warfield, in the county of Berks.—At Richmond, George Whitfield, third son of John Shaw, esq. of Gower-street.—The Right Hon. Sir John Stewart, Bart. He was thrown from his carriage, and fell on his head, which caused a concussion of the brain. Sir John had been returned six times for the county of Tyrone, and sat forty years in Parliament.—At Chobham, Robert Harrup, esq.—In Conduit-street, Sir H. C. Ibbetson, Bart.—In Gloucester-place, Sir William Weller Pepys, Bart.—At Poplar, Mr. W. Burges, in his 75th year.—At the Rectory House, Piccadilly, Gerrard Andrewes, D.D. Dean of Canterbury, and Rector of St. James, Westminster.—At Clapton, Middlesex, Sarah Downing, widow of the late George Downing, esq.—In Great Portland-street, Anne, the wife of William Richardson, esq.—Catherine, the wife of David Caldwell, esq —At Richmond, the Right Hon. Lord S. A. Chichester.—At her house in Grosvenor-square, the Lady Sophia Heathcote.—Mr. J. H. Keen, of Lower Tooting.—At Clapham, Surrey, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker.—At Waddon, Surrey, Mary, wife of D. R. Warington, esq.—At his house in James-

street, Buckingham-gate, George Chalmers, esq. F.R.S. and S.A.—At his house in Green-street, Grosvenor-square, Charles Walsham, esq.—Suddenly, Horace Hone, esq. of Dover-street, Piccadilly, A.R.A. —Mr. R. Tayler, of Church-street, Edmonton.—Lucy, second daughter of the Rev. T. R. Malthus.—At Richmond, Sir John Grey Egerton, Bart. of Egerton and Oulton Park, Cheshire.—In Russell-place, Lieut-General T. Trent.—At Prospect-place, Walworth, the Rev. B. Gerrans.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

DR. ABRAHAM REES.

On Thursday, June 9, in the eighty-second year of his age, the Rev. Abraham Rees, D.D. the editor of the New Cyclopædia, &c. This eminent person, who long held a distinguished rank in the literary and scientific world, was a native of North Wales, where his father was greatly respected as a dissenting minister. After receiving the best elementary instruction which his native neighbourhood would afford, both in the classical languages and in the mathematics, he was removed to London, and placed in a dissenting collegiate institution at Hoxton, then under the direction of Dr. Jennings, the learned author of a work on Jewish antiquities, and Dr. Samuel Morton Savage. Here he passed through the regular course of five years; at the termination of which, a vacancy being created by the death of Dr. Jennings, he was appointed mathematical tutor. This situation he held for upwards of twenty years, and only relinquished it on the dissolution of the establishment. On the subsequent formation of the New Dissenting College at Hackney, he was chosen to fill the theological chair. This institution lasted only a few years, and with its dissolution, about the year 1795, the labours of Dr. Rees as a college tutor ceased. During the time he held these appointments he had under his tuition many gentlemen who afterwards became eminent as preachers in their respective denominations, and not a few survive who are well known to the religious and the literary world. Dr Rees's first settlement as a minister was with the congregation of St. Thomas's, in the borough of Southwark, and since removed to Stamford-street, Blackfriars road. But for more than forty years he statedly officiated to the large and opulent congregation which met in the Old Jewry, but now assembling in Jewin-street, Aldersgate-street, and which had previously numbered among its ministers Dr. Chandler and Dr. Amory. Dr. Rees was the author of several single sermons, preached on public occasions, or in aid of public charitable objects. He also published four volumes of practical discourses, selected from his pulpit exercises, which have been well received and extensively circulated. For many years he was a frequent contributor to the Monthly Review, in conjunction with his able and esteemed friend the late Dr. Kippis. But the works by which he is chiefly known to the scientific public are, his enlarged edition of Mr. Chambers's Cyclopædia, in four volumes, folio; and, above all, by his New Cyclopædia, in forty-five volumes, quarto. This was a truly gigantic undertaking for any individual, even with the able assistance he derived from distinguished contributors. He had the gratification, however, to live to see it completed, and to enjoy the well-earned reputation which its able execution secured for him. His eminent attainments were at different times rewarded with appropriate tokens of respect by various public bodies. The University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the honorary degree of D.D. through the spontaneous recommendation of the historian Dr. Robertson, when he held the office of Principal. On the completion of his edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia, which came out in periodical numbers, he was unanimously elected a Fellow of the Royal Society. Soon after its institution he was chosen a Fellow of the Linnæan Society, and more recently was made an honorary Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature. He was besides an honorary member of some Foreign Literary and Scientific Institutions. In his own religious community Dr. Rees held a prominent rank. He was a Protestant dissenter upon principle, scrupling conformity to the established church on the ground both of its discipline and doctrines. In spirit he might be esteemed a Catholic Christian, if we learn from his worldly intercourse that no sectarian prejudices kept him aloof from the society of men of other religious denominations, whose public or private worth entitled them to his esteem. He lived on terms of familiar intimacy with persons of all religious opinions, and reckoned among his most valued friends some of the brightest ornaments of the national church.—He was an active and influential member of all the principal dissenting trusts in the Presbyterian connexion, and from his great

age and early introduction into public life, had become the father of almost every institution of this kind to which he belonged. For several months his health had been visibly on the decline, but his life insensibly waned to its close without much bodily suffering; and he sank, with the hope and patience of a Christian, into the repose of death without a struggle. He died as he had lived, respected and beloved by all who had opportunities of appreciating the various excellences of his character: and his memory will be long cherished and revered by a large circle of friends, who have either benefited by his public religious instructions, or enjoyed the pleasure of his interesting conversation in the more intimate and familiar intercourse of social life.

HON. COL. J. H. STANHOPE, M.P.

Lately at Caen Wood, the seat of his father-in-law the Earl of Mansfield, aged 38, the Hon. Colonel James-Hamilton Stanhope, M.P. for Dartmouth. He was the third and youngest son of Charles third Earl Stanhope, and brother of the present peer. His death took place from the following melancholy circumstances: —At the siege of St. Sebastian, he had received a grape-shot wound in the spine. Severe as his subsequent sufferings were it was, the decided opinion of the eminent surgeons by whom he had been attended, that the ball could not, without imminent risk of fatal consequences, be extracted. Whether by the pressure of an extraneous substance, or by direct lesion of the nerves themselves during the passage of the ball, the result was, that not only the spine was morbidly affected, but the whole nervous system partook of the injury, and frequent exfoliations of the bone had taken place. About two years since he had lost his wife, and his grief for her loss was extreme. Of late he had appeared very abstracted, was in the habit of sitting a long time as if in a state of stupor, and then he would suddenly start up, as if from sleep or upon an alarm. Within a few days he had complained very much that he could get no sleep, in consequence of the pain he endured. Afflicted in this melancholy manner, whilst walking in the park at some distance from the house, he entered a shed, formed to shelter the cattle, and suspended himself with his braces to a beam. His body was not discovered till some hours after, when, the household being alarmed, a general search was made. A Coroner's jury gave a verdict of "temporary insanity." Colonel Stanhope was placed in the army at the early age of 15, contrary to his father's wishes, but by the advice and influence of Mr. Pitt, who was Earl Stanhope's second cousin, by the marriage of his grandfather, the first Earl, to Lucy, sister of Robert Pitt, Esq. of Boconnock (the Minister's grandfather). The young soldier entered as Ensign in the 1st Foot Guards, Dec. 26, 1803; was promoted Lieutenant and Captain, Jan. 14, 1808; brevet Major, June 21, 1813; and Captain and Lieut.-Colonel in the 1st Foot Guards, July 25, 1814. He served in Spain, Portugal, Flanders, and France. In 1810 he acted as extra Aid-de-camp to Lord Lynedock; in 1812 was appointed a Deputy-Assistant Quarter Master General; in 1813 an Assistant Quarter Master General in the Peninsula; and at the storming of St. Sebastian, as before mentioned, received what may be termed his mortal wound, however slow its effects were. He was, however, engaged in the battle of Waterloo.—Besides the above-recited promotions, he served as Aid-de-camp to General Sir John Moore, to General Graham, and latterly to the Duke of York. The Colonel was M.P. for Dartmouth. He was held in the highest esteem by all his acquaintance; and the unaffected sorrow of the domestics, who gave evidence before the Jury, bore testimony to his worth as a master.

MADAME DE KRUDENER.

On Christmas Day, at Karasubasar in the Crimea, the celebrated Baroness Valerie de Krudener, who, as an *illuminée* of the nineteenth century, was, perhaps, formed to become one of the most useful and distinguished women of the age, had she not given herself up to a mystical vocation, an exalted illuminism, and a religious enthusiasm, which reason disavows, and the present state of knowledge repels; and which struck with sterility, and even covered with ridicule, the most amiable gifts and the most remarkable faculties of the mind. She was born in 1765, the daughter of Count de Wittenkoff, Governor of Riga, and great grand-daughter of the celebrated Marshal Munich. She possessed an enchanting countenance, an elegant and ready wit, with flexible features, which always expressed mind and sentiment. She was of the middle stature, beautifully formed; her blue eyes always displayed serenity, with an animation that, as Diderot expressed it, traversed the past in the future. Her brown hair fell in ringlets on her shoulders, and there was something in her person and manner that seemed new, singular, and striking. Such were the physical advantages of the Baroness de Krudener, who was Ambassadress at Berlin, in 1798. Idolized in the circle of fashion, she loved it. Her rank, her wit, her qualities, rendered her

one of the first women in Europe. Her charms inspired her husband's Secretary of Legation with a fatal passion. The Baron was then Russian Ambassador at Venice. This rendered her name still more celebrated; and she wrote a delightful novel, in which she relates, with the deepest sensibility, the fate of the unfortunate young man who committed suicide for her; which served to fix the attention of Europe on the heroine of the novel. This work, intituled *Valerie* (her Christian name), is written with an enthusiasm and in a vein which already announced an ardent and disturbed mind, that would soon look down upon the vulgar regions of human society as beneath it, and soar beyond the sphere of common ideas and reasonable thoughts. At the commencement of the Revolution, Madame K. visited and resided in the south of France, with her daughter-in-law, Sophia de Krudener, (since married to a Spaniard) and her two children. A year after, she returned to Germany, and from that period to 1805 or 1806, history is silent respecting her. At that epoch she appeared again in the scene, not as the brilliant Prussian Ambassadress, but as the penitent Magdalen. She now conceived herself to be a messenger of the Almighty, and possessed of an irresistible calling. The vase of perfumes was broken; she forgot the distinctions she had enjoyed; she forgot her friendships, and all the vanities of the world. Valerie stated her mission to be, to establish the reign of Christ on earth. Never was so much generosity, grace, and zeal, united to such an ardent perseverance, as in this ultra-evangelical mission. However, the monarchs of the earth were displeased with this street teaching. Dismissed with rudeness from the states of the King of Wurtemburgh, she found hospitality for herself and her company of the faithful, in the domains of the Elector of Baden. By degrees, she became herself one of the *Powers* of Europe. The Cabinets of Princes leagued against her predictions, and she marched from kingdom to kingdom by means of negotiations; for it was not every state that would admit this *imperium in imperio*. The events of the world followed their course, and Napoleon fell. Valerie considered this a propitious moment for that conversion of mankind which she had so courageously undertaken. To Paris she followed the Emperor Alexander, whom she called *The Lord's anointed!!* and whom she seriously believed chosen by Heaven to be the regenerator of the world: there, giving herself up entirely to the delirium of her disordered imagination, she left no means untried to make proselytes. In the mystic conferences, in which a young Genevese, named Empeytas, seconded her, she explained the ancient prophecies, and those of the north, and called to her aid visions, voices from heaven, and day dreams and night dreams. For other particulars see Vol. xiii. p. 65. N. M. M.

JOHN YOUNG, ESQ.

Lately in Upper Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, after a very long and harassing illness, John Young, Esq. Mezzotinto Engraver to his Majesty; Keeper of the British Institution, and Honorary Secretary of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution. Few individuals could be more generally known in the circles of art. As keeper of the British Gallery, a delicate and difficult office, he acquitted himself in a manner which did him great honour; for he was a friend of artists, and a conciliator where many sore feelings, jealousies, and angry passions are constantly generated. The manner in which he arranged the pictures, whether the productions of deceased masters, copies, or original efforts of native genius, always evinced his taste, judgment, and impartiality. As connected with the Artists' Benevolent Fund, and other charities of a similar nature, he was distinguished for unwearied zeal and judicious humanity. As an artist, in his own department he possessed first-rate talents. One of his best works is a mezzotinto print, from a picture by Mortimer, representing the memorable contest between Broughton and Stevenson, Sir William Wyndham's coachman. His outline engravings of the Stafford and other distinguished collections of paintings, whilst they confer the greatest honour on the taste of their possessors, are also highly creditable to the skill of their delineator. He was engaged, by the gracious permission of His Majesty, in a similar work on the pictures at Carlton Palace. His private life was marked by good sense, good humour, varied knowledge, and probity.

MADAME DU FRESNOY.

French literature and society have experienced a severe loss in the death of this distinguished literary lady, who combined all the graces of good breeding, and an amenity of disposition, with superior talent. The author of a great number of works, she never lost sight of the principle so often forgotten by our neighbours, that morality ought to form the basis of all education. Her compositions were chiefly for the rising generation; and if she does not rise to the dignity of Miss Edgeworth, she may be cited favourably after her. Her poem on the Death of Bayard was crowned by the Institute on the 5th of April, 1815. Her volume of

Elegies is in the library of every person of taste and sentiment: they breathe all that delicious sweetness of melancholy which reminds us of the best models of antiquity. She was the author of the Abbé Sicard's affecting narrative of his sufferings during the massacres of September. The Abbé, it is said, disavowed the work, yet this did not lessen the friendship that subsisted between them. The author of this notice dined in company with them both, at the house of a common friend, a few years since, when there appeared to be a filial affection in Mad. D. for the virtuous teacher of the deaf and dumb. It would be too long to cite all her productions here—they have all run through several editions. We may mention—La petite Menagère, ou l'Education Maternelle, 4 vols. 18mo.; Etrennes à ma Fille, 2 vols. in 12mo.; Biographie des Jeunes Demoiselles, as having become very popular. Her last work, and which was completed only a few months before her death, was the Beauties of the History of Spain, a performance replete with interesting anecdote, in which the history of Spain abounds more than any other nation. She appeared to possess a strong constitution; and promised a much longer career, when a disorder of the chest suddenly carried her off, on the 7th of last month.

SIR RALPH NOEL, BART.

March 19, aged 78, Sir Ralph Noel, sixth Baronet, of Halnaby, co. York. He was descended from Ralph Milbanke, cup-bearer to Mary Queen of Scots, who retired into England, to avoid the consequences of a fatal duel. He settled and died at Chirton, near North Shields, in Northumberland, and his great-grandson Mark was created a baronet, Aug. 7, 1661. Sir Ralph was the eldest son of Sir Ralph Milbanke, the fifth Baronet, by Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of John Hedworth, esq. of Chester-le-street, Durham. He married, Jan. 9, 1777, the Hon. Lady Judith Noel, daughter of Edward, first Viscount Wentworth, by Judith, daughter and heiress of William Lamb, esq. of Farndish, Bedfordshire, and Wellesborough, co. Northampton. The only offspring of this alliance, was Anne-Isabella, now Dowager Lady Byron, born May 17, 1792, and married to the late noble poet, Jan. 2, 1815. The deceased first entered parliament at the general election in 1790. Both he, and his colleague, Mr. Burdon, were then for the first time returned for the county of Durham, after a memorable struggle, in which Sir John Eden, Bart. proved the unsuccessful candidate. Mr. Milbanke joined the opposition, and became one of the supporters of parliamentary reform. He continued to represent the county of Durham during five parliaments, till the dissolution in 1812; since that time he has not sat in the House.

JOHN-NEWDIGATE LUDFORD, ESQ.

Lately, at Ansley Hall, Warwickshire, in his 69th year, John-Newdigate Ludford, esq. many years in the commission of the peace for the counties of Warwick and Leicester. He was the only son of John Bracebridge Ludford, esq. by Juliana his wife, third and youngest daughter of Sir Richard Newdigate, bart. of Arbury, co. Warwick (by Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger Twisden, bart.); and was born Aug. 17, 1756. He passed ten of his younger years at Bishop Vesey's Free Latin School at Sutton Coldfield, under Mr. William Webb; and at Westminster, under the Rev. Dr. Samuel Smith. In Easter Term 1772, he was, as a Bencher's son, specially admitted a Student of the Inner Temple; was called to the Bar Nov. 24, 1777; and to the Bench of that Honourable Society, in Hilary Term 1811. In 1774 he was admitted Gentleman Commoner of University College, Oxford, *sub tutamine* W. Scott, now Lord Stowell; Dr. Philip Fisher, Master of the Charter House, and Mr. J. Scott, now Earl Eldon, being then tutors of that college. In July 1778, he was, in full convocation, admitted M.A. and in July 1793 admitted D.C.L. Among his early friends at Oxford, were the Rev. Dr. Wetherell, Dean of Hereford, the highly respected master of his college; and the Rev. Thomas Warton, the celebrated Poet Laureate, who was tutor to the first Marquis of Donegall (Mr. Ludford's cousin), and as such, frequently visited Ansley Hall, where he wrote some very beautiful verses, for the Hermitage, differing from the poem as it appears in his works. He was married, June 16, 1778, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Boswell of Witton, Esq. who survives him, and by whom he has left three daughters. Mr. Ludford was a man of the highest honour and integrity, hospitable to the utmost extent of old English hospitality, and in kindness of heart had very few equals. Mr. Ludford had long been ailing, and suffered much pain at the early part of the preceding week, but afterwards became quite easy, and breathed his last with perfect calmness and composure. It is to be feared, however, that his dissolution was somewhat hastened by a strong presentiment of its approach.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bedford, the Rev. W. K. Hett to Miss M. A. Whitworth—Mr. C. Lewis to Miss H. Abbey.

Died.] At Sharnbrook, the Rev. T. W. Ward—At Pertenhall, the Rev. P. Martin, 89.

BERKSHIRE.

A Meeting has been convened at Reading, to consider of the propriety of forming a Mechanics' Institution; and the result has been that a Committee is appointed to make a report on carrying it into effect.

Married.] At Hurst, near Binfield, W. Johnson, esq. to Miss E. C. G. Elliot—At Reading, Mr. W. Binfield to Miss E. A. Binfield—Mr. G. Waugh to Miss E. Prior.

Died.] At Reading, Mrs. Lamb—At Abingdon, Mrs. Chapman—At Windsor, Mr. J. Burnham—H. P. Isherwood, esq. of the Manor House, Old Windsor.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Marlow, Mr. F. Baker to Miss Hatch—At Langley, W. M. West, esq. to Miss J. F. Lewis—At Beaconsfield, G. Proctor, esq. to Mrs. Fenner.

Died.] Near Great Missenden, at Hyde Heath, Mr. J Stewart—At Langley Park, Sir R. B. Harvey, bart.—At Aylesbury, Mrs. March—At Emberton, Mr. F. Ellaby, sen.—At Stoney Stratford, Mrs. Burt—At Bledlow House, B. Blackden, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Ivatt, of Cottenham, to Miss A. Mann—At Cambridge, the Rev. J. Fawcet to Miss I. Farish.

Died.] At Newmarket, Mr. Chapman—At Littleport, Mrs. Gotobed.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Acton, Mr. J. Vernon to Miss M. Boden—At Mold, Mr. Healing to Miss Tomkinson—At Prestwich, the Rev. H. Fielding to Miss S. A. Lyon—At Davenham, Mr. W. T. Keightley to Miss S. E. Dudley—Mr. J. Brindley, of Stockport, to Miss Jackson—Mr. J. Dearden, of Knutsford, to Miss Darbyshire—At Tarvin, T. Dodson, esq. to Miss E. Ridgway—At Over Church, Mr. J. Little to Miss M. Williamson.

Died.] At Brook House, near Tarvin, Mr. P. Gardner—S. Harrison, esq. of Marton Hall—At Chester, Mrs. Musgrave—At Rake Hall, the Rev. J. Cheesborough—At Leighton Hall, Mr. R. Edwards—R. Cawley, esq. of Stoke.

CORNWALL.

Notice has been given of an application to Parliament for a Bill to enable a company to cut a Ship Canal from Padstow to Fowey. The distance is only twelve miles, and the line affords great facilities for the execution of the project: upwards of 100 miles of dangerous coast would be saved by it. Mr. Brunel is the engineer.

Married.] At Truro, Mr. J. Reynolds to Miss Blee—At Falmouth, Lieut. Jaco, R. N. to Miss Carkeet—W. B. Stocker, esq. of Palperro, to Miss E. Higginson—At Molesworth, T. Craig, esq. to Miss H. Dunston.

Died.] At Fowey, Mr. J. Gibson—At Trelawney, Mr. Rowe—At St. Blazey, Mr. J. Clemens—At West Looe, Mr. E. Bowden—Mr. W. Taylor—At Ludgvan, Walter Tresize, aged 71, and Moses Tresize, aged 69, two brothers of very singular habits. They had been brought up from their infancy as miners, and had lived together in the same cottage in which they died, for upwards of sixty years. Being bachelors, they occupied the same bed, and were never known to have slept apart, or to have disagreed in a single instance; they attended to all their domestic concerns without the aid of a female; and, what is the more remarkable, their strength of their youth, they had saved a scanty pittance from their earnings, which was nearly exhausted at their decease. They seem to have been born for each other's society, for nature began to fail in each at the same time, and for nine weeks previous to their death they lay side by side, each apparently feeling more from the consciousness of his brother's infirmity than his own. The one died about thirty hours before the other.

CUMBERLAND.

At Whitehaven last month, a public Meeting was held for the purpose of establishing a Mechanics' and Apprentices' Library and Institution. The meeting was numerous and respectable; and it was pleasing to see the unanimity which prevailed, and the cordiality and spirit with which the measure was supported by men of all parties. Between sixty and seventy mechanics put down their names. Whitehaven can already boast of having produced men of great genius, who by their own talents have risen to great eminence. Amongst others Mr. Lowry, one of the best engravers of the age, and who brought the art to a degree of perfection to which it might never have attained but for his talent and ingenuity.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Armstrong to Miss E. Huggon—Mr. R. Little to Miss M. Wilson—Mr. T. Hetherington to Miss E. Sewell—Mr. C. Lowry to Miss F. Murray—Mr. J. C. Hinde to Miss F. Entwistle—At Penrith, Mr. M. Lewthwaite to Miss J. Milligan—Mr. P. Gillin to Miss J. Winter—Mr. P. Warwick to Miss M. Sewell—At Cumrew, Mr. Cant to Miss Gibson—At Bowness, Mr. J. Millicon to Miss J. Watson—At Eskdale, Mr. H. Rothery to Miss Clerk—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Purdie to Miss J. Carr—At St. Bees, Mr. I. Satterthwaite to Miss Bell—At Brigham, Mr. J. Drummond to Miss M. Clarke.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mr. H. G. Thompson—Mr. H. Donley—Mr. Morpeth—Mrs. Little—At Penrith, Mr. J Dixon—Mrs. Elliot—Mrs. Bird—At Wigton, Mr. W. Pattinson—At Maryport, Mr. J. Thompson—At Harrington, Mrs. James—At Cockermouth, Mrs. S. Thompson—Mrs. Watson—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Angel—Mr. J. Lucas—Mrs. F. Fletcher—At Egremont, Mrs. E. Fox—At Keswick, Mr. P. Crosthwaite—At Workington, Mrs. F. Dixon.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Mr. S. Holmes to Miss A. M. Stansfield—At Chesterfield, Mr. J. Beedham to Miss A. Claughton.

Died.] At Derby, Mrs. Abbot—At Green Bank, near Shottle, Mrs. Statham—At Buxton, Mr. T. Potts—Mr. H. Clayton—At Chesterfield, Mr. T. Heywood.

DEVONSHIRE.

The Act for making a road from Taunton to Southmolton, through Wiveliscombe and Bampton, has received the Royal assent; and the work will be executed with as little delay as possible. This road will become the direct and general thoroughfare from London to Barnstaple, as it will scarcely have one hill upon the whole line between Taunton and Southmolton, and will be shorter by six miles and a half than any other road.

The works at Plymouth connected with the erection of a sea-wall and buildings for the victualling of our fleets, are rapidly advancing. One diving bell is in operation, and another will

shortly be used. The machine descends from a scaffold erected over the sea, and not from the stern of a vessel as in the construction of the Dock-yard pier by Mr. Smith. Several blastings of rock have already taken place under water. The victualling buildings, when completed, will present a noble appearance, and when associated with the delightful scenery of Mount Edgecumbe and the view of the harbour, will greatly interest the spectator.

Last month as a farmer was ploughing a field a little distance from Exeter, he turned up a beautiful gold coin of Domitian, the Roman Emperor, in the highest state of preservation. The inscriptions on the legend are as follow, viz.—

Obverse.—CAES. AUG. F. DOMIT. COS. III.—(with laurel head.)

Reverse.—PRINCEPS JUVVENTUT. (with an elegant full-length Female figure.)

This curious and ancient coin, weighing 113 grains, is in possession of Mr. S. Woolmer, of that city.

Married.] At Tor, the Rev. T. Edwards to Miss Walland—At Tavistock, Mr. C. Brown to Miss M. Kinsman—At Woolborough, Mr. P. Michelmore to Miss E. Mudge—At Powderham, Lieut. White to Miss M. Huchings—At Plymouth, Mr. H. I. Paddon to Miss J. Sheppeard—At Dalton, W. Arnold, esq. to Miss F. Webber—At North Bovey, J. Pitts, esq. to Miss Dicker—At Bovey Tracey, R. Warren, esq. to Miss S Harris—At Exeter, Mr. O. Macdonald to Miss J. Dennan.

Died.] At Exeter, J. Bussell, esq.—Mr. J. Gattey—At Tiverton, Mrs. J. Badcock—J. B. Trustrl, esq.—At Buckfastleigh, the Rev. M. Lowndes—At Crediton, Mr. W. Stone—At Plymouth, Mr. W. Drake—At Nutwell House, Mrs. Greaves.

DORSETSHIRE.

A numerous meeting of inhabitants of Dorchester, who are importers and exporters of goods through the port of Weymouth, was lately held, when it was unanimously resolved to oppose, and to petition the House of Commons against a Bill which is depending in Parliament, to amend and enlarge the powers of several Acts relating to the harbour of Weymouth. C. Arden, Esq. the Mayor of Dorchester, presided at the meeting.

Married.] At Melcombe Regis, Mr. Upjohn to Miss Drake—At Lyme, Mr. Anning to Miss Davey.

Died.] At Sherborne, Mrs. Ayres — Mrs. J. Cayme—At Boveridge House, H. Brouncker, esq.—At Wareham, R. Hallett, esq.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Chester-le-street, Mr. E. Smith to Miss Gallon—At Durham, Mr. J. Moor to Miss E. Greenwell—Mr. J. Marshall to Miss A. Lithgo—At Sunderland, Mr. C. F. Springman to Miss Hodge—At Houghton-le-Spring, Mr. T. Douglass to Miss M. Huchinson—Mr. G. Davison, of Chester-le-street, to Miss S. Burn—At Brancepath, Mr. J. M. Hudson to Miss J. C. Shaw—Mr. J. L. Johnson to Miss M. Joblin—Mr. T. Hopton to Miss F. Clesby—At Gateshead, the Rev. H. Murray to Miss M'Connell—Mr. J. Orton to Miss A. Crofton—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. M. Murray to Miss E. Cummins.

Died.] At Sherburn House, near Durham, Mr. J. Rawling—At Sunderland, Mr. J. Turner—Mrs. Byers—Mr. J. Smith—At Durham, Mrs. I. Crawford—Mrs. Wilkinson—Miss S. Douglass—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. R. Collinson—At Chester-le-street, Mrs. Pybus—At Darlington, Mr. W. Longstaff.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Mistley, Mr. G. Tovill to Miss E. Bedell—At Thorpe Morieux, Mr. R. Offord to Miss S. Gould—Mr. T. Palmer to Miss Wildere—At Harlow, Mr. S. Barton to Miss Goodwin—At St. Osyth, Mr. D. L. Manthorpe to Miss E. Mason.

Died.] At Abberton Hall, Mr. J. Pryke—At Wake's Colme Mill, Mr. P. Cock—At Colchester, Mrs. Halls—At Halstod, Mrs. Bass—At Hengrove, near Bury, Mr. W. Mayston—The Rev. C. T. Keyser, late Curate of Gosfield.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Important improvements are about to be effected by an association of Gentlemen at the Old Passage Ferry. Piers and causeways are to be constructed, by which the passengers will have a dry and clean access to the water's edge, in all states of the tide; and a small light steam-boat, of twelve-horse power, will cross every quarter of an hour upon an average calculation of time. Platforms and stages, for the shipment and landing of horses and carriages, will be attached; and two large boats, to be occasionally towed by the steamer, will be constantly in attendance, to take over cattle, carts, waggons, &c., thus avoiding all nuisance, danger, or delay, to the passengers. The freeholds of the inns on each side are purchased by the Company of Proprietors, and the whole plan has the support of the Duke of Beaufort, together with a very influential list of nobility and gentry, who take a warm interest in it. The estimate of the improvement is about 25,000*l*. and the shares bear a premium.

Married.] At Cirencester, J. F. Croome, esq. to Miss M. Byrch—Mr. T. Burnell, of Caudle Green, to Miss Williams—At Cheltenham, W. Carroll, esq. to Miss T. Sheen—A. Allen, esq. of Tewkesbury, to Miss M. A. Higgs—At Clifton, the Hon. W. H. Yelverton to Miss E. L. Morgan.

Died.] At Gloucester, Miss S. Philpotts—Mrs. Laurence—Mrs. A. Lane—At Winchcomb, Mr. J. S. Taylor—At Arle House, near Cheltenham, Miss F. A. Welsh—At Thornbury, the Rev. B. Howell—At Bristol, the Rev. J. Ryland, D.D.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. T. B. Woodman—Sir J. B. Walsh, bart. — At Swinford, Mrs. Blake—At Stroud, Mrs. S. Gurner—Mr. B. Fisher—At Dursley, Miss A. Povey.

HAMPSHIRE.

It appears from a report made by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the Poor Rate Returns, that the population of Hampshire is 289,000 persons, and the money expended on the poor, by the last return, was 174,067*l*. being at the rate of 12s. per head, or 6s. less than in the year 1813. The population of Sussex is 237,700 persons, and the poor expenditure 246,827*l*. or 21s. a head, being 11s. less than in 1813; it is noted, that this is higher than in any other part of the kingdom. The parish of Portsea contributes 6s. 2d. a head upon its population of 88,879 persons to the poor; the parish of Alverstoke 9s. 2d.; and the parish of Portsmouth 11s. 1d.—The returns of the money levied throughout the kingdom, in the year 1822-3, shew a declension of 2,422,287*l*. as compared with the highest amount levied in the years 1817-18; and the expenditure upon the poor, in 1822-3 was less by 585,745*l*. than the preceding year.—The total amount levied in 1823 was 5,772,958*l*.

Married.] At Southampton, Mr. J. Giles to Miss E. Curtis—Mr. L. Baylis to Miss C. Cullen—At Bramshaw, Mr. G. Pears to Miss E. Bell—At Basingstoke, Mr. J. B. Woodhead to Miss E. Dawes—At Odiam, Mr. Standerwick to Miss E. Davis—At Eltham, J. Messiter, esq. to Miss F. O. Thomas—At Carisbrooke, W. Sheaf, esq. to Miss A. D. Earle—At South Stoneham Church, M. Hay, esq. to Miss E. Bradley.

Died.] At Romsey, Miss J. Skeats—At Alresford, Mr. J. Holden—At Lymington, Mrs. Hampton—At Southampton, Mrs. Lumley—Miss L. Malthus—Mr. R. Richards—Mrs. S. Staples—Miss

Middleton—Mrs. Diaper—At Newport, Mr. E. Pragnell—Miss M. French—Mrs. Shepherd.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leominster, Mr. H. Tymbs to Miss Weyman—At Woolthorpe, Mr. J. Mailes to Miss H. S. Cook—E Skryme, esq. of Kivernoll, to Miss A. Walkins.

Died.] At Ross, Mr. G. Cope—At Leominster, Mrs. E. Seward.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Hayehood, H. Botham, esq.—Miss L. Mathews, of Hatfield.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Beresford, of Huntingdon, to Miss A. Hawkes.

Died.] At Kimbolton, the Rev. Professor Martin.

KENT.

The expedition and certainty of the steam-navigation in the Thames is such, that the Eclipse, Margate steam-packet, on leaving London calculates within a few minutes of the time of arrival at the end of the voyage. This packet has left Margate at eight o'clock in the morning, and arrived at her moorings, near the Tower, before half-past two o'clock in the afternoon, being a distance of ninety-two miles in six hours and a half, or fourteen miles in an hour. Considerable improvement has taken place in the management of the works of these vessels, by the exertions of Mr. Penn, of Greenwich.

Married.] At Ash, J. Charlton, esq to Miss J. Whitehead—At Faversham, Mr. Sicket to Miss Chambers—At Chatham, Mr. M. I. Jordan to Miss Trapnell.

Died.] At Canterbury, S. Browne, esq.—At Chatham, Mr. Squires—At Walmer, the Rev. B. E. Bridges.

LANCASHIRE.

The annual Meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester was held last month, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—President: Mr. John Dalton, F.R.S., &c.—Vice-Presidents: Edward Holme, M.D. F.L.S., William Henry, M.D. F.R.S. &c., Mr. Peter Ewart, Mr. George William Wood.—Treasurer, Mr. Benjamin Heywood.—Secretaries, Mr. Peter Clare, Rev. John James Tayler, A.B.—Librarian, Mr. John Davies.—Of the Council, Mr. John Blackwall, Rev. William Johns, Mr. William Robert Whatton, F.S.A., Mr. Lawrence Buchan, Mr. J. C. Dyer, Mr. John Moore, Jun.

A building is about to be erected immediately for the purpose of a Manchester Mechanics' Institution, the sum of 4000*l.* having been advanced by Mr. B. Heywood, Mr. Houldsworth, Mr. H. Birley, and five other gentlemen, for that object. The number of subscribers who have paid their subscriptions is already 379.

Married.] At Liverpool, Mr. R. Spencer to Miss M. Finney—Mr. W. Brown to Miss E. Price—J. Bentley, esq. to Miss E. Redmund—Mr. G. Lockwood to Mrs. Sleddall—Mrs. Harrison to Miss Bewsher—At Blackburn, Mr. R. Ainsworth to Mrs. Haydock—At Manchester, Mr. R. Bent to Miss A. Richardson—Mr. T. G. Backhouse to Miss E. Harris — Mr. W. Johnstone to Mrs. E. H. Taylor.

Died.] At Preston, Mr. Yates—At Lancaster, Mr. H. Miller—At the Hayles, Mrs. Birch—At Liverpool, Mrs. Stevenson—Mrs. J. Dawson—At Rochdale, Mrs. Newall.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Long Clawson, Mr. W. Swain to Miss S. Ashwell—At Castle Donington, Mr. S. W. Fellows to Miss Killingly—At Great Bowden, Mr. J. Porter to Miss Slater.

Died.] At Leicester, Sir W. Walker—Mr. J. Wallis—At Hinckley, Mrs. Wagstaff.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Long Sutton, W. Derry, jun. esq. to Miss Cartwright—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Skinner to Miss R. Greenham—At Horncastle, Mr. St. Paul to Miss True—At Tealby, Mr. Bird to Miss Taylor—At Louth, Mr. T. Chapel to Miss A. Skelton—Mr. Knight, of Stamford, to Miss E. Broughton—At Crowland Abbey, Mr. F. Jackson to Miss A. Pank—At Coningsby, the Rev. T. Best to Miss S. Burcham.

Died.] At Sleaford, Mr. R. Nelson—At Louth, Mr. Cannon—At Boston, Mrs. Rouby—At Lincoln, Mrs. Bennet—At Sibsey, Mrs. E. Pinchbeck—At Walsoken, Mrs. B. Fell—At Louth, Mr. Halifax—At South Hykham, Miss A. Grubb—At Bingham, Mrs. M. Little—At Market Stainton, Mr. Bocock—At Winthorpe, Mr. D. Richardson—At South Reston, Mrs. Barratt—At Grainthorpe, Mrs. Tracy—At Grimsby, Mr. Thorpe—At Holme, Mrs. Morley—At West Keal, Mrs. Hubbert—At Grimsby, Mrs. Alford—At Wragby, Mr. Walls.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. F. Burgam, of the New House, near Ross, to Miss D. Hankins—Near Usk, Mr. T. James to Miss J. Woolrich.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Miss M. Peach.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Pulham Market, Mr. R. Clarke to Miss M. Swallow—At Norwich, Mr. J. Francis to Miss E. Syddal—Mr. J. Gamham to Miss M. Kemp—Mr. J. Dunn to Miss S. Walford—Mr. Billings to Miss M. Plain—Mr. W. Harvey to Miss S. Cousens—At Blofield, Mr. J. Withers to Miss E. Pyle—At Lynn, Mr. Bullen to Miss M. Loombe—At Yarmouth, Mr. W. Lincoln to Miss M. A. Bloom.

Died.] At Scole, Mrs. Ball—At Soham Park Farm, Mr. S. N. Stevens—At Lynn, Mr. W. Goodwyn—At Aylesham, Mr. P. Rix—At Catton, Mr. J. Redgrave—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Tomlinson—Capt. J. Nichols—Mr. J. Batley—Mrs. Borrett—At Clay, Mrs. Buck—At Eye, Mrs. Press—Mr. R. Pretty—At Wells, Mrs. Drake—At Norwich, Miss M. Forster—Mr. J. Parslee—Mr. R. Corbould.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Cotterstock, the Rev. H. Good to Miss A. M. Berkeley—At Peterborough, T. Walker, esq. to Miss M J. Jenkins—Mr. J. S. Bays to Miss M. Buckle—At Northampton, Mr. J. Terry to Miss Pigott—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss E. Smith.

Died.] At Daventry, Mrs. West—At Peterborough, Miss H. Spalding—Mrs. Atkinson—At Kislingbury, Mr. R. Harris—At Wellingborough, Mrs. Woolston—At Northampton, Mrs. Drayton—Miss E. Perkins—C. Smyth, esq.—Mr. M. Saunderson—Mrs. Walker—At Thornby Lodge, Mrs. Faux.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

At a Meeting of several gentlemen of Newcastle, it was resolved to procure, from the chisel of a first-rate artist, a marble bust of their townsman, Mr. Thomas Bewick, to be placed in the Library Room of the Literary and Philosophical Society.—The subscription was limited to a guinea each person.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Wakinshaw to Miss J. Gray—Mr. G. Belt to Miss Potts—At Tynemouth, Mr. J. Bowman to Mrs. A. Thomas—At Whickham, Mr. W. H. Scott to Miss I. Gardner—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Graham to Miss I. Thew—W. Dickson, esq. to Miss S. Thorpe—Mr. C. Irwin, of Wylam, to Miss D. Forster—At Corbridge, Mr. R. Armstrong to Miss I. Little.

Died.] At Newcastle, Sir C. Heron, bart.—Mrs. Pinkney—Mrs. Jobling—Miss Spence—Mr. R. Ord—Mr. E. A. Davison—Mrs. Lawton—Mrs. Rich-

ardson—Mrs. Morton—At Greenfield Place, near Newcastle, Mrs. H. Scott—At North Shields, Mrs. H. Whitfield—Miss S. Fairweather—Mrs. M. Bell —At Hexham, Mr. G. Taylor—Mr. T. White—At Alnwick, Mr. R. Jackson—At North Shields, Miss J. Charlton—Mrs. Watson—At Tweedmouth, Mr. T. Pearson—At Morpeth, Mrs. Robson—At Gateshead, Mrs. M. Bewick—At Hexham, Mr. J. Renner—At Lombsheelds, Mrs. White.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Burton Overy, Mr. Mills to Miss Houldsworth—At Nottingham, Mr. T. A. Rogers to Miss Harvey—Mr. J. Hill to Miss S. Tindall—Mr. J. Dunning to Miss A. Price—Mr. T. Cox to Miss E. Wilkinson—Mr. J. Straw to Miss S. Savage —Mr. W. Ford to Miss E. Evans—Mr. P. Dutton to Miss T. Day—Mr. J. J. Alderson to Miss E. Wigley—At Lenton, Mr. G. N. Walsh to Miss E. Lee—At Cuckney, near Mansfield, Mr. J. Stevenson to Miss N. Guy.

Died.] At Langton Hall, Mrs. Jessop — At Nottingham, Mr. W. Skipwith — Mrs. Mabbott —Mr. J. Brown—Mrs. Wilson—Miss Shaw—Mrs. Mann — Mrs. Preston — At Arnold, Mrs. Humphrey—At his residence in Nottingham, in the 78th year of his age, Charles Wylde, D.D. youngest son of William Wylde, esq. of Nettleworth, Prebendary of Southwell, Official of the Archdeacon of Nottingham, Rector of St. Nicholas, and Vicar of Waltham, in the county of Lincoln.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The large statue of Dr. Cyril Jackson, by Chantrey, from his portrait by Owen, was last month placed in the Cathedral of Christ Church, Oxford. It is spoken of as one of the finest pieces of sculpture in this University.

A Bill is now before the House of Commons for the regulation of the police in the two Universities. This Bill authorizes the Chancellor or Vice-Chancellor to appoint constables within the precincts of the Universities, and enacts that common prostitutes and night-walkers shall be deemed idle and disorderly persons, and may be apprehended and dealt with accordingly.

Married.] Mr. C. Miller, of Watereaton, to Miss M. Robbins—At Oxford, Mr. W. Little to Miss E. Selby.

Died.] At Forest Hill, Mr. J. Sheldon—At Oxford, Mrs. Wentworth.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Seaton, Mrs. Baines—At Ayston, Mr. R. Lockwood—At Uppingham, Mrs. Hoadley—At Muston, near Belvoir Castle, Miss J. Harrison.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Hodnet, J. Higgins, esq. to Miss M. Chidley—At Shrewsbury, Mr. Evans to Miss Price —Mr. S. Hulme to Miss F. A. Pearson—At Wellington, J. Cranage, esq. to Miss Dixon—At Richard's Castle, near Ludlow, the Rev. T. Lane to Miss O. C. Salwey—At Church Stretton, Mr. W. Horton to Miss A. Owen—At Wenlock, Mr. R. Wall to Miss E. Haines—At Condover, Mr. Whitford to Miss M. Roberts—At Ellesmere, T. Gwynn, esq. to Miss H. A. Walker—At Caynham, near Ludlow, W. Eaton, esq. to Miss E. Small.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Forester—Mr. G. Gwillim — Mrs. Casteau—At Ruthall, Mr. W. Hide—At Kingsland, Mr. Leighton—At Shiffnal, Mr. Garrot—At Church Aston, Mrs Penson—At Eardington, Mr. J. Milner—At Much Wenlock, Mr. S. Benbow—At Leeton, Mr. J. Connell—Mrs. Robarts, of Heath, near Ludlow.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A Meeting of professional gentlemen, mechanics, tradesmen, &c. took place at the large room, 21, Westgate-street, Bath, to carry into effect the establishment of a Mechanics' Institution; at which the regulations adopted by a Committee were read and received unanimously. The articles exclude any person who is independent of business from being elected on the Committee, as it is conceived that the Institution will be much better conducted by placing its direction in the hands of those who are alone interested in its prosperity; but the contributions and suggestions of gentlemen of fortune and talent are respectfully solicited. The Society already consists of nearly 100 members.

Married.] At Stogumber, the Rev. B. Barter to Miss S. Escott—Dr. Boswell, of Wiveliscombe to Miss H. Burston—At Bath, the Rev. R. Kenyon to Miss M. A. F. Horne—Capt. Sykes to Miss L. Winstone—Mr. H. Gauntlet to Miss Brent—G. Fendson, esq. to Miss G. Alleyne—The Rev. G. I. Fisher to Miss E. Pendrill—Mr. J. Rattle to Miss Hancock—Mr. Sweeting, of Stogursey, to Miss Palmer—At Taunton, Mr. W. Chapman to Miss M. Smith.

Died.] At Cannington, the Rev. C. H. Burt—At Bedminster, T. Cole, esq.—At Wells, Mrs. Brodelip—At Bitton, Mrs. Lysaght—At Bath, Mrs. Granville—Lord Kilmaine—Henry White, esq.—Mrs. Bate—Mrs. Woyman—Mr. J. Coxhead —Mrs. Shuttleworth—At Frome, Miss Sinkins—J. Muir, esq.—A. Hamilton, esq.—At Bridgwater, Mr. T. Taylor—Capt. Wilkinson—At Taunton, Dr. G. Hazleton—At Crewkerne, G. Donsthorpe, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

At Wolverhampton, the farmers and others interested in Agriculture, have signed a petition to the House of Commons, against the proposed admission of rum, and other Colonial spirits, for distillation. This measure will tend to depreciate the price of barley, and it may therefore be expected that such petitions will become general.

Married.] At Lichfield, R. Greene, esq. to Miss M. Scott—Mr. B. Smith to Miss A. Bakewell, of Kingstone.

Died.] At Stafford, Mr. Stevens—At Lichfield, General Vyse—At Ashcombe, near Leek, Mr. W. O. Sneyd—At Leek, Mrs. Robins—Mr. W. Birch.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Yoxford, Mr. J. Nunn to Miss Bolton—At Sibton, C. Mumford, esq. to Miss L. Woolnough—J. Garden, esq. of Reddisham Hall, to Miss E. Lewis.

Died.] At Beccles, Mrs. Harmer—Mr. C. Baldry—At Kirton, Mrs. Roberts—At Burgate Hall, Miss E. Cooke—At Eye, Mrs. Press—At Colchester, Mrs. Halls—At Ipswich, Mr. T. Kimble—At Desning Hall, Gazeley, Miss E. King—At Westley, Mrs. Burrell—At Bury, Mr. P. Garwood.

SUSSEX.

While the workmen were lately excavating the new gasometer tanks at Brighton, they discovered, at the depth of sixteen feet from the surface, the fossil remains of some large antediluvian animal, resembling those of an elephant or mammoth, which are now in the possession of Mr. Simpson, surgeon there.

Married.] Mr. Palmer, of Brighton, to Miss Chandler, of Worth—At Old Shoreham, H. C. Bridger, esq. to Miss S. Serase.

Died.] At Brighton, J. Hadson, esq.—At Alfriston, Miss C. Woodhams.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Birmingham, Mr. Davidson to Miss J. Kempson—Mr. J. Richardson to Miss S. A. Whitaker—Mr. J. Howlette to Miss M. Foxall, of Henley in Arden—At Lighthome, J. Townsend, esq. to Miss L. Barnard—At Coventry, Mr. Lee Pywell to Miss F. Parker.

Died.] At Rugby, Mrs. Wratislaw—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Reynolds—At Dudley, Miss M. A. and Miss M. Goode—At Warwick, Mr. Potterton.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Appleby, Mr. J. Lakeland to Miss H. Fenton, Mr. W. Dobson to Miss J. Scott —At Kendal, Mr. J. Bathgate to Miss E. Curry—Mr. S. Parker to Miss M. Clarke.

Died.] At Kendal, Mrs. Cartnell—J. Swainson, esq.—At Towset, Miss E. Betham.

WILTSHIRE.

Brent—At Wilsford, Mr. Hayward to Miss S. Hayward—At Marlborough, Mr. Westall to Miss New—At Tilshead, Mr. G. Grant to Miss Home—At Corsham, Mr. A. Gould to Miss M. Hancock—At Salisbury, Mr. J. D. P. Loder to Miss F. Woilaston—At Calne, Mr. Cue to Miss M. Bailey—Mr. W. Reynolds to Miss F. Maundrel.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. W. C. Minty—Mr. Short—Mrs. Rolfe—Mr. H. Cave—The Rev. J. Smith, Vicar of Melksham—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Long—At Warminster, Mrs. West—At Semley, Mr. W. Hull—At Broughton Gifford, Mr. T. Kemm—At Malmesbury, Mr. F. Robertson—At Seend, Mrs. Marsh—At Atworth, Mrs. Gibbs—At Trowbridge, Mr. J. Whereat—At Bradford, Mr. F. W. Munday—At Urchfont, Mrs. M. Jones—At Hornington, Mr. A. Harwood—At Fontmell, Mrs. Bishop—At Bradenstoke Abbey, Mr. J. Rumming.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Worcester, A. F. Mieville, esq. to Miss M. Green—At Stourbridge, Mr. R. H. Southall to Miss E. Nicholas.

Died.] At Worcester, Miss M. Bennett—Mrs. Shaw—Mr. G. Holyoake—At Evesham, Mr. R. Gilkes—Mrs. Hill—Mr. W. Cull—At Ryall, near Upton on-Severn, Miss Dethendge—At Badsey, near Evesham, Mrs. Collett—At Malvern, M. Wise, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

The Leeds Philosophical Society lately met in that Town, together with the friends of the Institution, to commemorate its formation by a dinner at the Music Hall. The spirit and zeal exhibited by this society in support of its objects, and the anxiety for contributing to the advancement of knowledge shown by its members, augur well for future prospects and permanent prosperity.

Married.] At York, Mr. W. Winspear to Miss E. Walt—Mr. W. Gibson to Miss A. Mason—Mr. S. Prince to Miss E. Reed—At Ripon, H. J. Firth, esq. to Miss M. Parker—At Finningley, Mr. Wilton to Mrs. Lee—At Halifax, Mr. J. Watson to Miss M. Parr—Mr. G. Paley, of Knostrop, to Miss A. Wilkes—At Wakefield, Mr. W. Hopkin to Miss Aldred—Mr. Brown to Miss J. Taylor—Mr. Pickard to Miss S. Battye—Mr. Price to Miss Nicholson—Mr. R. Hattersley to Miss Beverley—At Bramley, Mr. J. Marshall to Miss A. Robinson—Mr. S. Barker to Miss A. Stephenson—W. Booth, esq. of Thornton Hall, to Miss S. Dolby—At Leeds, Mr. F. I. Jones to Miss S. Proctor—At Knaresborough, Mr. G. Elwood to Miss J. C. Steele—At Hull, Mr. R. Buck to Miss M. A. Whitaker—Mr. J. Robinson to Miss S. Lambert—At Skipworth, J. Micklewaite, jun. esq. to Miss M. A. Atkinson.

Died.] At Leeds, Mr. W. Naylor—Mr. J. Ripley—At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Lancaster—Mr. C. Walker—At Rotherham, Mrs. Haywood At Halifax, Mr. J. Mitchell—Mr. T. Hebden—Mr. R. Lockhead—At Pontefract, Miss M. Robinson—At Beeston, Mrs. Dodgson—At Dewsbury, Mr. Wilson—At York, Mr. Cowling—At Garrow Hall, near York, Mrs. Bland—At Keighley, Mrs. Robinson—At Hull, H. Denton, esq.—At Dalten, Mr. R. Talson—At Leathley, the Rev. A. Hawkesworth—At New Malton, Mrs. Slater—At Rowthorp, near Howden, Mrs. Waterworth—At Sheffield, Mrs. Leather—At Mirfield, E. Brooke, esq.—At Bradford, Mr. H. Parratt—Mrs. Bawn—At Bramley, Mrs. Musgrove—At Otley, Mr. R. Cowburn.

WALES.

Married.] At Llansaintffraid, W. Pool, esq. Miss Humphreys—At Llanvetherine, Mr. E. Skyrme to Miss A. Walkins—At Talley, Carmarthen, W. F. Thomas, esq. to Miss Griffiths—At Dolgelly, L. Williams, esq. to Miss M. Jones—The Rev. H. Williams to Miss M. Thomas—At Llangefriew, Mr. J. Broomhall to Miss C. H. Jones—At Hanmer, Mr. J. Higby to Mrs. M. Davies—The Hon. W. H. Yelverton to Miss E. L. Morgan, of Furnace, Carmarthen—At Llanefyda, Mr. G. Peers to Miss A. Williams—At Towyn, C. D. Williams, esq. to Miss H. Corbet.

Died.] At Plascock, St. Asaph, Mrs. Sisson—At Plasbach, near Aberfraw, Mr. W. Humphreys—At Haverfordwest, H. Davies, esq.—At Bryngwyn, Radnor, the Rev. S. Powell—At Nantgwllan, the Rev. J. Davies—At Caer Gwlaw, Anglesey, Mr. R. Williams—At Hawarden, Mr. J. Hall—At Glenhafren, near Pool, Montgomery, Mr. J. Poundley—At New Radnor, Mrs. Bate—At Corwen, Mrs. Lloyd—At Denbigh, Mr. H. Jones—Mr. J. Edwards—Mr. R. Hilditch—At Holt, Denbigh, the Rev. C. A. Wighton—At Flint, Mr. Bibby—At Bouger, Mr. A. Roberts.

SCOTLAND.

A meeting took place lately in Edinburgh to consider on the propriety of erecting a new infirmary there, Sir W. Fettes, bart. in the chair. Resolutions in favour of the measure were carried unanimously.

Married.] At Edinburgh, R. Stevenson, esq. to Miss J. Steel—T. R. Robertson, esq. to Miss H. Elder—The Rev. W. Willson to Miss H Lockhart—W. Gillies, esq. to Miss C. Carnegy—Mr. T. H. Weir to Miss A. M'Lugan—At Elgin, the Rev. J. Shoolbraid to Miss J. F. Cormie—At Peebles, S. Lindsay, A. M. to Miss O. Anderson—At Winterfield Mains, near Dunbar, Mr. S. M'Elhago to Miss White—At Inverness, Mr. D. Morrison to Miss M. Mackenzie—At Glasgow, J. Reid, esq. to Miss J. Ewing—At Linktown of Abbotshall, J. R. Welsh, esq. to Miss M. Stocks—At Kinneil House, A. Henderson, of Eilden Hall, esq. to Mrs. M. Miller—At Lanark, Mr. A. T. Waterson to Miss C. G. Murray.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mrs. J. B. Law—Mr. R. Morris—A. Stevens, esq.—J. Adamson, esq.—Mr. A. Fraser—Mr. R. Gardner—At Aberdeen, Mrs. Hackney—Mrs. H. Leslie—Mrs. M. G. M'Innes—At Dumfermline, Mr. W. Hutton—At Greenaich, Maj.-Gen. Bridges—At Lasswade, T. D. Stirling, esq.—At Dalkeith, Mrs. Alexander—At Morningside, Miss E. Michel—At Muirhouse, Miss E. Davidson—At Invergowrie, J. Clayhills, esq.—At Banff, J. Sim, esq—At Cupar, Mrs. R. C. Spence—At Criggan, Capt. J. G. Ballincomb—At Finlayston House, A. Campbell, esq.—At Edinburgh, Mrs. Reay—At Peterhead, Mrs. M. Arbuthnot—At Pitcorthy, Miss J. Ross—At Greenock, Mr. A. Thompson—At Queensferry, A. D. Stewart, esq.—At Dumfries, Mr. T. White.

IRELAND.

Married.] At Dublin, D. Kinshon, jun. esq. to Miss L. Miller—R. Huddart, esq. to Miss M. Smith—R. Collins, esq. to Miss Clarke—L. Corbon, esq. to Miss M. Pickering—J. N. St. George, esq. to Miss M. Cruickshank—A. Rogers, esq. to Miss H. Morland—J. P. Waldo, esq. to Miss A. Waring—S. Neville, esq. of Ballybrissis, to Miss S. Green—At Cork, T. M. M'Carthy, esq. to Miss A. Newman—At Ballimobe, S. Richards, esq. to Miss B. Gray—At Tulla, co. Clare, R. J. Stackpoole, esq. to Miss J. Stackpoole, of Lifford—J. Little, esq. of Killileagh, to Miss E. Sinclair—J. Cordon, esq. of Willmount, co. Limerick, to Miss G. A. Hunt—At Kilmurry Church, F. Cox, esq. to Miss M. A. Brew—At Youghal, R. Tidmarsh, esq. to Miss E. J. Owen.

Died.] At Dublin, J. Kirwan, esq.—E. Fitzgerald, esq.—Mr. B. Greene—Mr. B. Delahoyde—S. Forth, esq.—Mrs. Spread—Miss S. Taylor—The Rev. J. Nugent—At Parsonstown, F. Minchin, esq.—At Rathmines, Mrs. Driscoll—At Marrymount, near Antrim, the Rev. W. Staveley—At Ballydavid, E. Baker, esq.—At Rathkeele, co. Limerick, Mrs. Hogan—At Cashel, Miss Holland—At Arderry, co. Kilkenny, Miss Proctor—At Killaloe, R. Ryan, esq. M. D.—At Harmony, Cork, Miss C. N. Massey—At Cork, J. Cotter, esq.—At Limerick, Mrs. Hayes—At Cashel, Miss Holland.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

AUGUST 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

House of Lords.—On the 23d of June, after the second reading of the Judges' Salary Augmentation bill, the Lord Chancellor gave notice of his intention to oppose the Equitable Loan bill on its third reading. On the 24th, Lord Dacre presented a petition from Montague Burgoyne, Esq praying the House to afford redress against the rector of Sutton in Bedfordshire, the Rev. E. D. Free, for a series of scandalous and immoral acts. The Bishop of Lincoln said he had done all in his power to punish the offender, at no trifling expense to himself, but had failed from the insufficiency of power in a bishop over his own diocese. The Lord Chancellor moved that the Equitable Loan bill be read that day three months. For the amendment, 27; against it, 14. On the 27th, the Universities bill was passed. After some previous debate on the Courts of Law Office Abolition bill, the Lord Chancellor rose and complained of the calumnies which had gone forth respecting the emoluments of his office. If people thought that by such statements he should be driven from office, they were much mistaken. In no one year had his profits been equal to what he had enjoyed at the bar. As to the opprobrium which was continually hurled at him, concerning his conduct as presiding over that Court, he had the consolation that he had been incorrupt in his office, and he could form no better wish for his country than that his successor should possess an equal desire to execute his duties with fidelity. No one could undertake that office who possessed more anxiety, more sedulous application, more sincerity, more elaborateness than he had; and it was too much for human nature to be censured and taunted day after day as he had been, for no apparent cause. Not that the attack was against him individually—but it was levelled against the most eminent persons of the Law and the Church; and if such attacks upon eminent men—"I speak (said his Lordship) of the Law and the Church—are to be tolerated, I humbly take leave to say, the Peers of England cannot long hope to retain the situations which at present they so eminently hold!" The bill was then passed. The twelve judges delivered their opinion that the Indian interest of money bill did not extend to British subjects negotiating loans with the native princes of India. The Marquis of Hastings's bill on this subject was then read a second time. On the 28th, the Writs of Error bill was read a second time. On the 29th, the Bubble Act Repeal bill was passed. On the 30th, the Judges' Salary Augmentation bill passed. Lord Liverpool moved the second reading of the Customs Duties Consolidation bill. [The only variation from what Mr. Huskisson described as the objects of the measure in the Commons, was the retention of a power to increase to the amount of five per cent. the importation duties on the goods of any country, the Government of which, not content with refusing us a reciprocity of advantages, should display a gross partiality against our trade.] The Marquis of Lansdown expressed his approbation of the regulations. He regarded the measures before their Lordships as forming a very great and a very salutary revolution in the trade of the country.—*July* 1. The West India Company, the Smugglers' Prevention, the Warehousing, Newspapers, and Fictitious Writs of Error bills were passed. On the 4th, the Combination Laws Amendment bill was passed. Earl Grosvenor called the attention of the House to the refusal of some Bristol banker to pay his notes in cash, and thought it advisable to revive the mode of summary process abolished by Mr. Peel's act. Lord Liverpool thought it better not, as the public were now well aware of the liability of bankers to pay in cash, and there could be no danger in future. On the 5th, the royal assent was given to a number of public and private bills; and the Marquis of Lansdown presented a petition from the ministers of the Unitarian Dissenters, praying their Lordships to institute an enquiry into the laws affecting that body as doubts had been expressed whether the profession of Unitarianism was not a great crime. On the 6th, the House met at three o'clock, when the Commissioners appointed for the prorogation of Parliament took their seats in front of the Throne. They consisted of the Lord Chancellor, and the Earls of Shaftesbury, Harrowby, Westmorland, and Liverpool. The Speaker of the Commons appeared at the bar, accompanied by 50 or 60 members. The Commission having been read, the royal assent was given to the Combination Laws' Amendment and other bills. The Lord Chancellor then read the following Speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—The business of the Session being now brought to a conclusion, we are commanded by his Majesty to express the great satisfaction which he feels in releasing you from your laborious attendance in Parliament. His Majesty returns you his warmest acknowledgments for the zeal and assiduity with which you have prosecuted the inquiries into the state of Ireland, which he recommended to you at the opening of the Session. It is a particular gratification to his Majesty, that the tranquillity and improved condition of that part of the United Kingdom have rendered the extraordinary powers with which you had invested his Majesty no longer necessary for the public safety.—His Majesty is happy to be able to announce to you, that he receives from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and of their desire to maintain the general peace. While his Majesty regrets the continuance of the war in the East Indies with the Burmese Government, he trusts that the gallant exertions of the British and native forces employed in operations in the enemy's territory, may lead to a speedy and satisfactory termination of the contest.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,—We have it in command from his Majesty to thank you for the supplies which you have granted to him for the service of the present year; and at the same time to express the satisfaction which he derives from the reduction you have found it practicable to make in the burdens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—His Majesty has commanded us to assure you, that he is highly sensible of the advantages which must result from the measures you have adopted, in the course of this Session, for extending the commerce of his subjects, by the removal of unnecessary and inconvenient restrictions, and from the beneficial relaxations which you have deemed it expedient to introduce into the Colonial system of this country. These measures, his Majesty is persuaded, will evince to his subjects in those distant possessions, the solicitude with which Parliament watches over their welfare; they tend to cement and consolidate the interests of the Colonies with those of the Mother Country; and his Majesty confidently trusts that they will contribute to promote that general and increasing prosperity on which his Majesty had the happiness of congratulating you on the opening of the present Session, and which, by the blessing of Providence, continues to pervade every part of his kingdom.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,—By virtue of his Majesty's Commission, under the Great Seal, to us and other Lords directed, and now read, we do, in his Majesty's name and in obedience to his commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 25th day of August next, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 25th day of August next."

House of Commons.—On the 23d June, after several bills had been read a third time, Mr. F. Buxton moved a resolution relative to the treatment of Mr. Shrewsbury, the Missionary at Barbadoes, expressing the sense of the House upon it, and hoping his Majesty would order his chapel to be rebuilt. After considerable debate, in which all parties agreed as to the character of the disgraceful outrage committed by a banditti not of the lowest orders, Mr. Canning moved as an amendment, "That the House, having taken into its most serious consideration the papers on the table relating to the demolition of the Methodist Chapel in Barbadoes, deem it their duty to declare their utmost indignation at that scandalous and daring violation of the law: and having seen with great satisfaction the instructions sent over by his Majesty's Secretary of State to the Governor of Barbadoes to prevent the recurrence of a similar outrage, humbly express their ready concurrence in any measure his Majesty may deem necessary to secure the most ample protection and religious toleration to all classes of his Majesty's subjects in that colony." This was agreed to without a division. On the 24th, a motion was made by Mr. Denman relative to Canfer, the individual who had sued Kenrick the Welsh judge, and had agreed to a compromise, in which the latter paid 5*l.* and expenses. Canfer had received no remuneration for his loss of time in search of the sheep or his travelling expenses. Another motion respecting the prosecution of one Franks stood over. After some debate, the further consideration of the case was postponed. On the 27th, a petition was presented by Mr. Bernal, complaining of delays in Chancery. Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the petition of a person named Jones, respecting a bank at Bristol which refused to pay its notes in gold. Ministers agreed that every banker was bound to pay in gold; and it was regarded by most as a question worthy of consideration whether the issue of one-pound notes should not be restrained entirely. Mr. Denman moved the order of the day for going into a consideration of the petition against Kenrick. After some debate, in which it appeared that ministers wished to avoid going into the case, Mr. Denman read the second charge respecting the case of Franks, and moved, that the copy of the charge, setting forth "that Mr. Kenrick had prosecuted a labouring man named John Franks, who was imprisoned, brought to trial, and acquitted; that during the imprisonment of Franks, Mr. Kenrick said he would cause him to be acquitted if he pleaded guilty, and afterwards wrote libellous letters against the said John Franks,"—should be communicated to Mr. Kenrick: the Learned Gentleman, Mr. Denman, intending then to move that such charge should be entered on the Journals of the House. On the 28th, in answer to

a question respecting the progress of the commissioners for settling the claims between Great Britain and Spain, Mr. Canning said, the amount of the claims was 2,000,000*l.* and Spain had thrown every impediment in the way of arranging them, but a commission had gone out to Spain to settle them as soon as possible. A petition was presented from Kenrick, the Welsh Judge, stating that he was taken by surprise. After some debate, the motion respecting the affair of Canfer was disposed of, by voting that the House did not think it necessary to institute further proceedings upon the subject. On the 29th, the Spring Gun bill was lost by a majority of one. The next day, the Workmen's Combination bill was passed. A bill was brought in to enable prisoners not within the walls of the King's Bench to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act. —*July* 1. Col. Lushington presented a petion respecting the delays in paying the Deccan prize money. Mr. Brougham put a question to Mr. Canning as to when the French troops would be withdrawn from Spain. The latter replied that early in December the question had been put to the French Government for a disclosure of its intentions, and the reply was, that eight or ten thousand would be withdrawn in April following (which had been done), and that the gradual evacuation of the country would follow, as the French government was itself desirous of its taking place as soon as possible. Mr. Baring made some inquiries relative to the non-presentation of the minister of Buenos Ayres to the King, and as to what course would be pursued towards many officers who had entered into the patriot service. Mr. Peel regretted that the first question had not been put while Mr. Canning was in the House. As to the second, the hon. gentleman was not aware that any thing had occurred in Europe to alter the determination of Government in regard to such officers. The House then adjourned until the 5th, when a long debate took place respecting the Deccan prize money; and Mr. Brougham presented a petition from Mr. B. Burnet, late of the Cape of Good Hope, complaining of the conduct of Lord Charles Somerset. Mr. Canning stated that he was sorry he was not in the House to reply to the query of Mr. Baring respecting the envoy from Buenos Ayres. There was no foreign influence exerted by any European power to keep him away, but he had not such credentials as would entitle him to presentation. He should advise that the same forms, credentials, and ceremonies should be observed in respect to the ministers of the New States, and the same etiquette, as was exacted from the representatives of the oldest and most despotic monarchies in Europe. Mr. Canning had also refused to hear or enter into any mercantile affairs, and had declared that no British minister nor any of His Majesty's agents should be permitted to do so. Mr. Brougham concurred in the policy of the right hon secretary. He thought there ought to be no distinction made between our rules of treating the governments of the New States and those of France and Holland. On the 6th, the House was summoned to attend at the bar of the Lords in the usual form, and on the return of the members and Speaker with a copy of the King's speech, the House adjourned.

The state of the revenue to the 5th of July, bears out the expectations indulged by the more rational part of the community, of the success which must attend the liberal conduct and wise measures originating in the candid and more discriminating part of the cabinet. Mr. Robinson's predictions are verifying, and we are not the more gratified at seeing them do so for the promotion of the common benefit, than for the conviction it must force from the most incredulous, that a movement with public opinion, and a liberal and enlightened policy, are the only sure and certain means to promote the national welfare, besides rewarding with imperishable honour those who support them.—The following is the state of the public revenue for the years and months expressed below:—

	Yrs. ended July 5, 1824.	1825.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs ..	10,386,228	12,267,969	1,881,741	....
Excise.. .	24,040 953	23,578,873	....	462,080
Stamps....	6,526,139	6 933 177	407,038	....
Post Office	1,1.7,000	1,467 000	70.000	....
Taxes	5 147,752	4,982,675	....	164 77
Miscellan.	384 520	366,299	. ...	18 221
Repaid by Austria	2,500,000			2,500 000
	50,412,592	49,626 193	2,358,779	3,145,178
Deduct Increase			....	2,358,779
Decrease on the Year......			....	786,399

Memorandum.—If the re-payment by Austria be excluded from this statement, it will be seen that there has been an increase, under the ordinary heads of revenue, of no less than 1,713,601*l.*

	Qrs. ended July 5, 1824	1825.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs .	1,997,070	3,935,641	1,938,571	....
Excise	5,963 338	4,249,845	....	1,713,493
Stamps	1,691,588	1 822 646	131,058	.. ..
Post Office	347,000	369 000	22,000	....
Taxes	1,918,672	2,035,463	116 791	....
Miscellan.	71,812	80,926	9,114	....
	11,989,480	12,493,521	2,217,534	1,713,493
Deduct Decrease......			1,713,493	
Increase on the Quarter			504,041	

The increase on the quarter is above half a million! in spite of the repeal of many imposts—at a moment when new regulations have been just introduced into our commercial system, likely to work ill at first. In the produce of the Stamps for the last quarter the excess is 131,058*l*. Upon the Excise there appears at first sight to be a large decrease, and upon the Customs a still larger increase. This, however, requires explanation: a portion of the duties upon articles of import was formerly subject to the Excise; but the collection of those duties has, from the 5th of April last, been wholly transferred to the Customs. Upon the comparison of the years ended 5th July, 1824 and 1825 respectively, there is also a matter requiring explanation. The total receipt in the former of those years was 50,412,592*l*., in the latter 49,626,193*l*., leaving an apparent decrease of 786,399*l*.; but when it is observed that of the first mentioned sum 2,500,000*l*. was a repayment by Austria of an old loan, it will be evident that the actual statement of revenue from taxation is as follows:—

Year ended 5th July	1825..	£49,626,193
Ditto ————	1824..	47,912,592
	Increase....	1,713,601

The particular act which will most benefit the country, passed during the last Session, is that which has conferred a just, honourable, and lasting celebrity upon Mr. Peel—an act which, if the Hon. Secretary is careful to see it rigidly enforced, will place him high among his country's benefactors. None but those who have attended the country assizes can be aware of the carelessless and partiality which have been displayed in the composition and formation of juries, under the old abused system.

Lord Cochrane has arrived in this country, in the Brazilian frigate Peranga, which undergoes repair here before its return to Rio.

The Catholics of Ireland have elected a Committee of twenty-one gentlemen, for the future management of their political concerns. One great object of the labours of this Committee is understood to be an inquiry whether some permanent body may not be constituted, for the more effectual prosecution of the measures of Catholic relief, but differing in form, at least, from the late Association, so far as to escape the restraints or penalties of Mr. Goulburn's Act of Parliament.

The ratification of the treaty between this country and Columbia has been received at the Foreign Office. It is nearly the same in substance as that concluded with the provinces of La Plata.

THE COLONIES.

Despatches have arrived from India to March 3d., containing intelligence of importance. "After a series of stockade fighting, in which the Company's forces were uniformly successful, the troops under Col. Richards, employed in Assam, have occupied Rungpoor, the capital of that country, by capitulation. The Burmese troops were allowed to withdraw to their own country, and it was considered by the British commander that this event placed the whole of the kingdom of Assam in subjection to the British arms. It was in 1820 that the Burmese took Rungpoor, and it was the spirit of aggression which they displayed on that occasion, and the disputes consequent upon the flight of some of the Assamese Princes into the Company's territories, that formed one of the causes of the war. It is mentioned as a source of gratification, that the successful operations in Assam have been conducted almost entirely by native troops. The loss sustained is very trifling. Lieutenant-colonel Richards was slightly wounded; Lieutenant J. Brooke, sub-assistant commissary-general, severely, but not dangerously. Two rank and file only were killed; 16 severely, and 30 slightly wounded. The following is the return of the ordnance and military stores surrendered.

Brass guns—1 Danish fourteen-pounder, 21 from three-pounders downwards. Iron guns—1 forty-pounder, 1 English nine-pounder, 941 from three-pounders to swivels; total 965.—332 musquets, 226 swords, 228 spears.—Seven thousand iron balls, and a great quantity of gunpowder.

Great importance has been attached to this event, weaker nations of the Peninsula have long endured the yoke of the Burmans, and are anxious to become our allies against the tyranny of the King of Ava. The hostility of the Assamese may be considered at an end; besides which the Siamese have announced their determination to join the British as their allies in their attack upon the Burmese. For this purpose 5000 of the Siamese troops were understood to be already in a state of preparation to join our army, full of ardour to engage in the common cause against their foes. Whatever might be the difficulties of advancing through a country presenting such numerous formidable obstacles, disunion prevailing throughout the Burmese territory will ensure great

facilities to the invading forces. The advance of the troops from Rangoon was fixed for the 15th of February. A small body was to move in advance, in the confident expectation of being joined by the Peguers, who had already deserted the standard of Ava in great numbers; and a considerable number of boats had been despatched to convey them to Rangoon.—Brigadier general M'Creagh, who had arrived at Rangoon, was to take the command on Sir Archibald Campbell's advancing. The inhabitants of Rangoon were returning in great numbers to their habitations, from which they had fled on the capture of the place. The possession of Rangpoor, the ancient capital of Assam, brings the British within 80 miles, as it is supposed, of the Upper stream of the Irrawaddy. The distance from Rangpoor to Ummerapoora is computed at 500 miles. On the side of Cachar, the troops under Brigadier Shuldham, continue slowly to advance towards Munipoor; but with the number of pioneers actually employed, the labour of clearing a road through the forests and jungles was of course a task of difficulty. The troops seem to be entirely in the dark as to the nature of the country in advance of them. That in which they are, seems to unite every thing that is difficult and disagreeable. The force under Brigadier-general Morrison was advancing upon Arracan, and was expected to have reached it on the 13th or 4th February. The Calcutta paper of February 19th states, that Loadhong ("the key of Arracan") had fallen into the hands of General Morrison, without firing a shot. This post is distant from Arracan about 30 miles. From Arracan there are three roads through the mountains to the Irrawaddy, to which it is the intention of General Morrison to penetrate. It is not expected that he will effect a junction with the force from Rangoon, but that he will approach sufficiently near to be supported by it. The junction between the two armies is intended to be effected at Prome. The movement up the river from Rangoon will be under the command of Brigadier-general Cotton. The land forces will march under the guidance of Mr. Gibson, who was in possession of good information of the route from the Burmese. The Bundoolah and Prince Sarawaddy were understood to have concentrated their forces on the bank of the river, but at what precise point was not stated. An attack was made upon the Burmese in Ramre Creek, near Cheduba, on the 2d of February. The British forces retreated with the loss of 32 men, through the treachery of a guide. This affair is quite unconnected with any of the main operations."

FOREIGN STATES.

The intelligence from France is of little interest. Much discussion has been caused in Paris by the dismissal of M. Hyde de Neuville, the ambassador to Portugal. His disgrace is attributed by some to his opposition to M. de Villele's law of *rentes*, while others ascribe it to English influence. The Continent is described as universally peaceable beyond former example.

Spain remains in her former stagnant state—a state of degradation almost without parallel. Orders are issued which are mere empty words, and cannot be effected for want of means; and Ferdinand, in the hollow name of an absolute monarch, still seems to fancy that for him to wish is all needful for performance. Eight hundred men were lately ordered to be raised for the Havannah, and 6000 gens-d'armes for the protection of the country. As may be supposed, the order remained nearly a dead letter.

The statements of the successes and defeats of the Greeks have been so numerous and contradictory, that, in the absence of documents which can be relied upon, we must pass them over.

The Haytian Government has increased the import duty on English manufactured goods from seven to twelve per cent. in consequence of our not recognising the independence of Hayti.

The Speech of the President to the Mexican Congress furnishes a most satisfactory statement with respect to the state of the country, in a financial point of view. Warlike magazines have been formed—funds provided for the purchase of ships of war—and the current expenses of the State provided for; paper money no longer exists, and a part of the national debt has already been paid off.

By advices from Panama, in May, intelligence had reached Lima of an engagement in Upper Peru having taken-place between Olaneta and General Sucre, in which Olaneta sustained a total defeat, followed by the entire dispersion of the forces under his command. Olaneta himself is said to have escaped, but was wandering as a fugitive, accompanied only by a handful of his followers. The surrender of Callao had not actually taken place, but could not be long delayed, as the besieging force on the land side had succeeded in entirely cutting off the supply of fresh water.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

MOZART'S "Cosi fan' Tutte" has been once performed at this theatre, during the month elapsed since our last report; and Rossini's "Barbiere di Siviglia" twice; the latter from necessity rather than choice.

But the great and important novelty of the month has been the production, for the first time in this country, (30th June) of the grand heroic opera, by James Meyerbeer, entitled "Il Crociato in Egitto, The Crusader in Egypt;" and the introduction, in one of the principal parts, of Signor Velluti, a *castrato* of great celebrity in Italy, and the first performer of this description that has trod a British stage since the lapse of about a quarter of a century.

Of this gentleman we shall speak after having given an account of the Opera, the characters and plot of which are as follow:—

Aladino, Sultan of Damietta,—Signor Remorini.
Palmide, his daughter—Madame Caradori.
Osmino, a Vizier—Signor G. Crivelli.
Alma, confidante of Palmide—Madame Castelli.
Adriano di Montfort, Grand Master of the Knights of Rhodes—Signor Curioni.
Felicia, companion of Adriano, in male attire—Mademoiselle Garcia.
Armando D'Orville, a Knight of Rhodes under the name of Elmireno—Signor Velluti.

In one of the Crusades, a band of the Knights of Rhodes was cut off near Damietta by the superior numbers of the enemy. Young Armando, one of the knights, remained for dead on the field of battle, from which he escaped by disguising himself in the spoils of a killed Saracen.

Under the assumed name of Elmireno, Armando makes his way among the Saracens, signalizes his valour, saves the life of Sultan Aladin, and becomes the favourite of the latter. Although Armando had plighted his faith to Felicia, a noble maiden of Provence, the charms of Palmide, the Sultan's daughter, soon gain his fickle heart; a mutual passion ensues, he instructs her by stealth in the Christian faith, they are secretly united, and the fruit of this union is a son. But the call of honour, the love of country, and the sense of a dereliction of duty, were ever present to his mind, and threw a gloom over his happiness. Aladin had observed the mutual attachment of Armando and his daughter, and only waited the return of Elmireno from a glorious campaign, in order to unite their hands. Meanwhile overtures were made to the Sultan by the Knights of Rhodes for an exchange of prisoners; terms of peace were also offered, and an embassy from them arrived at Damietta. (Here the Opera commences.) Among this embassy are Armando's uncle, the grand master Adriano, under the disguise of a simple Knight of Rhodes, and Felicia, also disguised as a knight. The latter, after the landing of the embassy near Damietta, parts from her companions, and proceeds in search of tidings concerning the fate of young Armando, whose ashes she is determined, if possible, to carry back to Provence. Felicia, on entering a rural retreat, accidentally meets a child in whom she imagines she recognizes Armando's features; and her suspicions are confirmed by the arrival of Palmide, who discovers herself both as the mother of the boy, and the clandestine spouse of Felicia's faithless lover. Felicia, too, opens her heart to Palmide, and generously resigns her pretensions to Armando's affections.

In the mean while Armando's curiosity had led him to the encampment of the embassy from Rhodes, where, to his surprise, he recognizes his uncle the grand master, who, on his part, is struck with horror at beholding the nephew in the dress of a Saracen Grandee. An explanation ensues, Armando confesses all; and the pardon which he entreats for his transgressions is granted upon the hard condition of his quitting the infidel soil, and leaving the unfortunate Palmide to her fate, with which severe injunctions he solemnly swears to comply.

We next see the Rhodian embassy admitted to a splendid audience at the Court of Aladin, who, on this memorable occasion, proclaims to his Grandees, in the presence of Adriano and the Knights of Rhodes, his intention to unite his daughter to the valiant Elmireno, who, for more than five years, had been the support of his throne, and whom he has destined to be his successor. Elmireno, the supposed Saracen, is summoned to appear; and, to the consternation of Aladin, Palmide and the whole Saracen Court, Armando enters the hall of audience in his legitimate dress of a Knight of Rhodes. He now discovers himself; and Aladin, having in vain endeavoured by persuasion and threats to avert his determination, directs him to be seized and thrown into a dungeon to await his doom. The pacific assembly is thus converted into a scene of tumult and confusion, the knights

declare war, Aladin accepts the challenge, and the first act ends in the unfurling of the holy banner of the Prophet.

The second act opens with the treacherous machinations of Osmino, the Vizier, who, enraged by the refusal of Palmide's hand, foments sedition among the Emirs. He becomes informed of the clandestine union of Palmide with Armando, of their being the parents of young Mirva, and of the place of concealment of the latter. Thither his revenge prompts him to conduct Aladin, who, detecting Palmide in the act of embracing her offspring, flies to sacrifice the child to his fury; but his heart is softened by the entreaties of his daughter and the mute pleadings of infant innocence. Joy succeeds his resentment; the existence of the child presents a new and powerful motive for uniting the two lovers, and he flies to acquaint Adriano, the grand master, with the favourable change in his determination; but Adriano, who had hitherto been uninformed of the existence of this child, is horror-struck at the idea of his nephew's union with an infidel Princess; he spurns the united entreaties of Aladin and Armando, and leaves them in disgust. In this dilemma, Armando proposes to Palmide to quit her home and her father, and repair with him to the fleet of the Knights of Rhodes; she consents to this sacrifice, and is introduced to the grand master, who approves of the design, confirms her in her faith, and proceeds to acquaint Aladin with the conversion of Palmide, and with her determination. Upon this intimation the fury of Aladin knows no bounds: Adriano, Armando, and all the knights, are thrown into chains, and consigned to the custody of Osmino, the vizier, preparatory to their execution. Osmino, conceiving the present to be a favourable opportunity of promoting the success of his treachery, offers their liberty to the captive knights, on condition of their assisting him in the execution of his designs; they feign acquiescence, are secretly armed, and thus led forth to the place of execution. On a given signal, Osmino, with his rebellious Emirs, rushes towards Aladin; but Armando instead of seconding the traitor, draws his concealed sword in defence of the Sultan, crushes the rebellion, and thus, for the second time, saves the Sultan's life. This generous act overcomes the heart of Aladin; and the drama ends with a general reconciliation and the Sultan's consent to the union of Adriano and Palmide.

This plot, it will be perceived, is not free from intricacies and improbabilities; but, upon the whole, the story is interesting and well conducted. Several of the scenes are strikingly effective, and some of the situations deeply pathetic. The language, too, often soars above the common-place terms of Italian operas, and presents a favourable specimen of the poetic talents of its author, Signor Rossi.

The music, as already stated, is the production of M. Meyerbeer, a German *amateur* of the Jewish persuasion, the son of the banker Beer, at Berlin; his real name being Meyer Beer, condensed by him into one word. Although an amateur, Mr. M. cultivated his favourite study of music with intense zeal under the guidance of the most celebrated German masters, among whom, Albrechtsberger, Haydn, and the Abbé Vogler have been mentioned to us as having greatly contributed to his success as a composer. Carl Maria von Weber and Meyerbeer were for some time fellow students.

After writing one or two successful operas, and some pieces of minor consequence in Germany, Meyerbeer proceeded to Italy, the mother-country of harmony, where many of his countrymen learnt to value the true charms of melody, to soften down the asperities of overcontrapuntal learning, and to purify and embellish their taste in musical diction and accompaniment.

That this has been the case with Meyerbeer is amply proved by the present opera. But this composition at the same time appears to us to present strong evidence of his having overstepped the mark in this respect. His residence in Italy has Italianized his strains too much. Arrived there at a time when Rossini's works had paramount possession of every stage between the Alps and the Straits of Messina, it seems as if Meyerbeer, unable to resist the fascinating spell, had bowed to the idol, at the cost of native originality, with which he is evidently gifted. Of the latter some unquestionable traces are to be found in the Crociato—and none more striking than in the masterly "pantomimic" overture; but, upon the whole, the opera, valuable as it is in many respects, abounds with Rossini's ideas and other commonplace formulas of the Italian school; and, with the exception of perhaps two or three pieces, presents nothing sufficiently original in point of melody to fix itself permanently on the memory. The romance "Giovinetto Cavalier" terminating in a terzett, may be classed among those exceptions; it is truly beautiful; the unaccompanied quintett, "Sogni ridenti," although less original, must also be numbered among the valuable and strikingly effective pieces of the opera;—and the elegant and highly impressive duet between Armando and

Palmide, with which the opera ends—magnificently executed by Velluti and Caradori—cannot easily be forgotten. Some of the choruses, likewise, are extremely impressive, were they but better sung; and one of them, which we cannot name at this moment, is so ultra-original, that we may be justified in considering it as very queer music.

Our limits, which we are greatly transgressing already, preclude any further comments upon this composition. With all its defects, it bears the stamp of a great master in his art; and if M. Meyerbeer will follow his own genius, rather than lower himself by imitations, he will certainly prove a formidable rival to Rossini.

Of the performers, Signor Velluti claims our foremost attention. We certainly could have wished his engagement had not been thought of. Among the various tokens of the decline in musical education, produced in Italy by the French revolution and the long warfare and troubles which it entailed upon that country, the decline of the horrid practice of permanently qualifying youths for soprano parts, constitutes—happily for mankind—a marked feature. It is a matter of pride for the present generation, that while, thirty or forty years ago, an operatic establishment was scarcely looked upon as complete if it did not include a *male soprano*, there does not, we believe, at this time exist a vocal company in Italy which numbers one castrato as a *regular* member of its establishment. Indeed some few only, mostly in years, are all to be met with; and of these Signor Velluti is the only one of any celebrity, and his powers are decidedly on the wane.

Under the circumstances above adverted to, the aversion of not only a considerable proportion of the public, but even of some of the Italian singers here, to the engagement of Signor Velluti, is easily accounted for. To reject such assistance is the only way of practically discountenancing a custom, which, in the event of the signal and lucrative success of one of its victims, might possibly lead to a revival of a barbarity on the point of dying a natural death.

Thus even those who deeply felt for the individual, were induced to express loudly their disapprobation on Signor Velluti's first entrance in the eighth scene of the opera; while the supporters of the establishment, together with his personal friends and a multitude of his enthusiastic countrymen, were as clamorous in their acclamation. His first words, "Popol' d'Egitto," uttered in a feeble, shrill, and discordant voice—a voice to which few were then familiarized, which came upon the ear like the spectral moan of an unearthly being—these first sounds, we say, were little calculated to plead in his favour.

But, in spite of a very determined opposition, the skill of the artist secured him a splendid triumph, partly on the first night, and more fully on his subsequent performances. It remains for us to weigh impartially his claims to such distinction.

Signor Velluti, like other persons of his description, looks much younger than his real age, which is stated to be upwards of forty. A feminine softness of countenance united to a high degree of animation when fairly revelling in his element, the Art, assists this illusion. He is evidently no longer in the prime of his *vocal* powers; his past career, as a public singer, probably does not fall much short of a quarter of a century. It is to this cause, no doubt, that we must ascribe a certain degree of hardness and difficulty of intonation and connexion in the lower half of his scale, which barely embraces two octaves, a to $\bar{a}$

It is to this cause, likewise, that we are disposed to ascribe a much more offensive vocal failing. Signor Velluti sings out of tune, more discordantly than any vocalist of celebrity we ever heard, not Mr. B. excepted. This, we know, is a fault hardly to be got over by a good ear: at the same time, in the case of Signor V. it is of a peculiar nature. Although we knew from experience, that male soprani were more or less liable to this essential defect, its existence in such force surprised us greatly in a man of his skill and taste; and we attended the theatre on three successive performances, partly, of course, to unravel the labyrinth of Meyerbeer's score, but chiefly to watch and examine into the singer's strange transgressions against purity of intonation. The result was, that here, too, we found the blame to attach more particularly to the lower tones; the upper notes were generally correct. There was—if we may use the term—a sourness of vibration in them; somewhat too flat unquestionably, but always in adherence to proportion, so that in the greatest vocal leaps, such as tenths, twelfths, and more, he would pitch just as correctly, in *his* way, as if he went merely to seconds and thirds. This observation, curious as it appeared, afforded some excuse, but after all did not reconcile the ear to the stubborn fact; and the case was the more to be regretted as Velluti's singing out of tune actually and often produced a similar effect

upon his coadjutors, especially when the instrumental support was silent or scanty. Indeed, while upon this topic, we cannot help observing, that in this opera, the instrumentalists, too, had abundance of sins to answer for. We never heard such a mass of impurities in all directions. The oboes and trumpets before the curtain were often out of tune, and the trumpets on the turrets and the wind-instruments, especially the bugles, of the stage-bands, together with the imperfect chorus-singers, frequently chimed into a *charivari* of sounds, which could only be relished by Orientals and Turks, and so far may be said to have been in character. But this is the unavoidable consequence of the modern mania for introducing military bands on the stage.

So much for the defects in Signor Velluti's singing! the more pleasant task remains of doing justice to his transcendant merits. And here we will be candid enough to confess that, averse as we had been to his introduction among us, the delight he has given us has silenced all previous scruples. What a style of singing! how simple, how pure, how impassioned! We at once recognised the model upon which Pasta formed her style. Here is no interlarding of meretricious ornament to cloak imperfections, no feverish feats of *bravura*, no connecting one sound with another by whooping hectic slides, no mouthfuls of indistinct divisions, quick passages, and misplaced graces. Every thing Signor Velluti utters is chaste, tranquil, and distinctly articulated. We may, indeed, feel that we have been a few years too late to hear this rare excellence in its prime, but there is still wherewith to fill us with delight and admiration. Signor Velluti, in our opinion, must have been, and is still, one of the first artists that has appeared on any vocal stage, far superior to any male soprano we have heard, Marchese not excepted; and, without mentioning names, it has appeared to us that some of his present fellow vocalists, with all their meritorious exertions, are considerably thrown into shade by Signor Velluti.

This superiority, next to the purity of style, we are disposed to ascribe to the intense sensibility, bordering upon enthusiasm, inherent in this gentleman's organization. He listens, he watches, he helps the choruses—(help they need indeed!)—he times the military band; in short, he is alive to all that's doing; and in this sympathizing participation, far from displaying a presuming forward officiousness, he conducts himself with modesty and discretion. That an individual, thus happily organized, must possess eminent histrionic qualifications, it is but natural to conclude. The acting of Signor Velluti is of a superior order, pathetic, impassioned, yet chaste and graceful.

Of the rest of the principal performers in this arduous composition we have to speak in terms of unalloyed praise. Remorini's sonorous and manly bass often formed a curious contrast with Velluti's soprano. Curioni's exertions, particularly in the duet "Và: gia varcasti," were strenuous; but his part generally lay below the range of his tenor, and even in his embellishments he seemed to delight in descending to the bass scale.

Mademoiselle Garcia's *Felicia*, being the second dramatic character ever assigned to her, excited our particular attention. It was, upon the whole, not equal to her Rosina. This lady's bent evidently inclines more to the comic than to the serious; and a pathetic part, like that of Felicia, is rather an arduous task for her age. But she did her utmost, and, indeed, fully maintained herself in the good opinion which her Rosina had previously acquired for her. Unfortunately for the poor girl, instead of the Aria, "Pace ci reca a noi più grata," (act 2, scene 4,) she was made to sing a *bravura* of her father's making, we have been informed. Nothing could be more ill-judged. She certainly made her way *creditably* through all sorts of passages and vocal *tours de force*. But *le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. The composition was but middling, and it was any thing but paternal to subject a rising vocalist to such efforts. We pitied Mademoiselle Garcia. How can the managers suffer such preposterous interpolations?

And Madame Caradori! We fully, and at all times, appreciated the high value of this lady's services; but we candidly confess her *Palmide* outstripped all our expectations. We now only know the extent of the treasure we possess. We will not weaken the impression we wish to convey by a prolix detail of the many excellences in her arduous part. *Ex uno disce omnes*. Let her duet with Velluti at the very conclusion of the opera be listened to, and no more need be said. It is the universal theme of admiration. The accession of physical strength, too, in Madame Caradori's voice appeared to us remarkable. Her clear tones most successfully stood the contest with Velluti's penetrating soprano. What would the Opera have done this season without Madame Caradori, who cheerfully contributed her valuable services at all times, even in spite of indisposition, while others of the establishment made their engagements next to a sinecure!

The scenery in the *Crociato* was fair

enough; some designs, as usual, were tawdry and rough in execution. The view of the Port of Damietta was the best. It looked precisely like the eastern harbour of Alexandria.

The Ballet department presented no novelty whatever during the month. Madame Ronzi Vestris, we regret to hear, leaves England after the present season.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

THE long-threatened spectacle of the Bourbon Coronation has, at length, been produced, with exactly the success which every human being, except a manager, must have prophesied. Nothing short of that infatuation which occasionally prevails behind the scenes, could have induced any man, however sanguine, to expend several thousands of pounds on the imitation of a pageant which failed even among those whom it would naturally interest; and to bring it forward at a Winter Theatre in the Dogdays! Even spectacles which have some meaning, and which attract a few large audiences, scarcely ever repay their cost; for instead of increasing, they dissipate the theatrical taste, and bereave the sober evenings, when good plays and plain farces are performed, of their fair proportion of spectators. The English Coronation told, it is true, better than most shows; because those who had seen the original wished to judge of the accuracy of the copy, and those who had not seen it were anxious to obtain some notion of ceremonies which have been witnessed by their forefathers, and which are in some slight degree associated with their own constitutional rights. But for a French Coronation, what Englishman, except his Grace of Northumberland, cares a straw? The ceremonies of one nation, especially such ceremonies as attend the installation of hereditary kings, appear, of necessity, ridiculous in the eyes of others, who see nothing in them to awaken old recollections, or to gratify national pride; and if we have any sympathy to spare for exotic fooleries, it will scarcely be excited by the anointing a Prince of the House of Bourbon. To imitate a mere show, in the eyes of people who regard it as nothing else, is to make its peculiarities look more idle and more ridiculous. There may be men whose loyalty is so profound and universal, that to them the mere presence of a real king will render every thing interesting and solemn; who may be delighted to see a true Bourbon dressed, undressed, and redressed; to note how his shoes are taken off and embroidered boots placed on his feet; to watch the progress of the glove-drawer covering his regal hands; to trace him from post to pillar, now sitting, now kneeling, now bedaubed with oil; now standing stiff as a sceptre, and anon brandishing a sword at nothing; but they will scarcely enjoy these august and rational solemnities when bestowed by scene-shifters on a poor player. In spite, therefore, of all that puffing could do to excite expectation, there was a very thin house on the first night of the show; and in spite of all that taste and lavish expenditure could do to exceed it, there have been but few tolerable audiences ever since.

It would, however, be gross injustice not to praise the execution of this unfortunate plan; for the whole is really superb. There is an admirable view of the chain pier and sea at Brighton; several splendid architectural scenes, painted with singular discrimination and care;—and, best of all, a Dioramic view of the voyage and journey from Dieppe to Rheims, which far exceeds any thing of the kind exhibited before on the stage. The course of the river, clearly and brilliantly traced among "the vine-covered hills and gay mountains of France;" the richness of the quays and cities into the heart of which we are conducted; the wide expanse of sea chequered by all the beautiful varieties of light; the soft open country with the illuminated city glittering in the distance, form one continuous and moving picture, which is so vivid and so lovely in all its parts, that we can scarcely believe we have not actually passed by the objects which are thus marvellously depicted. The effects of light and shade are scarcely, if at all, inferior to those in the Diorama itself; and the painting, by Stansfield, is that of an accomplished artist. A new and striking mode of introducing the procession has been devised by a platform, suddenly dropped from the front of the dress circle, and surrounding the pit, covered with crimson cloth and bordered by rich festoons, round which the regal train moves. The regalia and all the appointments of the ceremony gain by this close inspection; for they are finished with great taste and care, and might seem fashioned of the most costly materials even to an experienced eye. The scene of the Coronation itself is very inferior to that of the Abbey or Banquet in the English show; but the king is well represent-

ed by Mr. O. Smith, the Zamiel of Freischutz, who, like many of true legitimate race, has prepared himself for the crown by playing the devil. There is a dignified imbecility about him which looks kingly; and he goes through, or rather endures the ceremonies of the time with the resignation and quiet of a martyr. We had almost forgot to mention, that these magnificent doings are introduced by a sort of farce called "Five Minutes too late," in which an old pawnbroker pursues his vulgar apprentice and more vulgar daughter from the Barbican to Rheims, and arrives just too late to prevent their marriage. As we presume the author intended this piece as a foil to the dressmaker, and intended to shew practically how much more sense there may be in a pageant than a drama, we are happy to congratulate him on his complete success.

Mr. Kean has performed for a few nights, we are sorry to say, to indifferent houses, and has taken a benefit. We are among those who think he was hardly used on a recent occasion. He had for his benefit "Brutus," the "French Coronation," and "Of Age Tomorrow."

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Another edition of the French Pageant has been produced here; the warning from the rival establishment having come too late to save the managers from its "useless and ridiculous expense." The ceremony itself is more imposing than at Drury-Lane; for the dresses are richer, and a fuller blaze of light is cast on the cathedral; but there is not any thing in the way of scenery nearly so good as the Dioramic painting of Stansfield, who has fairly distanced Grieve. To give something of adventitious attraction to the vapid foolery, excellent actors and beautiful actresses are degraded into the lords and ladies of the show; Sir Peter Teazle condescends to the archbishop; and Charles Surface is content to be robed and anointed as Charles the Tenth! The appearance of these excellent performers, stuffed, painted, and glazed for the occasion, only serves to vex the gaping spectators, and set off the absurdity of the whole affair, by reminding them, that instead of leaf gold, and spangles at an immense cost, they might have had Sheridan and Shakspeare at no expense at all. There is a better introduction to the show here than at Drury-Lane, called "The Ramsbottoms at Rheims;"* though Lavy and her mother are not so amusing on the stage as they were when printed in the innocent columns of a notorious Sunday paper, and when they afforded a relief to its infinite impertinences and scandals.

Both theatres have suddenly closed, oppressed by the heat and the Coronation; the most sensible measure of the season. Covent-Garden, by the aid of Miss Foote, has done well till the last week, when, we fear, it has lost a considerable portion of its gains. Drury-Lane has fared worse; chiefly for want of a regular and well-compacted company, which will never be permanently supplied by the most brilliant succession of stars. In tragedy, Kean and Macready have appeared separately, never in one instance together, and have been, for the most part, poorly supported. Comedy, having lost Munden, Dowton, Liston, and even Elliston himself, who has scarcely ever appeared on his own boards, has rarely been attempted; and the main strength of the house has lain in opera and show. It would, however, be unjust to forget that in William Tell the managers have produced one of the most nervous and affecting of modern plays, and which, like the Virginius of the same author, will probably be acted a few times in every season.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

Here again we are in the coolest, the airiest, and the gayest of all summer theatres, where wit and music go hand in hand, and the attention is delightfully excited, and scarcely ever wearied. In past summers we have enjoyed the light and brief trifles at this house, agreeably, if not strikingly performed, and have been contented with the infinite variety of one great actress, Miss Kelly, assisted by the ease and humour of Wrench, the ripe good-nature of Bartley, the sentimental grace of Broadhurst's singing, and the respectable powers of several other performers, who, though not first-rate, always acted with good sense and good will. But now, in addition to these, we have the liberal appointments of an English opera; a full and excellently selected band; Braham in reversion; Miss Stephens in possession; and Mathews himself--a whole company in one, for farce. A very fine girl, Miss Gray, who has great natural capacities for the stage, and who has had the benefit of Miss Kelly's tuition, has made an appearance of high promise, and will hereafter, no doubt, adorn genteel comedy. On the whole, there has never been in our remembrance a theatre opened with a better company, under more judicious management, or happier auspices than this, which is almost enough to reconcile us to a summer in London.

* Report made them the joint effort of the reputed Editor of that journal and the pious play-licenser.

To display the talents of the greater portion of this company, an agreeable opera has been produced under the title of "Broken Promises, or the Colonel, the Captain, and the Corporal." The promise of the title is the only one performed in the piece; for there are breaches of marriage-contract enough to set up a whole circuit in sentiment, and make the fortune of a rising orator. First, Mrs. Woodland, a rich and buxom widow, is enraged at the common sense and phlegmatic temperament of her discreet lover, Colonel Coolard, and breaks her promise to him to offer herself to Captain Edward Fairfield. Next, the aforesaid Captain, having squandered or gambled away the money given him to purchase a regiment, breaks his promise to Emma, his father's ward, in order to accept the hand and fortune of the widow. And, though last, not least, the Corporal is inveigled to desert poor Susan Rosely, Mr. Fairfield's maid, to take the abigail of Mrs. Woodland, who resolves to be as mischievous as her mistress. Of course, all these breaches are duly repaired, and end as "Foote v. Haynes" should have ended, and as a case ended the other day at Worcester, in the marriage of the litigant parties. There is very ingenious writing in the opera, especially in the parts of Col. Coolard and Susan Rosely, which are admirably played by Wrench and Miss Kelly. This last is an exquisite bit of acting—the bustle, the simplicity, the distress, and the joy of the faithful, forsaken, and righted girl, are all done to the life—and a little recitative, descriptive of the various occupations of the Maid of Allwork, is admirably given and enthusiastically encored. Miss Kelly's pupil, Miss Gray, plays Mrs. Woodland in a fine, free, and discriminating style, worthy of such an instructress; and Miss Stephens, the deserted Emma, warbles out her quiet sorrows in the sweetest tones and the most touching manner in the world. A Mr. Thorne sings with taste as the good-for-nothing Captain; Mr. Power is as easy and impudent as Irishman could wish, in the Corporal; and Broadhurst, the only faithful lover in the piece, gives his songs as elegantly as usual. From Miss Stephens the heroine, down to Mrs. Weippart the *soubrette*, every part is well performed; and the opera, which has just enough of every thing and not too much of any thing, has attracted crowded audiences every evening. Miss Goward, a very nice little girl, has sung with great feeling in "Rosina," and played the "Spoilt Child," with much vivacity and truth.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

We have had nothing new at this house during the month, except a farce called "The Rival Valets," attributed to Mr. Ebsworth, whom we have observed as attentive and intelligent in bravoes, waiters, and wild beasts. The piece is not certainly of the first water, but it is full of bustle; and shows off Liston, as an expert valet, and Wilkinson as an awkward one, to advantage. Their tricks and mishaps furnish the plot, which is rapid if not very interesting, and which agreeably fills up an hour. Now that the Winter Theatres have closed, we hope this House and the English Opera will make hay while the sun shines, and reap a golden harvest at the close of their little summer.

FINE ARTS.

Exhibition of Portraits, Leicester Square.—We have here an attempt towards a work which has long been a desideratum among us, and which, if executed with judgment, and on a grand national scale, would form the most interesting and valuable of its kind that could be offered to public curiosity. An authentic and tolerably complete collection of the portraits of distinguished persons of all nations since the revival of art, would furnish at once a greater excitement to the intellectual appetite, and a greater mass of food for its gratification, than any similar collection whatever. Something of the kind has lately been done in regard to the poets of our own country, and done in a manner extremely creditable to the undertakers of it—a very complete set of engravings being presented, executed for the most part in a first-rate manner, and from those originals which may be considered as the most characteristic, as well as the best authenticated, that our various public and private collections possess. This very interesting collection has also been illustrated by a most pleasant little book of notes, referring to every portrait of the set, and either describing its characteristic qualities, or giving a brief biographical or critical *esquisse* of its subject. But, (to say nothing of the limited nature of this collection,) being executed with a view to emolument, it necessarily excludes from the pleasure and advantage of it all the general mass of the public. What we want is a great national collection, no matter whether of originals, or well-executed copies or engravings, of all the distinguished persons whose portraits

are extant in the world; and one which shall at all times and seasons be open to all the world, and where, as often as so disposed, we may walk in among the assembled multitude, and

"Expatiate free o'er all this scene of man."

This would seem at first sight a vast undertaking; but we hold it to be one by no means impracticable; and one which assuredly would confer a deserved immortality on him who should be the means of bringing it about, even though he should never have done another act to demand praise or mention. We have no doubt whatever that a properly qualified individual, having command (of course under due restrictions) of the national resources, and prepared to devote seven years of his life to the undertaking in question, might, during that time, make such a progress towards its completion as would leave little to be desired. And of this we are convinced, that if such a collection *could* be completed, it would excite more rational curiosity throughout the civilized world, and of consequence be more generally useful and creditable to the nation possessing it, than any other collection whatever of the works of art.

With respect to the attempt now before us, speaking of it as a collection of works of art, it consists of a strange mixture of bad and good—the bad predominating to a lamentable extent. In the next place, it is impossible to feel any satisfactory assurance as to the *authenticity* of portraits in a collection of this kind, made as it is solely for the purposes of private emolument. And the want of this assurance is a sad drawback upon the pleasure it might otherwise afford. The other objections to this collection are, its very limited extent, and the consequent absence of that systematical *arrangement* which would so greatly enhance the interest and value of one which was tolerably complete. With all these defects, however, the exhibition is a very praiseworthy one as a whole; and it contains many separate works of considerable interest, and a few of great rarity and curiosity. Most of these we shall point out for the benefit of our readers, as we suspect that not many of them will have the patience (as we have had) to go through the whole four hundred and fifty portraits separately, rather than run the risk of missing any one that might be worth dwelling upon. For the sake of convenience we shall notice the remarkable ones in the numerical order of the catalogue;—premising, however, that we are not furnished with any other than internal evidence as to the authenticity of any of them.

The first portraits that attract our attention are a pair, the size of life, professing to represent two persons who, without ever having exhibited qualities, or been placed in circumstances, very different from the rest of the world, will never cease to be thought of with the most grateful pleasure, by all who have been made acquainted with them in imagination; and who will be held in memory at moments when even the saints and sages of the world, to say nothing of its kings and heroes, are sought to be forgotten. We allude to Nos. 2 and 38—The Countess de Grignan—better *known* as that delightful abstraction, the daughter of Madame de Sevigné; and Madame de Sevigné herself. These portraits have no great merit as works of art; but there is nothing about them to make us wish to doubt of their authenticity. There is a pleasing family likeness, too, which we cannot but think *must* have existed between their originals, who were in fact *other selves* to each other. Both are depicted in early youth; and if we must throw a doubt upon these professed representations of them, it shall be by saying that we are disposed to think both portraits are from the same original—no matter which of the two—for we love them both alike—as they loved each other.

Nos. 3 and 7 are indifferent portraits of Lucy Waters and Nell Gwynn—both of them persons of whom we desire to know more than we do of their betters, or than their betters would fain have us know of them. A famous actress is a more powerful person than a famous autocrat, when both are dead.

Nos. 8 and 11. We notice these two merely for the purpose of cautioning the visitor of this gallery not to pay too much attention to the artists' names affixed to each work in the catalogue—which are in many cases set down with very little regard to conscience, and in a few with a ludicrous want of consistency. Both of the works just pointed out bear Rubens's name; but one of them (8) is an execrable copy and caricature of his style; and the other (11) is no more like his style than it is like that of any other artist that could be named.

27. *The father of Sir Robert Walpole. Jervas.* Without pretending to be critically acquainted with the style of Jervas, Hudson, and the other English portrait-painters who preceded Sir Joshua Reynolds, we may mention that some very fair specimens of them will be found in this collection—the presenting of which specimens to public notice is one of its merits. The work just named conveys a

fair and indeed favourable notion of the talents of one of those artists—the best known by name, in consequence of his friend Pope's somewhat extravagant praise of him. It was not to be expected that antithetical lines like the following would be exactly borne out by their subject; but, nevertheless, they convey a tolerable idea of the style which seems to have been adopted by this painter:

"Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy line."

"Soft without weakness; without glaring, gay."

33. *Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk. Holbein.* This may be noticed as one of the best portraits in this collection, as a work of art; though we doubt of its being by Holbein. It has a dignity and grandeur of air which belonged to the portraits of Titian, but none of his handling.

36. *William Congreve. Kneller.* We could have anxiously wished to see a true portrait of Congreve, painted by Kneller; but are disposed to fear this is not it. At any rate, it is hung in so obscure a corner that no positive judgment can be formed.

44. *Anne Hyde, Duchess of York. Hanneman.* Among the other merits of this collection, it presents us with some good illustrations of Grammont; and this portrait is among the best. There is in this face that well-balanced mixture of innocence and cunning, which was the very thing to succeed in that day—as it did to admiration in this most fortunate of ladies: for what can be more fortunate for a court-lady than to be the envy of all her acquaintance?

51. *Mad. de la Valliere. Mignard.* This is another of those portraits that (to do us justice) we—the public—are disposed to look upon with quite as much interest of every kind, and with even more mere curiosity, than we do on those of kings, heroes, and philosophers. We have, somehow or other, a stronger desire to inquire into the qualities of those who have triumphed over weakness and folly, than those who have held in subjection reason, virtue, and truth. This is not a very good specimen of Mignard's style; which, indifferent as it is, is incomparably better than that of any artist the French at present possess; but it is tolerably characteristic of the person represented. We have never seen the mistress of a great prince, or her portrait, that was not more distinguished for cunning than beauty.

53. *Lord Clarendon. Mytens.* This is a very singular and a very excellent portrait of one of the greatest historians that ever lived—perhaps *the* greatest, in point of qualifications merely. And yet nothing can be less like our previously formed ideal of such a person. He looks for all the world like a sturdy, honest, shrewd, pains-taking Dutch burgher. For a work of talent, as this unquestionably is, we scarcely remember to have seen one so entirely devoid of affectation—that crying sin of almost every school of portrait-painting. In fact, it is a capital portrait; but assuredly it is not a characteristic one: for, with the exception of its honesty, it does not indicate a single one of those qualities which the writings of its original exhibit.

64. *Horace Walpole. Coates.* If the foregoing is not a characteristic portrait, this at least is; we are therefore perfectly willing and satisfied to believe it a very correct likeness, and to receive it as a confirmation of the justice of our ideas respecting its original. Scarcely any thing can be more pert, vain, and foppish than this face; and none can be more ugly. To say the truth,—having made up our minds that this *is* a correct likeness of Horace Walpole, we can almost find in our hearts to forgive him the many grudges that we owe him; which, if his face had been unjust enough to belie him, we never could. It is worth the visitor's while to look in particular at all the Walpoles in this collection—to see what a singularly ill-favoured set they all were—ladies and all.

69. *Countess of Clarendon. Mytens.* This is an excellent companion to the portrait of Lord Clarendon, named above; and it is equally unaffected in its air, even though the lady *is* letting a stream of limpid water from a marble fountain fall upon one of her fair extended hands: for there are some persons (and the present artist is one of them) who are lucky enough not to understand, or rather to feel, what affectation is, however determinately it may be represented to them; and who therefore cannot represent it in return.

83. *The Abbé Pascal.* This, like the portrait of Lord Clarendon, is any thing but what we should expect its original to look like; and yet the look is not unworthy of that original. But there is nothing so baffling to the imagination in this respect as great talents. They *will* produce certain external effects which cannot be mistaken; but they will *not* produce them in a manner that can be anticipated beforehand. Pascal's was one of the very few deep and comprehensive minds that France has produced; and there is a con-

templative depth and clearness about the eyes of this portrait, which are not unworthy of him.

100. *Pope Adrian VI.* If this is a true portrait of the person whose name it bears, his holiness of that day *looked* exactly like what his holiness of the present day *is*—namely, head of the Italian banditti.

140. *Ferdinand, Prince of Spain. Spagnoletti.* This is one of the few really fine portraits which this collection contains. There is nothing remarkable in the person represented; nor is it probable that the true original can be named—for, unhappily, there have been no less than seven Ferdinands, Princes of Spain. But as a work of art, the picture is worthy of great attention. The attitude, air, handling, and general effect, are not unworthy of Titian; but they do not by any means conform with our notion of Spagnoletti's style.

144. *Philip IV. of Spain. Velasquez.* This equestrian portrait is unquestionably the finest large work in the present collection; and may be accepted as an excellent example of the style of Velasquez, not only in portraits, but in landscape, and in the depicting of a certain class of animals: in all of which he occasionally reminds us of Rubens. The head in this fine picture is not unworthy of the last-named painter; the horse, with some faults in the design of the hind parts, is full of fire and spirit: and the landscape is capital. One would suppose, to look at the numerous admirable portraits that are extant of this most ill-favoured race, the Philips of Spain, that some secret enemy of legitimacy had instigated them to be perpetually sitting for their pictures. At any rate, nothing can be more truly characteristic than most of these portraits, or more illustrative of a fact which might otherwise be doubted—namely, that an air of royalty and of imbecility may coexist.

There are a few other portraits in this apartment (the north room) which, though they do not claim a particular description, are well worth looking at. Here is General Wade, the M'Adam of his day; Count Grammont by Mignard; Mrs. Centlivre; and a fine portrait of John Hampden, by Janssens.

In the next room we meet with nothing worthy of attention—the only remarkable portrait being one said to represent Aretine (172), but not bearing the slightest resemblance to Titian's exquisite portrait of the same poet, which is, we believe, at Windsor Castle. This is, in fact, a tolerable copy after a portrait by Titian, but assuredly not of Aretine.

In the next room, beginning at No. 174, there is almost as little calling for particular mention, with the exception of 202, which is a very favourable specimen of the elaborate style of portrait-painting in vogue at that time (the beginning of George the First); and Nos. 212 and 214, bearing the names beneath them of Petrarch and Laura, and said to be by Giorgione. These latter, if we could look with any confidence on the authenticity of them, would be highly interesting. And, in fact, whether from the pencil of Giorgione or not, they are painted with great purity and truth of feeling. But the best we can be sure of concerning them is, that they are either fancy works altogether, or good imitations of bad originals. At any rate, the portrait of Laura bears out the report of others, that she was *not* beautiful, rather than of her lover, that she *was*; and both of them —but particularly that of the lady—are the most characteristic we have yet seen of these two persons, who have so filled the world with their fame. There is a little Dresden edition of Petrarch's poems, which has a vignette in the title-page copied from these two portraits. Perhaps this may be an acceptable piece of informatiou to the proprietor.

The only other portraits that we can refer to in this collection, are the miniatures; but of them we must in justice state that they are, generally speaking, much more valuable and curious than the large works. Indeed we have not seen so meritorious a collection any where. They consist of a hundred and forty in number, and include many of very great interest from the persons they represent, and of great merit as works of art. Among these we have only left ourselves space to name the Countess of Sunderland (Waller's Sacharissa) 56, by Cooper; and 75, Sir P. Sidney—138, Queen Elizabeth—and 141, Sir Christopher Hatton, by Oliver. The miniature of Shakspeare (112), about which the proprietor makes a great "to do" (as the phrase is), and to which he seems to attach so much value, we not only believe, but hope, he is entirely mistaken about; for to say nothing of its not possessing the least merit, it *cannot* be like Shakspeare; for it has a simpering mouth, a vulgar nose, and a vacant look altogether. In fact, there is no authentic portrait of Shakspeare extant; so let collectors despair!

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, June 24.—Sir W. Browne's gold medals were adjudged as follows:—Greek Ode: W. Selwyn, St. John's College.—Latin Ode: Robert Snow, St. John's College.—Epigrams: B. H. Kennedy, (a pupil of Dr. Butler's, of Shrewsbury,) St. John's College.—Subjects:—For the Greek Ode:—

Ἀνδρῶν ἐπιφανῶν πᾶσαγῆ τάφος.

For the Latin Ode:—"*Academia Cantabrigiensis tot novis ædificiis ornata.*"—For the Greek Epigram:—

Περισσοὶ πάντες οἱ 'ν μέσῳ λόγοι.

For the Latin Epigram:—"*Summum jus, summa injuria.*"—The King has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Professor Henslow, M.A. of St. John's College, to the Regius Professorship of Botany, vacant by the death of Professor Martyn.

Cambridge, July 1.—The Porson Prize, for the best translation of a passage from Shakspeare into Greek verse, was on Saturday last adjudged to John Hodgson, of Trinity College. Subject—King John, Act iv. scene 2, beginning with—King John—"How oft the sight of means," and ending with "Hubert—an innocent child." The Members' Prize, for the best dissertation in Latin prose, was on Wednesday last adjudged to John Buckle, of Trinity College, Senior Bachelor. Subject—"De statu futuro quænam fuere veterum, inter Græcos et Romanos, Philosophorum dogmata?"—Richard Foley, B.A. of Emmanuel College, is elected Fellow of that Society.—Mr. Samuel Best, of King's College, was on Wednesday last admitted Fellow of that Society. We learn that the Master and Fellows of Peterhouse have recently determined to augment the accommodations of their ancient College, by the addition of a new Court, to be called "The Gisborne Court."

Horticultural Society.—The Anniversary of this beneficial Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern last month. Between three and four hundred persons sat down to dinner; on this occasion the dessert is the chief attraction. It consisted of a fine show of fruits. Strawberries, about the size of two walnuts, were more remarkable for bulk than flavour. Some good varieties of pine-apples and grapes were produced; and peaches, apricots, cherries, &c. completed the service.

Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society.—This Society closed its Session lately. Dr. Williamson, the secretary, read the annual report of the committee, which was highly satisfactory as to the numbers and success of the Society, the character of the lectures and papers read during the session, and the accumulating stores of the museum. The council had anxiously considered the means of providing fresh accommodation for the increasing wants of the institution, which is outgrowing the present edifice, and for which it is therefore proposed to build a new lecture-room and museum on a piece of land adjoining the present hall, and already in the Society's possession. For this purpose, however, several additional proprietary members will be required. The Society has gradually and rapidly advanced in public estimation, and may now be said to be universally regarded as one of the most creditable and valuable institutions the town or the county can boast. Combining the lectures given before this Society, and those delivered in its hall to the Mechanics' Institute, there is not a single town in the kingdom, except the capitals of England and Scotland, that has had a larger portion of scientific and literary information presented to its inhabitants;—and this too, in a town, where, six or seven years ago, the bare idea of such a thing would have been regarded as to the last degree chimerical. It was proposed at the general meeting to abridge the session one month, but the motion was rejected, 33 voting for it, and 31 against it, and three-fourths of the members present being required to carry any alteration in the laws. It was also proposed to abolish discussions after papers, but this was negatived by the overpowering majority of 56 to 13.—The following gentlemen were chosen to fill the offices of the society for the ensuing session:—*President*, John Marshall, Esq.; *Vice-Presidents*, Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Wm. Hey, Esq.; *Treasurer*, Henry Greenwood, Esq.; *Secretaries*, Dr. Williamson, Mr. J. Atkinson, jun.; *Curator*, Mr. John Atkinson, F.L.S.; *Council*, Mr. E. S. George, F.L.S. Mr. M. T. Sadler, Rev. W. H. Bathurst, Mr. W. Osburn, jun. Dr. Hunter, James Entwistle, Esq. Dr. Hutton, Mr. J. Sangster, J. Marshall, jun. Esq. F T. Billam, Esq. Benjamin Gott, Esq. Mr. Thomas Teale, jun.

Times of the Motion of Solar Spots.—Mr. Emmett has made many observations upon the motion of solar spots, all of which tend to disprove the opinion that they are hidden and in sight for equal times, and to support the observations of older astronomers, who state the times of appearance and disappearance to be different. Mr. Emmett makes out the time during which they are visible to be 12^d 8^h 30^m, and that during which they are invisible to be nearly 15^d 3^h 30^m. These nearly accord with the times mentioned by Ki-

chius, Stannyan, Cassini, &c., and he thinks that imperfection in the instruments, or inaccuracy in the mode of observation, cannot fairly be urged to account for the great difference between these and equal times.—*Ann. Phil. N.S.* ix. 381.

A Survey of the Persian Gulf, under the direction of Captain Maude, is in progress, on which two vessels, the Discovery and the Psyche, are employed. Already about 1000 miles of a very indented coast have been surveyed, from Ras-Moosendem, at the entrance of the Gulf, to the island of Bahrein. The greater part of the rocks here are described as basaltic, and thence are inferred to be of volcanic origin. In the high and rugged cape, which the ancients denominated the Black Mountains, there are two deep and completely-sheltered large estuaries, which have been named Elphinston's Inlet and Colville's Cove. Several of the smaller valleys on this coast are in a high state of cultivation, by a mixed race of Bedouins and Muscat Arabs.—The survey is expected to be extended to the mouth of the Euphrates, during the present year.

Curious change of colour in Oxides of Cobalt and Zinc.—It has been observed, that when a mixed solution of zinc and of cobalt is precipitated, so as to furnish a mixture of the oxides, and this mixture be well washed and dried, it forms a white powder, which, when heated in a close vessel, loses water, and becomes of a beautiful green colour, though the oxide of cobalt does not amount to above one-sixth part of the whole. When well prepared, it is probable that this compound may be found to be a very useful pigment.

Cathartic Physic for a Horse has lately been discovered, in the dried seeds of the plant *Croton tiglium*; or even the husks thereof will serve, after the oil has been expressed—in doses of twenty or thirty grains for a strong animal, and less for a weakly one. Aloes, alone or mixed with calomel, have hitherto been the usual purging medicine of the veterinary surgeon. Half a grain or a grain of these seeds is a dose for the human patient.

Singular Eastern Custom.—In a paper in Brewster's Edinburgh Journal of Science, last number, by Dr. Govan, on the Natural History, &c. of the Himalayah Mountains, he states, while at Nahan, which is from 3000 to 3200 feet above the level of the sea, and where the Croton is used for fences, "Here I first noticed the custom which has been frequently observed to prevail in these districts, of laying the children to sleep, apparently much to their satisfaction, at the commencing heats, and until the rainy season begins, with their heads under little rills of the coldest water, directed upon them for some hours during the hottest part of the day. Here it was practised in the case of a life no less precious than that of the young Rajah of Sirmoor, a boy about ten or twelve years of age,—a sufficient evidence of the estimation in which the practice is held. It is most commonly, however, followed in the case of infants at the breast. The temperature of the water I have observed to be from 46° to 56° and 65°, and have only to add, that it seemed to me most common in those districts which, having a good deal of cold weather, are nevertheless subject to very considerable summer heats. It was a great preservative, the people affirmed, against bilious fever, and affections of the spleen, during the subsequent rainy months."

Electric Powers of Oxalate of Lime.—Some oxalate of lime, obtained by precipitation, when well-washed, was dried in a Wedgewood's basin at a temperature approaching 300°, until so dry as not to render a cold glass plate, placed over it, dim. Being then stirred with a platina spatula, it in a few moments, by friction against the metal, became so strongly electrical, that it could not be collected together, but flew about the dish whenever it was moved, and over its sides into the sand-bath. It required some little stirring before the particles of the powder were all of them sufficiently electrical to produce this effect. It was found to take place either in porcelain, glass, or metal basins, and with porcelain, glass, or metal stirrers; and when well excited, the electrified particles were attracted on the approach of all bodies, and when shaken in small quantity on to the cap of a gold leaf electrometer, would make the leaves diverge two or three inches. The effect was not due to temperature, for when cooled out of the contact of air, it equally took place when stirred; being, however, very hygrometric, the effect soon went off if the powder were exposed to air. Excited in a silver capsule, and then left out of contact of the air, the substance remained electrical a great length of time, proving its very bad conducting power; and in this respect surpassing, perhaps, all other bodies. The effect may be produced any number of times, and after any number of desiccations of the salt. — Platina rubbed against the powder became negative—the powder positive; all other metals tried, the same as platina. When rubbed with glass, the glass became strongly negative, the oxalate positive, both being dry and warm; and indeed this body appears to stand at the head of the list of all substances as yet tried, as to

its power of becoming positively electrical by friction. Oxalates of zinc and lead produced none of these effects.—M. F.

Pectic or Coagulating Acid.—This new acid has been discovered by M. H. Braconnot, and receives its name from πεκτις, *coagulum*, in consequence of its resembling a jelly or gum. It is found in all vegetables. It is sensibly acid. It reddens turnsole paper. It is scarcely soluble in cold water, but more so in hot water. It is coagulated into a transparent and colourless jelly by alcohol, by all the metallic solutions, by lime-water, water of barytes, the acids, muriate and sulphate of soda, and nitre, &c. It forms, with potash, a very soluble salt, consisting of 85 parts of lead, and 15 of potash. This salt has the remarkable effect of communicating to large masses of sugar and water the property of gelatinising, which renders it of great use to the confectioner. M. Braconnot, in this way, prepared aromatised jellies, perfectly transparent and colourless, and very agreeable to the taste and the eye. He also made with rose-water, coloured with a little cochineal, rose-jelly of exquisite taste.—*Ann. de Chim.*

Barometers.—"Mr. Daniell has found that air insinuates itself into the vacuum of the best made barometers, in time, by creeping up between the mercury and the glass, and that it will insinuate itself between any fluid and any solid, when it has not attraction enough for the former to cause it to wet it. If any gas be confined in a glass jar for a length of time over mercury, it will make its escape, and its place be occupied by atmospheric air; whereas the same gas, if confined by water, will be preserved unmixed. Hence the best made barometers are often studded with air bubbles. The cure which Mr. Daniell has provided for these evils is to weld a narrow ring of platinum to the open end of the tube, which is immersed in the cistern. Boiling mercury amalgamates itself with platinum, and adheres to it when cold, *wetting it, but not dissolving* it, so that, by this means, the passage of the air is cut off as effectually as if the whole tuba were wetted by it.—*Shumacher's Astron. Nachrichten.*

Corregio. — The admirable Corregio which has just been secured for, and placed in, the National Gallery, at the expense of 3,800*l.* is a very noble picture. This specimen of the master, one of the very few of his works which can be authenticated, belonged to the King of Spain, but was taken away by the Prince of the Peace at the beginning of the Revolution. From Spain it found its way to Rome in the possession of Mr. Wallace; and about twenty years ago was in this country. It afterwards got to Paris, and was the property of Pelletier the banker, at whose sale it was finally obtained to adorn the National Gallery of England. It is a little picture, not larger than an ordinary window pane; in that small compass lie all the choicest treasures of art. The subject is the Holy Family: the Virgin and Child in the foreground, and Joseph in the distance. It is impossible to do justice to this exquisite production by language. The pencilling combines lightness and force; the colouring, sweetness, purity, and harmony; the drapery is grand, and imposes on the mind as if the figures were of the heroic class; the expression of the Virgin is exquisitely fine, and the child is at once noble in form and charmingly natural.

Devil's Tree.—There is a tree which they call the Devil's Tree, growing in America; its fruit, in a state of maturity, is elastic, and when dried by the heat of the sun, noisily splits, and bursts forth its grains. To this sport of nature the tree owes its name, for at the moment of bursting, the effect of a piece of artillery is produced, the noise of which succeeds rapidly, and is heard tolerably far off. If its fruit be transplanted before it is ripe, to a dry place, or exposed on a chimney-piece to a gentle heat, it will have the same effect, and produce the same phenomenon.

Natural History—The Hedgehog.—The following curious circumstance, related by Professor Brukland, is given in a paper on the habits of animals, in the Zoological Journal. Having occasion to suspect that hedgehogs, occasionally at least, preyed on snakes, the Professor procured a common snake (coluber natrix), and also a hedgehog, who had lived in an undomesticated state some time in the Botanic Garden at Oxford, where it was not likely to have seen snakes, and put the animals together in a box. The hedgehog was rolled up at their first meeting, but the snake was in a continual motion, creeping round the box as if in order to make its escape. Whether or not it recognised its enemy, was not apparent—it did not dart from the hedgehog, but kept creeping gently round the box. The hedgehog remained rolled up, and did not appear to see the snake. The Professor then laid the hedgehog on the body of the snake, with that part of the ball where the head and tail meet downwards, and touching it. The snake proceeded to crawl. The hedgehog started, opened slightly, and seeing what was under it, gave the snake a hard bite, and instantly rolled itself up again. It soon appeared a second

time, repeated the bite, then closed as if for defence; opened carefully a third time, and then inflicted a third bite, by which the back of the snake was broken. This done, the hedgehog stood by the snake's side, and passed the whole body of the snake successively through his jaws, cracking and breaking the bones at intervals of half an inch or more, by which operation the snake was rendered entirely motionless. The hedgehog then placed itself at the tip of the snake's tail, and began to eat upwards, as one would eat a radish, without intermission, but slowly, till half the snake was devoured, when the hedgehog ceased from mere repletion. During the following night the anterior half of the snake was completely eaten up.

New Bees.—The Horticultural Society has lately received from New South Wales, through the liberality of Captain M'Arthur, son of John M'Arthur, Esq. of Camden, in that colony, a fine healthy hive of native bees. They differ materially from the bees of Europe, being infinitely smaller, and wholly without stings. The honey which they produce is said to be of excellent quality, and is distinguished by a peculiar fragrance; it is one of the few products of that singular country which serves as food for the natives.

Plesiosaurus.—This fossil genus of reptiles existed only in the theory of Mr. Conybeare, published about four years ago; but the discovery of an almost perfect skeleton has, it seems, confirmed the accuracy of his views. The most remarkable circumstance in the osteology of this animal is, that the cervical vertebræ are so numerous as thirty-nine, or, including the anterior dorsal, forty-one; and thus, it must have had a neck like a swan: another and curious instance of the analogies among beasts, birds and fishes. Though its element was water, its motions in darting at its prey must, from this structure, have resembled the actions of the bird.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

At a late sitting of the Acadèmy of Sciences, M. Bogros read a paper upon the structure of the nerves. M. Humboldt made a verbal report on the work of M. de France, entitled *Tableau des corps organisés.* M. Moreau de Jonnés commenced the reading a memoir with the title of "Monographical researches respecting the species of dog indigenous to the American hemisphere, their habits, domestic usages, their extraction, form, geographical distribution and transmigrations; also the ideas resulting from a consideration of the ancient state of the New World, the communications among the people, and their primeval habitations." The minister of the interior communicated news of the arrival of M. Pacho at Derne on the frontiers of Cyrenice, and of that of the English travellers from Africa. M. Humboldt presented some mineralogical specimens. M. M. Boussingault and Riveiro a year's observations on the barometer at Santa Fè de Bogota, &c. &c. M. Francœur read an account of the proceedings which took place in England to arrive at a unity in weights and measures.

Among other proceedings M. Ampece and M. Dulong made a report on the communications of M. Zambroni relative to a dry galvanic pile; and a letter was read from Sir Thomas Brisbane, with a continuation of the astronomical observations made at Paramatta. A medal of 3000frs. value was given to Professor Roux for a method of curing a divided palate. A medal of 2000frs. value to Dr. Lassis for his researches respecting epidemic maladies at Barcelona, made at his own expense, &c. It was also proposed to grant to M. Labarraque, a prize of 3000frs. for having demonstrated by numerous experiments, that combining economy and ease in the use of certain chemical solutions, they might be successfully applied for destroying infectious exhalations from animal matter to which some trades are liable; also those from bodies in a state of putrefaction, and for clearing and rendering wholesome foul air.

In the Academy of the Fine Arts M. Ingres has been elected member in the place of M. Denon, deceased.

In the Révue Encyclopèdique there is a table of the comparative commerce of the three great naval powers, England, France and America. The following is the summary for each nation, according to this writer:—

	England.	France.	Unit. States.
Exter. Com.	1,894,275,000f.	847,150,000f.	786,091,000f.
Inter. Com.	8,601 850,000	6 476,160,000	2,493,000 000
Total of Com.	10 496.125 000	7,323,610 000	3,279 091,000
Expts. of Nat. Prod.	75,725,000f.	149,050,000	248,955,000
Of Indus.	810,850,000	260,000,000	13,036,000
Of Foreig	253,875,000	52,000,000	142,000,000
	1,140,450 000	461,050,000	403 991,000

Hence, among other remarks by way of comparison, the writer says the interior commerce of France formed by the consumption of the population and manufactures, is one quarter less than that of England, or about two milliards inferior; while it is twice and half more than that of the United States. In comparison with the population, it gives to England 390fs. per head, to America 249, and to France only 216.

The exterior commerce of France is a milliard or 1000,000,000 less than that of England. It is superior to that of the United States by 60,000,000frs. Compared to the population it presents for each person 86frs. in England, from 28 to 30 in France, and 78 in America. The total mass of the French commerce, exterior and interior, is inferior to that of England one-third in value, while it is double that of America.

Among other interesting observations, it is shewn that under the head of indigenous products by which the prosperity and industry of a people are to be judged, England is superior to France, Russia, and America united; and a population of 22,000,000, by superior industry, exceeds in acquiring more wealth every year than three powerful empires, peopled with 85,000,000 of population, viz.

England,	886,575,000—	France	409,050,000
		United States	261 991,000
		Russia	201,400,000
	886 575,000		862,441,000

France alone nearly equals Russia and America united, under this head, or her 30,000,000 of population equal the 10,000,000 of the United States and the 45,000,000 of Russia. In regard to the number of inhabitants, the exports of England are equal to 40frs. per head; of the United States 26frs.; of France 14frs. and of Russia between 3 and 4frs. This simple exportation offers for Russia the proportion of 1; United States 1½; France 2; England 4¼. Joining to this exportation the re-exportation of foreign produce, we shall have for Russia 1; United States 2; France 2¼; England 5¾.

In examining the elements of these terms, the superiority of the English commerce will be found in the exportation of the products of her industry: that of America in the re-exportation of foreign product. Taking the whole in mass, the French exports are 200,000,000 more than those of Russia, 679,000,000 less than those of England; 60,000,000 superior to that of the United States; or to the English as 9 to 23, and to the American as 9 to 8.

ITALY.

Accounts from Sicily state that some workmen, employed in making a new road without the walls of the city of Syracuse, as they were digging in the Isthmus of Ortygia, next to Acradina, on the spot often mentioned by Cicero in his Orations against Verres, by the name of Forum Maximum, Pulcherrimæ Portus, &c. found two male statues, habited in the toga and pallium; they are of Parian marble, and of one piece. The first is six palms from the shoulder to the edge of the garment, the other rather more than three palms from the neck to the thighs. The heads, feet, and hands are wanting. They are of Greek workmanship, and worthy of the best age of the arts. At the same place a torso was found, which, measuring only three palms, must have belonged to a smaller figure. They have been placed in the museum at Syracuse.

Angelo Mai.—Cicero.—M. Le Clerc terminates a notice in the Revue Encyclopédique, of the recently-discovered fragments of Cicero, with the following translation of the new peroration to the pleading for Scaurus, in which he has, from conjecture, and with the assistance of some passages which have been cited by ancient writers, filled up several little chasms. "In whatever way I turn my eyes, I behold materials for the defence of Marcus Scaurus. The palace which you see will always recall the virtues of his father, the chief of the senate; and one would say that L. Metellus himself, his maternal grandfather, placed before you in this temple the most august divinities, only to obtain, by their intercession, the safety of his grandson; the more especially as these very divinities have often protected the unhappy persons who have implored their succour. This capitol, dignified by three temples; these magnificent offerings with which the father and the son have ornamented the entrance of the sanctuary of the King of the Gods, of Juno, and of Minerva, are Scaurus's defences. He is further defended by the memory of the High-Priest, Metellus, who, when the temple was on fire, plunged into the midst of the flames, and saved this Palladium, confided to the mysterious keeping of Vesta, as the security of our immortal empire. Why cannot he be for an instant re-born? Surely he would snatch from the danger which threatens him, this offspring of his house;—he, who rescued from the devouring flames the sacred image of Pallas. And thou, M. Scaurus, I have seen thee; I see thee yet. It is not alone the recollection of thee that presents itself to me; it is thyself; thee, whose noble aspect saddens and afflicts me when I behold the grief of thy son. Why canst thou not, after having been present to my thoughts during the whole of this cause: why canst thou

not also fill with the memory of thee the minds of our judges, and descend to the bottom of their souls! Yes, thy single image should speak for thy son; and thy name, which the people have all learned to pronounce, should serve him for a rampart. Even those who never saw thee, recognized in thee the first citizen of Rome. By what name am I to invoke thee? Art thou to be counted among men? But thou art not with us. Among those who are no more? But thou livest: thou livest a pure and incorruptible life; thou livest in the heart, before the eyes of every Roman. A divine soul is immortal; and it is only thy body that has perished. Wherever thou art, view thy son with tutelar regard; inspire his judges with moderation; and preserve to his kinsmen a faithful protector, to the senate one of its most illustrious members, to Rome an eminent citizen."

GERMANY.

Leipsic.—A society has just been established at Leipsic, for the purpose of exploring and preserving national antiquities. Every object of art, from the most ancient times down to the thirty years' war, will be sought for with the greatest care. They will be accurately described; and all manuscripts that are capable of being published will be published.

Some peasants lately found in a cavern in the forest of Spielitz, in Silesia, 6000 ducats, coined of Flanders, during the time that that country was subject to Spain. There were also skeletons of horses and a quantity of arms of all descriptions. It is conjectured that this was one of the seats of the celebrated Secret Tribunal.

RUSSIA.

M. Timkowski, one of the principal members of the Oriental department of the ministry for foreign affairs at St. Petersburgh, having been employed in the years 1820 and 1821 to conduct from Kiachta to Pekin the Russian ecclesiastical mission sent to the great monastery which Russia has at Pekin, and to bring from Pekin to Kiachta the priests who were leaving the latter place, kept an exact journal of his travels, full of historical, geographical, and statistical notes, which, illustrated by maps and plates, he has recently published, in two volumes. It is a work which contains an abundance of curious and interesting matter.

The last annual obituary of the Russian empire, published at St. Petersburgh, records the death of a man at the very advanced age of 168, (Old Parr was 152), near to Pollosk, on the frontiers of Livonia. He had seen seven Sovereigns on the throne of Russia, and remembered the death of Gustavus Adolphus. He had been a soldier in the thirty years war; at the battle of Pultowa (in 1709) he was 51 years of age. At the age of 93 he married his third wife, with whom he lived 60 years: the two youngest sons of this marriage were 86 and 62 respectively in the year 1756; the oldest of his other sons, in the same year, were 95 and 93 respectively. The entire family of this patriarch comprises 138 descendants, who all lived together in the village of Pallotzka, which the Empress Catherine the Second caused to be built for them, granting at the same time a considerable tract of land for their support. In the 163d year of his age, this modern Nestor was in the enjoyment of the most robust health.

Moscow.—The Secretary of the Agricultural Society (which held its annual meeting on the 17th of last February) announced, that the Emperor had conceded to the Society, a large tract of land near the gate of Moscow, where the farm of the Society is established.

Philological Expedition.—A striking resemblance having long been remarked between the languages (as well as manners) of the various tribes of Finland and Russia, Dr. Sjögren, a learned Finlander, has been directed by the Emperor of Russia to travel through the country, for the purpose of making such observations as may elucidate the subject. As it is not probable that he will find many historical monuments — language, customs, manners, and traditions, will be the objects to which his attention will be principally directed.

EGYPT.

Hitherto the spinning of cotton promised but little in Egypt. The Viceroy is the only person who interests himself in the introduction of this manufacture. The climate is a great obstacle; for, in consequence of the heat, the thread breaks, the wood of the machines splits, and the dust impedes the working of the wheels. The manufactory of woollen cloth at Bourlak is already declining. The saltpetre manufactory has been established by an Italian of the name of Basi; it annually supplies the Viceroy with 3000 cwt. of saltpetre, for which he pays 250,000 francs. The evaporation is performed in the sun, in 48 basins. It costs the government only fifteen piasters per quintal, whereas the old method of evaporation, by means of fire, cost thirty piasters. A colony of Syrians has been settled at Zabazik, to cultivate silk; a million of mulberry trees has been planted, but the quantity of silk produced is not considerable.

AMERICA.

Mines of Brazil.—Respecting these mines so little known, Mr. Mounteney writes, that "the principal places where gold has been collected, are in the province of Minas Geraës, Goias, Matto Grosse, Villa Rica, Paracuta, Villa Boa, and Cuiaba; but there was always a great deficiency of machinery in the extracting of the ore. The first gold which is certainly known to have been produced in Minas Geraës, was a sample of three *oitavas*, presented in 1695 to the Capitain Mor, of Espirito Santo, by Antonio Rodriguez Arzain, a native of the town of Taboate, since which period it has been discovered in all the districts of which the captaincy is composed. The news of gold having been found in Minas Geraës soon attracted there a great number of Paulistas and Europeans. It was, however, in 1703, that the principal influx of adventurers to the mines took place: meanwhile, discoveries of gold continued to be made. In 1714 one piece of native gold was found, which was worth 700 milreis (nearly 200*l*.) Three others of nearly the same size, and one of the value of 3000 crusados (300*l*.) were also about this period dug from the earth, although the latter had the disadvantage of lying deep. At the commencement of the mining system in the Brazils, the common method of proceeding was to open a square pit, which the workmen called *cata*, till they came to the *cascalho*: this they broke up with pickaxes, and, placing it in a *batea*, a wooden vessel, broad at the top and narrow at the bottom, exposed it to the action of running water, shaking it from side to side till the earth was washed away, and the metallic particles had all subsided. Lumps of native gold were often found from twenty to one hundred *oitavas* in weight; a few which weighed from two to three hundred, and one, it is asserted; of thirteen pounds, but these were insulated pieces, and the ground where they were discovered was not rich. All the first workings were in the beds of rivers, or in the *taboleiros*, the table-ground on their sides. In 1724, the method of mining had undergone a considerable alteration, introduced by some natives of the northern country; instead of opening *catas*, or searching-places, by hand, and carrying the cascalho thence to the water, the miners conducted water to the mining ground, and, washing away the mould, broke up the *cascalho* in pits under a fall of the water, or exposed it to the same action in wooden troughs, and thus a great expense of human labour was spared. At the commencement of the present century, there was a general complaint in Minas Geraës, that the ground was exhausted of its gold; yet it was the opinion of all scientific men, and still continues to be so, that hitherto only the surface of the earth had been scratched, and that the veins are for the most part untouched. The mining was either in the beds of the streams or in the mountains; in process of time the rivers had changed their beds: the miners discovered that the primary beds were above the present level, and these they called *guapiaras*; the next step is the *taboleiro*, which seems to be close by the side of the *veio*, or present body of the stream. All these are mining grounds: the first is easily worked, because little or no waters remain there; the surface had only to be removed, and then the *cascalho* was found. In the second step, wheels were often required to draw off the water; the present bed could only be worked by making a new cut, which is called *valo*, and diverting the stream, and, even when this is done, the wheel is still wanting. The wheel was a clumsy machine, which it was frequently necessary to remove, and fifty slaves or more were employed a whole day in removing it. This was the only means in use for saving human labour, for not even a cart or hand-barrow was to be seen; the rubbish and the cascalho were all carried in troughs upon the heads of slaves, who in many instances had to climb up steep ascents, where inclined planes might have been formed with very little trouble, and employed with great advantage. River mining, however, was the easiest and most effectually performed; it was, therefore, the commonest. But the greater part of those streams which were known to be auriferous had been wrought. The mountains were more tempting, but required much greater labour; a few *braças*, if the veins were good, enriched the adventurers for ever, and, in the early days of the mines, the high grounds attracted men who were more enterprising and persevering than their descendants. The mode of working in such ground is not by excavation, but by what is called *talho alberto*, the open cut,—laying the vein bare by clearing away the surface. This labour is immense, if water cannot be brought to act upon the spot; and, when even there is water, it is not always easy to direct it, nor will the nature of the cut allow always of its use. When the miners found no cascalho in the mountains, they suspected that the stones might contain gold, and they were not deceived in the supposition. This is the most difficult mode of extraction: the stones were broken by manual labour, with iron mallets. In a few instances only, one machine was worked by slaves, instead of cattle.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the House Management of Peaches and Nectarines. By Mr. PATRICK FLANAGAN, *F. H. S.*—The soil which I generally use for peaches and nectarines, whether in houses or on open walls, is the top spit of a pasture of rich yellow loam, if it can be procured, without adding to it any manure whatever; but if the soil be poor or sandy, it should have a little rotten dung mixed with it. If convenient, this mould should be laid up in ridges five or six months before it is wanted, and turned over twice or thrice during that time. When the house is ready, the borders, both inside and outside, should be cleared to the depth of three feet, and be well drained, as well as paved at bottom with slate or flat tiles, to prevent the roots of the trees entering the bad soil which may be at bottom. This being done, the new earth must be wheeled into the cavity of the border, and every layer of it that is put on should be well trodden down, until the whole is filled up, allowing a few inches above the level for settling, which will be, however, very trifling. The best season for planting is the latter part of autumn, or beginning of spring. And the most expeditious way of furnishing a house is, to plant clean well-worked maiden plants, previously grown in good stiff loam, and trained against a wall three years before they are taken for such purpose. At that age they will have gained such strength, and got so well established in the soil, that they can be removed with large balls, and with the greatest safety, into the places where they are to remain; they will scarcely feel their removal. I generally place a compost of three parts loam and one part rotten dung immediately round the roots, in order to encourage the plants to strike more freely into the border. In the first season the commencement of the forcing is in the second week in February, when the lights are put on the house; I begin to add a little fire-heat in the last week in the month, and gradually increase this as the spring advances. I obtain a temperature of from 53° to 55° from fire, and I do not allow the sun-heat to exceed 75°. The heat at night is kept uniform by means of a moderate fire, and in the day by the admission of air. The trees during the first summer should have frequent bottom waterings, and be well syringed with clear water two or three times a week: this will greatly promote their growth, and keep them clear of insects. Should the green fly or red spider make their appearance, two or three strong fumigations with tobacco, and frequent spunging, will keep the trees clean. If the trees appear to make luxuriant shoots in any part where bearing wood is wanted, the shoots should be stopped at the third or fourth leaf; and if they are still inclined to grow strong, they must be stopped a second time; this will obtain kindly wood. Two or three times in the spring the whole should be looked over, and the shoots moderately thinned out, leaving those which are most kind and well placed at regular distances for the next year's bearing. The first thinning of the young shoots should be just after the fruit is set, and when they are eight or ten inches long; when at that length, they must be laid in at such distances as to admit the sun and air to ripen the wood destined to bear in the ensuing season. The principal business of the first season is to keep the young wood regularly laid in, to attend to the top and bottom waterings, and to the free admission of air at all opportunities. If all this has been done, and the plants have been kept clean, they will in this season have made plenty of good bearing wood for the next year, and they will have nearly covered half the extent of trellis within the house. I generally take off the whole of the sloping lights for the winter months, and cover the borders and flues with five or six inches of light litter, to prevent severe frosts doing injury to either.—*Commencement of the Second Season of forcing.*—The glass should be put on in the last week in January, the house be well cleaned all over, and the flues, as far as possible, should be white-washed, and then the trees should be pruned.* Previously, however, to tying the trees to the trellis, I have the whole of their stems, but not the bearing wood, washed with a composition formed of one pound of soft soap, one ounce of tobacco, and a little flower of sulphur, to which is added as much boiling water as will make the whole of the consistence of paint. This composition is carefully applied with a painter's soft brush, whilst it is milk-warm. The process of cleaning should never be omitted at the pruning season, as it prevents the trees ever contracting the brown scale. When the trees are tied to the trellis, the borders must be dug; this gives the house a clean and neat appearance. In the first week in February the house is shut up every night, and plenty of air given in the day; in the beginning of the second week,

* I have not laid down any rules for the winter pruning, as almost every gardener seems to have a peculiar method.

moderate fires are made, just to keep the heat by fire from 45° to 50°, not exceeding 70° of sun-heat; in the third week the fire-heat is gradually increased from 50° to 55°, and not exceeding 75° sun-heat. By this time the trees will be getting into blossom. Whilst they are in bloom I neither sprinkle nor steam the house, for I consider that sufficient moisture arises from the earth in the house at this stage of forcing. I admit plenty of air every day, when the wind is mild, and in a favourable quarter. When the petals have all dropped, and the fruit is fairly set, I give the trees a gentle syringing on a fine morning, with clean water; and, if any green flies appear, they have two or three smokings with tobacco, as directed before; this will totally destroy the insects. At this period (March) particular attention must be paid to the regularity of heat, which may be progressively increased a degree or two as the season advances, but I do not allow it to exceed the last named temperature until the fruit is perfectly stoned, when I increase it from 55° to 60° at night, and from 77° to 80° of sun-heat. At the medium of these the temperature should continue during the remaining part of the season. Attention must be paid to the thinning of the young shoots, as directed in the first year's management, and when the young fruit are about the size of damsons, they should then be moderately thinned for the first time, leaving a sufficiency for selecting a full crop by subsequent thinnings, which should be performed at two or more different periods. It is to be observed, that a few days before, and a few days after, the crop begins to stone, is the most critical period in forcing; and if strict attention is not paid at that time to the due regulation of heat, and to the free admission of air at all opportunities, a great portion of the fruit will fall off. I have often seen three parts of the crops of peaches and nectarines thus lost. The borders within the house must be occasionally watered, after the stoning, until the fruit is arrived at full size, and begins to change colour; then all watering should be left off, both with the syringe, and on the borders. When this crop of fruit begins to ripen, which will be about the second week in July, I gradually expose the house to the open air on fine and dry days, by drawing down the lights as much as convenient in the day, and shutting them again in the evening. It is this which gives the fruit both flavour and colour. This crop thus produced furnishes the table from the second week in July until the middle of August; then a second house should become ripe, and continue to yield a supply until the fruit comes in on the open wall.—*Transactions of the Horticultural Society.*

USEFUL ARTS.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. H. James, of Cobourg Place, near Birmingham, for improvements in apparatus for diving under water, and which apparatus, or parts of which apparatus, are also applicable to other purposes. May 31, 1825.

J. H. Sadler, of Hoxton, for an improved power loom for the weaving of silk, cotton, linen, wool, flax, and hemp, and mixtures thereof. May, 31, 1825.

J. F. Ledsam, and B. Cook, both of Birmingham, for improvements in the production and purification of coal gas. May 31, 1825.

J. Crowder, of New Radford, Nottingham, for improvements on the Puslew bobbin net machine. May 31, 1825.

J. Apsdin, of Leeds, for a method of making lime. June 7, 1825.

C. Powell, of Reckfield, Monmouthshire, for an improved blowing machine. June 6, 1825.

A. Bernon, of Leicester-square, for improvements in fulling mills, or machinery for fulling and washing woollen cloths, or such other fabrics as may require the process of fulling. Communicated to him by a foreigner. June 7, 1825.

M. Poole, of Lincoln's Inn, for the preparation of certain substances for making candles, including a wick peculiarly constructed for that purpose. Communicated to him by a foreigner. June 9.

J. Burridge, of Nelson square, Blackfriars-road, for improvements in bricks, houses, or other materials, for the better ventilation of houses and other buildings. June 9, 1825.

J. Lindsay, of the island of Herme, near Guernsey, esq. for improvements in the construction of horse and carriage ways of streets, turnpike and other roads, and an improvement or addition to wheels to be used thereon. June 14, 1825.

W. H. James, of Cobourg Place, near Birmingham, for improvements in the construction of boilers for steam-engines. June 14, 1825.

J. Downton, of Blackwall, for improvements in water closets. June 18, 1825.

W. Mason, of Castle-street East, Oxford street, axletree manufacturer, for improvements on axletrees. June 18, 1825.

C. Phillips, of Upnor, Kent, for improvements in the construction of a ship's compass. June 18, 1825.

G. Atkins, of Drury-lane, and H. Marriott, of Fleet-street, for improvements on, and additions to, stoves or grates. June 18, 1825.

E. Jordan, of Norwich, for a new mode of obtaining power applicable to machinery of different descriptions. June 18, 1825.

J. Thompson, of Vincent-square, Westminster, and J. Barr, of Halesowen, near Birmingham, for improvements in producing steam applicable to steam-engines, or other purposes. June 21, 1825.

T. Northington the younger, and J. Mullner, of Manchester, for improvements in the loom, or machine, used for the purpose of weaving or manufacturing of tape, and such other articles to which the said loom, or machine, may be applicable. June 21, 1825.

R. Corbett, of Glasgow, for a new step, or steps, to ascend and descend from coaches, and other carriages. June 21, 1825.

P. Brookes, of Shelton, Staffordshire, for improvements in the preparation of a composition, and the application thereof, to the making of dies, moulds, or matrices, smooth surfaces, and various other useful articles. June 21, 1825.

J. F. Smith, of Dunston Hall, Chesterfield, for improvements in machinery for drawing, roving, spinning, and doubling cotton, wool, and other fibrous substances. June 21, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ANTIQUITIES.

The History and Antiquities of the Tower of London. Part II. By John Bayley, Esq. 4to. 3*l*. 3s.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

Memoir of the late John Bowdler, Esq. To which is added some account of the late Thomas Bowdler, Esq. Editor of the Family Shakspeare. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

FINE ARTS.

Engraved Specimens of the Architectural Antiquities of Normandy, by J. and H. Le Keux, after Drawings by A. Pugin, Architect. The Literary Part by J. Britton, F.S.A. No. I. 4to. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

This is a most valuable, useful, and instructive work. The antiquities of Normandy are very numerous, and calculated to throw great light upon the progress of Gothic architecture in England. Many of the Norman structures, which still remain in an entire state, were erected under the English, and numerous ruins exhibit specimens of art, and beauties of architectural design, that would well repay their preservation by the graver. In the most remote corners of the province they may yet be found, attesting the skill of the workmen in those ages when we are accustomed to believe that every science was equally obscured. The present number contains three plates from the Palace of Justice at Rouen—"the Church of St. Ouen"—"the Nunnery of St. Clair"—the "Abbey St. Amand"—the "Cathedral," &c. From Caen we have the "Abbaye aux Hommes," and "aux Dames," and "Church of St. Nicolas." Two or three plates from each, with sections, plans, &c. This work well deserves the public patronage; and as some of the objects it presents are in a state of decay, they will soon be beyond the reach of the copyist, and be lost to our architects and artisans for ever. This is an additional motive for public encouragement and support being afforded to it.

HISTORY.

The History of the Conquest of England by the Normans; with its Causes from the earliest period, and its Consequences to the present time. Translated from the French of M. Thierry. 3 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 16s.

M. Thierry has adopted, in the important work before us, so very different a system from the generality of his countrymen who devote their pens to historical literature, that we cannot but regard it with surprise and approbation. The French historians are seldom industrious enough to search for materials at the fountain-head; and the consequence is, that we look in vain for the authority upon which their relations rest. M. Thierry, however, has abandoned this idle and unsatisfactory mode of composition, and has drawn his information with great diligence and labour from the original sources—the chronicles and ancient documents, in which the history of the times which he describes was first told. "I have consulted," he observes, "none but original texts and documents," (of which, indeed, his copious citations bear proof) whether "in detailing the various circumstances of the narration, or in pourtraying the characters of the individuals and the populations to which it relates. I have taken so amply from these texts, that I flatter myself I have left little worthy of citation. I have sought in the national traditions of the populations, least known, and in old popular poetry, for all that might furnish a just idea of the state of manners and feelings in those times and places to which I have carried the reader." With what degree of fidelity M. Thierry has followed his authorities we cannot undertake to say, but it is impossible that a work written upon principles like these can fail to be instructive and valuable.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Practical Observations on certain Pathological Relations which exist between the Kidneys and other Organs of the Human Body, especially the Brain, Mucous Membranes, and Liver. By T. Fosbroke, Surgeon, Cheltenham.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters from the Honourable Horace Walpole to the Earl of Hertford, during his Lordship's Embassy in Paris. To which are added Mr. Walpole's Letters to the Rev. Henry Zouch. 4to. 1*l*. 11s. 6d.

It is the singular merit of Horace Walpole's Letters to confer an interest upon persons and events, which in themselves are exceedingly dull and uninviting. The contests for power, which compose the history of our domestic politics during the greater portion of the last century, though they were, no doubt, matters of great moment to the parties concerned in them, have lost all their interest in an age like the present, which has witnessed the struggle of *principles* through the range of the whole civilised world. When the revolutions of powerful empires, the triumphant establishment of free governments, the fall and the restoration of great sovereigns, have been the familiar news of the day, we regard with something very like contempt the history of political parties and the records of court intrigues. But, despite of this feeling, there is so lively a vein, so anecdotical a spirit running through all Horace Walpole's letters, that we forget the trifling character of the age which they describe, and insensibly feel an interest in their details for which it is difficult to account. With regard to the correspondence now offered to the public, it is sufficient to say of it, that in vivacity and brilliancy of style it fully equals the best of Walpole's letters which

have been already given to the world. The present Letters are, indeed, in some respects of a graver character, being devoted chiefly to political details; but this circumstance has not prevented the writer from bestowing upon them all the graces of his light and fascinating style. The letters to Mr. Zouch, which relate chiefly to Walpole's Royal and Noble Authors (not, by the by, a very accurate work,) are by no means equal in point of composition to the letters addressed to Lord Hertford.

The Works of Anna Lætitia Barbauld. With a Memoir. By Lucy Aikin. In 2 vols. 8vo. 24s.

To make any observations upon the genius and taste exhibited in these volumes would be superfluous. For upwards of half a century the writings of Mrs. Barbauld have been known and admired, wherever purity of style and sentiment is felt and valued. As many of this lady's productions have been out of print for a considerable period, the present publication wears in some degree the air of novelty, and will probably fall into the hands of some readers to whom its contents will be for the first time presented. To such it may, perhaps, be proper to suggest that they are not to expect, in the writings of Mrs. Barbauld, the style and spirit of an age, to which she did not, in fact, belong; that they are not to look in her poetry for the highly-wrought descriptions, and the energetic, but sometimes extravagant expression of feeling, which characterise so many of the writers of the present day. On the contrary, there is in all her works a sustained and graceful character incompatible with the more ungoverned style of modern composition, and a propriety and elegance which address themselves to the taste and judgment of the reader rather than to his imagination and passions. In order to be properly appreciated, the writings of Mrs. Barbauld must not only be read, but studied—a pleasing task, which will amply reward those to whom they are not already familiar.

Several poetical pieces are given in these volumes, which have not before appeared in print, together with a selection from Mrs. B.'s correspondence, in which good sense, vivacity, and elegance are very pleasingly blended.

A brief, but interesting biographical notice is prefixed to the volumes, from the pen of Miss Aikin, who has sketched, in a very delightful manner, the character of her honoured and accomplished relative.

Gesenius' Hebrew Lexicon to the Books of the Old Testament. By Christopher Lao. Vol. I. 1*l*. 4s.

The Twenty-ninth of May, or Joyous Doings at the Restoration. By E. Hardcastle, Author of Wine and Walnuts. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Brother Jonathan, a New England Tale. 3 vols. 8vo.

These volumes are, it is said, the production of an American gentleman, who has contributed a series of articles on the literature of his country to the pages of one of our well-known periodical publications. Nor is he, as we apprehend, from the style of the novel before us, unknown as an author amongst his own countrymen. The resemblance which we trace, both in spirit and in style, between "Brother Jonathan" and two American novels, which were, we believe, reprinted in this country—"Logan" and "Seventy-six," leaves us in little doubt as to the identity of the pen. At the same time there is, it must be observed, a very visible improvement in the author's later effort. Much of the extravagance which distinguished and disfigured the two works which we have alluded to is abandoned, though without the loss of their power and energy, which were very considerable. We could have wished, however, that the author had imposed still greater restraints upon his pen, and had reduced his language and sentiments to a still more humble level. There is occasionally a violence both of feeling and expression in his pages with which it is impossible for the reader to sympathise. His heroes and his heroines, though worthy citizens of the United States, possess passions, and beauty, and language more powerful, more transcendant, and more lofty than ever fell to the share of creatures not born in the land of romance. This exaggeration is the more glaring in the present instance, from the circumstance of the author's having wished at the same time to present an accurate picture of national manners, in which, were it not presumptuous to offer an opinion, we should say he has admirably succeeded. Upon the whole, we regard "Brother Jonathan" as a work of a very mixed character, though displaying throughout the marks of great intellectual power.

Forty Years in the World, or Sketches and Tales of a Soldier's Life. By the Author of "Fifteen Years in India," "Memoirs of India," &c. &c. &c. In 3 vols. 30s.

We have had occasion more than once to notice the writings of this gentleman with approbation; and we are happy to be able to speak of his new attempt in favourable terms. The volumes before us are a very miscellaneous collection of travels, tales, and reflections, thrown together in an easy and desultory manner, and, upon the whole, affording a fair portion of amusement. The author has seen a good deal of the world, and has here given the result of his observations in the form of little tales, possessing, indeed, no great ingenuity of plot, but written in a simple and pleasing manner. There is, perhaps, rather more sentiment than might have been expected from a man who has passed so much of his life amidst "drums and thunder;" though it is by no means unbecoming, unless where it occasionally degenerates into something like mawkishness. The best portions of these volumes appear to be those relating to India.

Lochandhu; a Tale of the Eighteenth Century. 3 vols. 12mo. 1*l*. 1s.

We had imagined that the taste for Italian bravoes, ancient castles, and thunder-storms, was almost extinct amongst us since the disappearance of Mrs. Ratcliffe; but, after trembling through the volumes before us, we humbly own our error. We have an Italian assassin as frightful as Schedoni, and who indulges himself in the most terrific oaths with which his lan-

guage can furnish him. We have a Scotch castle as awful as any venerable edifice ever perched amongst the Apennines. We have a sanguinary and stately old lady, whose atrocities equal those of Mrs. Brownrigge; and, lastly, we have a benevolent-hearted, but hideous dwarf, or "Carline," as the Northern author is pleased to term her, who would have made an excellent house-keeper to Sir Edward Morley, at his mansion on Micklestane Moor. Notwithstanding these extravagances, as some of our readers may perhaps think them, (though we have no inclination ourselves to bestow upon them so harsh a name,) there is a great deal of merit in Lochandhu, not only in the ability with which the interest of the story is preserved, but also in the delineation of character and the descriptions of local scenery. Sir Cable, the retired admiral, is a clever sketch, and the character of the heroine also is well conceived.

Matilda, a Tale of the Day. 1 vol. post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

POETRY.

Lays of the Minnesingers, or German Troubadours of the 12th and 13th Centuries, illustrated by Specimens of the contemporary Lyric Poetry of Provence and other parts of Europe; with Historical and Critical Notices and Engravings from the MS. of the Minnesingers in the King's Library at Paris, and from other Sources. 8vo. 14s.

Though the labours of the French scholars, and of some few writers in our own country, have opened to us the rich treasures of the early poets of Provence and Italy, we have yet, until the appearance of the very beautiful and interesting volume before us, been kept in almost total ignorance of the old lyric poets of Germany. The readers of "The Lays of the Minnesingers," or love-singers will regret having been so long excluded from an acquaintance with a class of writers, who, in many qualities, surpass their contemporary brethren of the South, and (if we may judge from the elegant versions before us) do not yield to the writers of more cultivated ages. By the addition of specimens selected from the works of the Troubadours and Troveurs, the reader is enabled to appreciate the relative merit of the Minnesingers, in which he will derive great assistance from the excellent critical *prolegomena* prefixed to the specimens, which present a concise, but masterly sketch of the rise and progress of lyric poetry in Europe. We subjoin a specimen of a poem by a minstrel, of whom nothing but the lays and the name (no easy one indeed, being Albert Marshall of Raprechtsweil) is known.

"Once more mounts my spirit gay,
Once more comes the bloom of May;
See upon the branches spring
Green buds, almost opening,
And the nightingale so fair
Sings herself to slumber there.
Honour'd be the songstress dear,
She who trains the branches here;
Ever must she happy be,
Who inspires the birds and me
With this gladsome gaiety.

She has angel loveliness;
Would she deign my heart to bless,
She that sends me health and joy,
Blest above all bliss were I:
Heaven would then be mine on earth,
For in her lies all my mirth.
With each lovely colour she
Decks her fair face daintily;
Red and white and auburn there
Blend their beauties rich and rare;
And embosom'd in her mind
All things fair and pure we find."

The Marauder: two Epistles in Verse on Irish Affairs. 8vo. pp. 36.

These epistles to Lord King and Sir J. Newport are political squibs, in which the bigotry and inconsistency, the folly and ignorance of the opponents of religious freedom in this country, are exposed. We attribute them, whether rightly or not we have no means of knowing, to the author of "Ireland," a satire.

Poems. By William Sotheby. 1 vol. 8vo.

The public are too well acquainted with the poetry of Mr. Sotheby to demand any explanatory statement of its peculiar character, or any critical disquisition upon what has so long been before them. The poems in the present volume are characterized by the usual elegance of this writer. The first is called "Rome," and may best be arranged under the class of descriptive poetry with moral reflections. Short pieces, inspired by celebrated Italian localities, follow, such as Tivoli, Terni, Venice, &c. We have then an extract from a MS. poem, entitled "The Elements," and, finally, some miscellaneous pieces. In the scanty limits which we can devote to critical notices of new works, we fear we cannot do justice to a volume so considerable as the present. Extract after extract might be made, and the author still have reason to complain that we had omitted much that was chaste and beautiful. We shall, therefore, content ourselves by giving the following lines on "Tivoli."

"Spirit! who lovest to live unseen,
By brook, or pathless dell,
Where wild woods burst the rocks between,
And floods, in streams of silver sheen,
Gush from their flinty cell!

"Or where the ivy weaves her woof,
And climbs the crag alone,
Haunts the cool grotto, day-light proof,
Where loitering drops that wear the roof,
Turn all beneath to stone;

"Shield me from summer's blaze of day,
From noon-tide's fiery gale,
And as thy waters round me play,
Beneath th' o'ershadowing cavern lay,
Till Twilight spreads her veil.

"Then guide me where the wandering moon
Rests on Mæcenas' wall,
And echoes at night's solemn noon
In Tivoli's soft shades attune
The peaceful water-fall.

"Again they float before my sight
The bower, the flood, the glade;
Again on yon romantic height
The Sibyl's temple towers in light,
Above the dark cascade,

"Down the steep cliff I wind my way
Along the dim retreat,
And, 'mid the torrents' deafening bray,
Dash from my brow the foam away,
Where clashing cataracts meet.

"And now I leave the rocks below,
And, issuing forth from night,
View, on the flakes that sun-ward flow,
A thousand rainbows round me glow
And arch my way with light.

"Again the myrtles o'er me breathe,
Fresh flowers my path perfume,
Round cliff and cave wild tendrils wreathe,
And from the groves that bend beneath
Low trail their purple bloom.

"Thou grove, thou glade of Tivoli,
Dark flood, and rivulet clear,
That wind, where'er you wander by,
A stream of beauty on the eye,
Of music on the ear:

"And thou, that when the wandering moon
Illumed the rocky dell,
Didst to my charmed ear attune,
The echoes of Night's solemn noon,
Spirit unseen! farewell!

"Farewell!—O'er many a realm I go,
My natal isle to greet,
Where summer sun-beams mildly glow,
And sea-winds health and freshness blow
O'er Freedom's hallow'd seat.

"Yet, there, to thy romantic spot
Shall Fancy oft retire,
And hail the bower, the stream, the grot,
Where Earth's sole Lord the world forgot,
And Horace smote the lyre."

The Troubadour; Catalogue of Pictures, and Historical Sketches. By L. E. L. Author of "The Improvisatrice."

Miss Landon has again appeared in poetry. All critics seem to have agreed to treat this lady with the gallantry due to her sex, and we shall not break the custom. But, in truth she does not need such protection—for this poem of the Troubadour is really so beautiful and graceful, as to demand our applause as a right, not as a compliment. She has much improved not only the easy flow of her verse, but in the still more difficult art of management of her story. But as our readers have, we are sure, ere this read the poem, we shall hold ourselves excused from doing the peculiarly dull office of telling an already told tale. The conclusion, where she alludes to some circumstances personally respecting herself, is very engaging, and occasionally pathetic. We shall extract the passage where she describes the conception of her second poem. She had just told us that she had composed her first, the Improvisatrice, "on a summer hill," and had felt great delight at its unexpected reception, and the general incense bestowed upon it. And now

"Back to the summer hill again,
When first I thought upon this strain,
And music rose upon the air,
I look'd below, and, gather'd there,
Rode soldiers with their breast-plates glancing,
Helmets and snow-white feathers dancing,
And trumpets at whose martial sound
Prouder the war-horse trod the ground,
And waved their flag with many a name
Of battles and each battle fame.
And as I mark'd the gallant line
Pass through the green lane's serpentine,
And as I saw the boughs give way
Before the crimson pennons' play;
To other days my fancy went,
Call'd up the stirring tournament,
The dark-eyed maiden who for years
Kept the vows seal'd by parting tears,
While he who own'd her plighted hand
Was fighting in the Holy Land.
The youthful knight with his gay crest,
His ladye's scarf upon a breast
Whose truth was kept, come life, come death,—
Alas! has modern love such faith?
I thought how in the moon-lit hour
The minstrel hymn'd his maiden's bower,
His helm and sword changed for the lute
And one sweet song to urge his suit.
Floated around me moated hall,
And donjon keep, and frowning wall;
I saw the marshall'd hosts advance,
I gazed on banner, brand, and lance;
The murmur of a low song came
Bearing one only worshipp'd name:
And my next song, I said, should be
A tale of gone-by chivalry.

The minor poems subjoined to the Troubadour are very pretty. One, the subject of which is Hannibal's Vow, is particularly striking. Miss L. bids fairly to be an ornament of our poetry.

Sonnets and other Poems. By D. L. Richardson.

We have great pleasure in noticing this little volume, as it contains the effusions of a mind apparently refined, liberal, and cultivated. The author is full of allusions to India. We give the following sonnet as no unfair specimen of his powers.

On leaving India.

Now for luxuriant hopes and Fancy's flowers
That would not flourish o'er thy sterile soil,
Grave of the wanderer—where disease and toil
Have swept their countless slaves! Though danger lowers
Above my homeward path, no shade o'erpowers
The soul's exulting day-dreams—Love's sweet smile,
And Friendship's fervent voice so void of guile,
Delight and cheer the visionary hours!
Hail, twilight memories of past delight!
Hopes of the future blending in my dreams
Your mingled forms of loveliness and light,
Fair as the summer morning's orient gleams,
Chase the dull gloom of sorrow's cheerless night
And gild the soul with bliss-reviving beams.

THEOLOGY.

The Church in the Wilderness, &c. By the Rev. W. Seaton. 2 vols. 11s. 6d.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

Historical and Literary Tour of a Foreigner in England and Scotland. In 2 vols. 8vo. 28s.

If an intelligent foreigner, anxious to render himself conversant with the literature of Eng-

land—to be guided in forming a judgment upon the merits of our best writers—to form an acquaintance with our men of science—in short, to acquire a general knowledge of our intellectual institutions, had inquired to what source he was to apply himself for the desired information, what answer could have been given to him? Nay, amongst ourselves, if any one were desirous of reviewing the literature of the present century, of reviewing the fading impressions which the study of his favourite authors had made, what assistance could he have found? He might have been referred to the forty volumes of the Edinburgh Review, or the thirty of the Quarterly, or the one hundred and eighty which compose the series of the venerable Monthly. In no other shape could he have hoped to obtain a résumé of the literary history of the present century. The author of the "Historical and Literary Tour" before us, which has been truly said to bear more analogy to Madame de Stael's "Germany," than to the numerous "Tours" published yearly in France and Germany, has supplied, by his animated and interesting publication, the desideratum to which we have alluded. The intimate acquaintance which he displays with our best authors, his just appreciation of their merits, the liveliness and naiveté with which he criticises them, and the ingenious illustrations which he draws from French literature, confer a character both novel and agreeable upon his pages. He has also frequently accompanied his remarks upon the writers of the present day with brief but able sketches of those portions of our literary history to which their works belong; which has given a completeness to his sketches which would otherwise have been wanting.

The first volume of the "Tour" is chiefly dedicated to London and its inhabitants, and contains a critical review of the present state of the arts, the drama, and the learned professions in England. The earlier part of the second volume is devoted to the poets, and, in general, to the history of our literature. The latter portion comprises the writer's tour to Scotland, which is, upon the whole, the most attractive part of his work. He has given us the details of several long interviews with Sir Walter Scott. The conversations (in which Lady Scott and Mr. Crabbe were also interlocutors) have been preserved in their dramatic form, and we regret that our limits debar us from presenting a portion of them to our readers.

Travels among the Arab Tribes inhabiting the countries East of Syria and Palestine, &c. By J. S. Buckingham, Esq. 4to. 3*l.* 13s. 6d.

A Narrative of a Journey across the Cordilleras of the Andes, &c. in 1823-4. By R. Proctor, Esq. 8vo. 12s.

Voyage of Discovery in the interior of Africa, by the late Major Peddie and Capt. Campbell, from its Western Coast to the river Niger, in 1818-19-20 and 21, &c. &c. By Brevet Major Gray, of the African Corps. 8vo. 18s.

A Journey into various parts of Europe, and a Residence in them during the years 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, &c. &c. By the Rev. Thomas Pennington, A.M. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l.* 10s.

Observations on Italy. By the late John Bell. 4to. 1*l.* 7s.

A Summer Ramble in the North Highlands. 1 vol. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan; including some account of the countries to the North East of Persia. By J. B. Fraser. 4to 3*l.* 3s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Théatre de Clara Gazul, Comedienne Espagnol. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Dramatic Works of Clara Gazul, a Spanish Actress.)

This is unquestionably the most remarkable and original production that has issued from the French press for many years. The comedies or dramatic pieces, six in number, which the volume contains, are offered to the world as the composition of an actress belonging to the theatre of Madrid, named Clara Gazul. This, however, is known to be but a *nom de guerre*, as the real author, it is understood, is a very young Frenchman, and this his first attempt in literature. If such be the case, it may be truly said of him, that his *premier coup* is a *coup de maître*. There is in the developement of the characters of these pieces, and particularly in those of the first and principal one, "The Spaniards in Denmark," a keenness of observation, a felicity of tact, and an accurate painting of the "living manners as they rise," that, in a writer young as the author is said to be, savours of the marvellous, particularly when accompanied, as these qualities are, with the still rarer one of deep knowledge of the workings of the heart and its master passions. The principal action of the longest of these comedies, "The Spaniards in Denmark," is the escape, or rather the preparations for it, of the Marquis de la Romana, with his fifteen thousand Spaniards, from the island of Fuenen and the yoke of Napoleon. The sombre heroism of the veteran Spanish patriot, a man of deeds and not of words, is admirably contrasted with the brave, giddy, generous and romantic Don Juan Diaz (the unfortunate Porlier) his nephew and aid-de-camp. In contact with these is placed a young foppish diplomatist, the French resident, whose special business it is to watch all their motions and learn of their "whereabouts," but he neither sees nor learns any thing, for all his thoughts and conversation are of Paris and its pleasures. Some suspicion being entertained at Paris of Romana's intention, two female spies, a mother and her daughter, are despatched to the island of Fuenen, to seduce the general or his aid-de-camp, and win, if it be possible, their secrets from them. The Prince de Ponte Corvo, (the present King of Sweden) commander-in-chief of the French army

in Denmark, sends also to look after Romana's affairs a saberer of the guard, a lieutenant Charles Seblanc, who treats the diplomatist with the utmost scorn and contempt, and orders him to invite the Marquis de la Romana and his officers to dinner, where they are to be massacred by Charles Leblanc and his myrmidons. This commissioned cut-throat, who coolly plans the foul assassination as a matter of course and an ordinary part of his duty, is struck with horror and shame at discovering in the two female emissaries of the police, his mother and sister. This character, drawn with most unsparing truth, offers an accurate specimen of the military manners of the time, when a kind of brutal honour, reckless valour, and blind devotion to the chief, were the order of the day. To the historical interest of this picture, is added another of a more impassioned and romantic nature. The younger of the female emissaries of the police becomes sincerely and deeply enamoured of Don Juan Diaz. The purifying effects of this passion upon a mind hitherto steeped in infamy, and unconscious of any disinterested sentiments, is traced with the hand of a master. In no modern drama that we know of is there a scene so affecting, from its truth and natural pathos, as that in which this unfortunate woman resists the most passionate entreaties from the man she adores to become his wife, and at length discloses to him what she is, and has been, with a generous contempt of herself that more than redeems her errors. The next piece in point of interest and length is, "Ines Mendo, or Prejudice Vanquished," and a second part entitled "The Triumph of Prejudice." In these will be found the animation, variety of incident, well-tissued intrigues, and strong dramatic situations of the Old Spanish comedy, but heightened by more philosophical views of society and deeper searchings into the motives of men's actions. The plot is very original and extremely interesting, but to detail it here (if even space permitted) would be to destroy, in some measure, the reader's pleasure. In "A Woman is a Devil, or the Temptation of Saint Antony," there are but four characters, a woman and three inquisitors. This piece exhibits a strongly coloured sketch of a young and sincere priest, struggling, but in vain, against one of the most powerful passions of our nature. This well-drawn character is contrasted with those of two hypocritical, unbelieving and depraved monks. The figure of poor *Mariquita*, the beautiful and madcap prisoner, is touched off with the most delicious piquancy. The little dramatic sketch, called "African Love," is full of fire, energy, and the wild variety of emotion so characteristic of the children of the desert. If any objections were made to it, it should be to its extreme conciseness and rapidity. Like to the fleet Arabian courser, its motion is too rapid to admit of a due examination of the beauty of its proportions. The last piece in the volume is entitled "Heaven and Hell;" in it there are but three personages, a lady of Valencia, her lover, and her confessor. The confession-scene is sketched with inimitable finesse and naiveté, and nothing can be more piquant than the mixture of love and superstition displayed by the devout yet impassioned Valencian, who refuses to give her lover a kiss, because it is Ash-Wednesday, but who hesitates not to poniard a priest, in order to secure his escape. We have entered into more detail in the present instance than we are accustomed to in these notices, for the very simple reason, that the volume at the head of this article is incontestably the most original and genius-like production that France has witnessed for many many years. It is calculated to operate a revolution in the dramatic literature of the country, and rescue it from the reproach, but too justly cast upon it, of servile and spiritless imitation, and sickly sentimentality.

Cleopatre; Tragédie. Jeanne d'Arc, Tragédie. Par M. Soumet. 1 vol. 8vo. (Cleopatra and Joan of Arc, Tragedies By M. Soumet.)

M. Soumet is about a third or fourth-rate poet, but had he written before the Revolution, for instance in 1780, he would have been in the first rank, for his tragedies are certainly superior to those of Dorat, of Dubellay, and Sauvigny, which were then found to be very supportable. M. Soumet is a very skilful stringer together of well turned verses; but the ideas, sparingly mingled amongst them, are of the most feeble and common-place nature; and as to the sentiments of his personages, they are remarkable only for ranting and rhodomontade. In what he calls his tragedies, but which are nothing more than dialogued poems divided into five cantos, there is not the slightest approach to distinct keeping of character, or, in other words, to the sentiments and language analogous to the rank, situation, and acquirements of the speaker. For instance, in his *Jeanne d'Arc*, he introduces the father of the heroine, a poor illiterate peasant broken down from age and hard labour, and makes him rant about the stage in a most high heroic style, giving expression to sentiments equally *noble* and exaggerated, and clothed in as pompous phraseology as those of the Dukes of Bedford and Burgundy. In this same tragedy, M. Soumet has shewn a most deplorable want of tact. Wishing to throw odium upon the English for having put Jeanne d'Arc to death, the author supposes that her cause is referred to the "Judgement of God," that is, her guilt or innocence is to be established by the result of a single combat. This combat takes place, and the champion of the Maid of Orleans falls under the sword of his adversary; and she is, conformably to the *usages of the time*, declared guilty, and suffers death. Now, to a person who wished to justify the English, there remained but this one mode of palliation; and yet M. Soumet, whose intention was of a directly opposite nature, has taken the trouble to invent this incident. But similar instances of a want of reason and good sense are not unfrequent amongst the present race of self-styled *poetes classiques*. In a word, probability and fitness of incident, and truth of sentiment, are minor considerations with them, their chief efforts being directed to the production of polished and sounding versification. In this, it must be confessed, they often succeed. So that if there were but a few grains of common sense or common feeling in their tragedies, they might be read, at least with some degree of pleasure. The *Cleopatre* of M. Soumet is a less *niaise* composition than his Jeanne d'Arc; for he found the sentiments ready made to his hand in the Latin au-

thors. Yet, the public being heartily tired of Greek and Roman subjects, gave the fair "serpent of Old Nile" but a very ungallant reception. The *Jeanne d'Arc*, thickly set with clap-traps and highly peppered with provocatives to the national vanity, has met with a more successful destiny.

De l'Art Dramatique. Par F. Talma. 1 vol. 8vo. (On the Dramatic Art. By F. Talma.)

A collection of the memoirs of the most celebrated actors is at present publishing at Paris. Having arrived at the memoirs of Le Kain, the greatest French actor of the eighteenth century, to whose talents Voltaire is deeply indebted for the success of his rather artificial tragedies, the publishers engaged Talma to write an introduction to them. Talma consented, fortunately for the booksellers, but most unfortunately for himself. The book was purchased with avidity, every one being anxious to read an essay on dramatic art by one of the great lights of the stage; but, alas, their disappointment was severe from the very ardour of their expectation; for this same essay, from which so much was expected, turns out to be of the most deplorable mediocrity. Talma, instead of being simple and natural, has played the would-be author; by aiming at erudition, he has become affected; and in endeavouring to be profound, has only become obscure. This is generally the rock upon which persons unaccustomed to write for the public, split. They most frequently neglect the only chance of success which they have—that is, to be *natural*. Had Talma followed this rule, he would, without doubt, have produced an interesting and remarkable book; whereas, at present, it is only remarkable from its being ridiculous. This ridicule, however, only attaches to him as the author of the *Art Dramatique*; for, in private life, Talma is a most honourable and excellent person. As an actor, it is needless to speak of him; his talents as such being so universally admired.

Le Masque de Fer, Journal Litteraire et Satirique, paraissant tous les cinq jours. The Iron Mask, a Literary (and Satirical Journal, which appears every five days.)

This strangely titled periodical has thrown into great alarm the small fry of French literati. It tells them some very disagreeable truths, and, what is worse, tells them so *spirituel*-ly, that though the castigation may be death to the sufferers, yet it is sport to all the rest of the world. Such a publication as this has been long a *desideratum* in France, where some antidote to the extreme insincerity of the daily Journals in their literary judgments, was most essentially necessary. As every thing is done in these Journals through a *coterie*, it results that those writers (and they form the immense majority) who are largely gifted with the art of intrigue, and but slenderly furnished with talent, contrive to have pompous eulogiums on their pretended *chefs-d'oeuvre*, which, unlike Angels' visits, are both long and of frequent repetition, inserted in these lying columns. Several of these literati even write for these Journals, and demand no other remuneration than the liberty of sometimes inserting articles upon their own productions. The public, at least of Paris, begin at length to see through this shameless jugglery, and have consequently welcomed the appearance of the *Masque de Fer*, a little Journal which, as far as it has hitherto gone, has spoken out boldly with regard to the qualifications and pretensions of writers of all colours and parties.

L'Honnête Homme, ou le Niais, Roman. Par M. Picard, de l'Academie Française. (The Honest Man, or the Simpleton, a Romance. By M. Picard.)

Hypocrisy is the characteristic trait of French manners at the present moment. This hypocrisy has been introduced, and its growth encouraged by the Jesuits; and it is now, much to their profit, very generally practised. What has so recently taken place at Rouen is a convincing proof of this; but if stronger ones were wanting, we have only to look to the still more reprehensible proceedings that daily take place in the south of France. The influence of hypocrisy and the Jesuits, recommenced under Napoleon in the year 1804. There is, fortunately, a counteracting trait in French manners, which is the publicity, from the gossiping propensity of the people, given to every the minutest circumstance of life. Hypocrisy, therefore, cannot long play off its pious frauds without being discovered. In the romance now before us, M. Picard has traced the history of hypocrisy as it now exists in French manners. The author is not largely gifted either with *esprit*, profundity of reasoning, or brilliancy of imagination; and it is probably to the absence of these qualities that the great truth of his descriptions is owing. In his romances and comedies M. Picard reflects what he has seen as faithfully as a mirror. This species of merit is calculated to give but little pleasure to the natives of the country, whose manners he describes; but it ought to be considered by foreigners as extremely valuable. The perfect accuracy of touch with which present French manners are sketched in *l'Honnete Homme, ou le Niais*, is such, that we doubt not but the future historian of the restoration of the Bourbons, will have recourse to it for several traits characteristic of the period. Amongst other things, what the author says of the elections is marked with the most striking verity. The title of his romance has been furnished to M. Picard by the well-known dialogue between Carnot and Fouché after the surrender of Paris in 1815. To Fouché, who had betrayed and sold his country, Carnot said,—"Whither can I retire, traitor?"—"Wherever you like, *imbecile!*" The *Niais* of M. Picard is an imbecile after the manner of Carnot. The idea was an excellent one, and might have been made into a *chef-d'oeuvre*, had M. Picard's mind been of a more energetic cast.

LITERARY REPORT.

In spite of the visible diminution weekly taking place in the Share List, new projects are constantly advanced. This is not the place for noticing any of them, but such as have some bearing upon literature or science; we abstain, therefore, from alluding to any of the new schemes except two—the one professing to advance the interests of Science—the other those of Literature. The projectors of both discover an ignorance, that would be ludicrous if it were not lamentable, of the principles on which every speculation, to be productive in the market, should be built.

The first of these is entitled "The British Invention and Discovery Company, for the Encouragement and Protection of Genius, and the Promotion of Original Inventions and Discoveries. Capital £750,000, in 15,000 Shares of £50 each." This information respecting the objects of the Society must be allowed to be somewhat brief; but, as it is all the members have condescended to impart through the public journals, we must make what we can of it. The phrase "for the protection of *genius*," would lead one to conclude that the projectors meant to encourage other inventions than those of steam-engines and spinning-jennies; but on a careful examination of the rest of the proposal, we can hardly believe they propose to extend their perilous patronage to poetry. Whatever may be their objects, however, one thing is quite clear—that no society of this kind ever did any good, or ever can. Any discovery or invention that is of any use whatever, will always meet with the best and most permanent encouragement—that of *the public*; and no ingenious man in this wealthy and enterprising country, need fear to meet at once with whatever capital he may require to make his invention known to that public, if it is worth any thing. Besides, we conclude that the intention of the new company is to patronize inventions and discoveries by rewards, Nothing so unfair can be imagined as that the speculators are to have the benefit of such meritorious inventions as they may encourage by these rewards, to the exclusion of the inventor; and if not, from what source are the emoluments of the new company to spring?

Another society, or stock company, has been mentioned to us as about to be brought into the market, the object of which is the encouragement of Literature, or rather, of the Fine Arts. With the precise title of the company we profess ourselves as yet unacquainted; but it is intended that the individuals composing it should join their capital to bring out such expensive works, books of prints, &c. as no single bookseller would choose, or should be able, to risk his capital in producing. Such is the object of the projected company, which is evidently liable to the same objections as those which we urged some months since against a company calling itself "A Society for the Encouragement of Literature." Did it never occur to any of the gentlemen engaged in the new scheme, that the only reason why booksellers do not engage in the publication of the expensive works alluded to, is, *that they do not sell?* Even if booksellers had not the fear of the fate of Macklin before their eyes, do they not daily find, in the experience of their print and fine book selling brethren, that the returns are far too slow, the hazards too great, and, consequently, the profits too small, to attract them? They find that Shakspeare galleries, *et hoc genus*, are far less profitable than Waverleys and Tremaines, and, therefore, they stick to their plain duodecimos, and must not a company find it the same.

The Adventures of Pandurang Hari, a Hindoo, will shortly make their appearance in three volumes 12mo. designed to illustrate, to a certain extent, the character of the natives of Hindustan, but more particularly of the Mahratta tribes and their different chieftains.

Sir Walter Scott is now in Ireland, where he has been most enthusiastically received. A story has been circulated in the newspapers, that one of the librarians of Trinity College, in a conversation with Sir Walter, alluded to Redgauntlet as *his*; and Sir W. is stated to have said, that *he had never met with such a book*. We do not believe that he ever made such a reply; for without urging, what is quite evident, that Sir Walter is receiving his Irish honours only as being the author of Redgauntlet and the other novels, is not the alleged reply equivalent to an admission that Sir W. is the author? If he never saw Redgauntlet in print, it is plain the only reason for so much self-denial on his part is, that he saw it *in* manuscript.

Mr. Constable, the Edinburgh bookseller, is about to publish Waverley and the other novels in numbers. We are glad to see this, and hope his example will be followed by other respectable booksellers. To put their best books, well printed, into the hands of the lower orders at a reasonable rate, after the more wealthy have supplied themselves with the first editions, and thus repaid the publishers their copyright and greater expenses, strikes us as being an excellent and useful speculation in every way.

Bibliomania seems to be coming once more into fashion. The rare library belonging to Messrs. Nicol, printers, has been lately sold by Evans. Among the most curious matters were the original Scottish League and Covenant, a MS. on parchment, and a very ancient Hebrew MS. of the Pentateuch on vellum.* Neither of these articles were sold. A curious MS. French poem of the 14th century, illuminated and written on vellum, by an author called GILLION LE MUSIT, was bought by Thorpe, the bookseller, for 43*l.* To such of our readers as are fond of Bibliography, we address a notice of the prices at which some of the rarer articles were sold:—

The celebrated Mentz or Mazarin Bible, printed on vellum by Guttemberg and Faust, between 1450 and 1455, was bought by Mr. Perkins, the brewer, for 480 guineas.

The Duke of Sussex bought the Latin Bible, in 2 vols. without date, place, or name of the printer, but undoubtedly from the press of Ulric Zell, for forty-four guineas. H. R. H. also bought the Latin Bible, printed at Nuremberg, by Frisner, 1475, for 48*l.*

Mr. Thorpe purchased the rare Latin Bible, in 2 vols., without signature, date, place, or name of the printer, but certainly one of the earliest and noblest productions of the press of Mentelin, and printed before 1466, for 180 guineas. The same bookseller bought the original drawings by Grose, from which the Engravings in the Antiquities were taken, for 100 guineas.

The first edition of Martial, in folio, was sold for 14*l.* 10*s.*

The first edition of Plutarch, in 2 vols. without date, for 21*l.*

Plinii Historia Naturalis, 1472, was bought by Mr. Heber at 9*l.* 12*s.*

Debry's Voyages, complete, and very scarce, bought by Thorpe at 135*l.*

The French Play at the Argyll Rooms, which has so long been suspended, is about to be revived under the direction of Perlet. Mr. Beasley is the architect. All the boxes are said to be already taken, though the theatre is not yet built. Andrews the bookseller is reported to be the speculator.

Mr. THOMAS ROSCOE has in the press, in a series of six volumes, crown 8vo. with plates, The German Novelists, from the earliest period down to the present time; comprising selections from the most popular national traditions, from the tales, and from the more modern novels of the most distinguished living writers; accompanied with biographical and critical notices, and an historical view of the traditionary and romantic literature of Germany. To be printed uniform with the Italian Novelists.

LOUDON'S Encyclopædia of Agriculture is announced to appear in a few days; and soon afterwards, No. I. of the "Gardiner's Quarterly Register, and Magazine of Rural and Domestic Improvement," to be continued quarterly. This work is intended to form a focus for gardening discussion and gossip, acceptable to both practical men and amateurs.

Dr. SHEARMAN is preparing for the press, Practical Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Treatment of Water in the Brain.

Early in July will be published The Holy War with Infidels, Papists, and Socinians; or, Visions of Earth, Heaven, and Hell, and of the Contending Powers of Light and Darkness in the Nineteenth Century. By JOHN BUNYAN REDIVIVUS.

Preparing for publication, and dedicated by permission to the King's most excellent Majesty, a Series of Sixty Engravings of Hanoverian and Saxon Scenery, from Drawings by Captain Batty of the Grenadier Guards, F.R.S. The publication of these Views will be conducted on the same plan as those on the Rhine, &c.; and the plates will be engraved by the most eminent artists.

In the Press, and speedily will be published in one volume 8vo. Sketches, Political, Geographical, and Statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata; to which are added, a description of the Mines in that country, and an Appendix concerning the occupation of Montevideo by the troops of Brazil and Portugal.

A volume of Sermons by the Rev. Dr. GORDON, of Hope Park Chapel, Parish of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh, is to be published in September next.

The Life and Correspondence of Sir W. Dugdale, is preparing for publication by W. HAMPER, Esq.

Mr. G. POULETT SCROPE has in the press, a Treatise on Volcanoes, and their Connexion with the History of the Globe.

Dr. GIBNEY, resident Physician at Brighton, has now in the press a Treatise on the Medical Application of the Vapour Bath, comprising its chemical qualities, and a philosophical commentary upon its general nature and properties.

In the Press.—A Picturesque and Topographical Account of Cheltenham and the Vicinity. By the Rev. T. D. FOSBROKE, M. A. F. S. A.; with an Account of the Waters, by JOHN FOSBROKE, Surgeon.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from June 1 to June 30, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
June 1	32	69	30,29	30,22	June 16	44	80	30,18	stat.
2	48	64	30,04	29,83	17	46	71	30,15	30,12
3	50	67	29,66	29,70	18	37	70	30,14	30,10
4	47	58	29,56	29,23	19	39	69	30,05	29,88
5	42	58	29,39	29,70	20	48	66	29,75	29,72
6	47	69	29,90	29,92	21	37	68	29,80	29,90
7	49	72	29,87	29,82	22	34	69	29,96	30,00
8	47	71	29,90	29,92	23	42	72	30,00	30,02
9	46	73	30,00	30,05	24	38	75	30,00	29,94
10	43	76	30,15	stat.	25	42	75	29,88	29,65
11	44,5	78	30,19	30,16	26	43	69	29,70	29,76
12	44	83	30,11	30,10	27	40	62	29,76	29,80
13	47	82	30,10	30,16	28	47	62	29,80	29,67
14	52	78	30,20	30,26	29	45	68	29,69	29,70
15	47	75	30,2	30,2	30	51	68	29,70	29,68

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Some pains have been taken of late to circulate a report that the crops of grain, more particularly those of barley and oats, have suffered very materially in consequence of the parching drought of the last few weeks. Although we shall not attempt to contradict these assertions *in toto*, we nevertheless feel disposed to believe that many of these statements disseminated through the medium of the press are very much exaggerated. Our reporter has recently gone over a considerable extent of country, not only in England, but in France and the Netherlands; and the impression made upon him, as well from personal observation as from the information he was able to collect, is, that the wheat crop is almost universally abundant, and benefited by the late dry weather—that the general harvest in this country will commence about the first or second week in August; that the barley and oats upon the best lands are nothing inferior to the customary produce, but upon very tenacious and very light soils, those crops have sustained considerable injury from the parching drought; that this injury does not extend over a very large breadth of soil, and that the aggregate produce will probably not be materially below an average crop; the latter grain, it is expected, will be found the most deficient.

With respect to the opposite coast, it is but justice to remark that the present appearance of their diversified crops of grain, pulse, and seeds, would not disgrace the superior husbandry of our most favoured districts. Their harvest had already commenced in the early part of July, but, with the exception of rye, it does not appear that the corn in general is materially forwarder than our own, although some portion of the wheat crop also had then been severed.

The injury the farmer may expect to sustain in consequence of the want of moisture, is not wholly confined to the crops of grain—feed is becoming unusually scarce, and the turnips in some districts are likely to fail altogether, whilst in others they partake more or less of the effects which the absence of rain is calculated to produce upon the plant in its infant state.

The Hay crop in general is well secured, but we observe in looking over the rick-yards that the bulk is, as we had previously anticipated, somewhat less than usual, the consequence of which is that the value of the article has already risen in the market, whereas that of lean stock, for the same reason, has proportionally declined; nay, even horses have fallen in price within the last two or three weeks, probably owing to the same cause.

The Wool trade continues in a state of uncertainty, and few purchases have yet been made, by reason of the growers demanding greater prices for their fleeces than the buyers feel disposed to give.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, June 11th, 68s 4d—18th, 68s 8d—25th, 69s 5d—July 2d, 68s 9d.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	3s 4d	to	4s	4
Mutton	4	to	4	4
Veal	4	to	4	8
Pork	4	to	5	0
Lamb	0	to	5	4

NEW POTATOES.—Spitalfields Ware - 5s to 6s per cwt. Middlings 2s 6d to 3s ditto Scotch Reds - 0 0 to 0 0 Marsh Champions 0 0 to 0 0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*,—Old Hay, 85s to 97s 6d—Inf. 65s to 80s—Clover, 95s to 110s 0d—Inf 70s to 90s—Straw, 40s to 48s.

St. James's.—Hay, 70s to 100s—New ditto, 66s to 88s—Clover, 80s to 110s—Straw, 36s to 48s 0d

Whitechapel,—Clover, 80s to 115s—Hay, 66s to 95s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 23d July, 231½.—Three per Cent. Reduced, 91⅞.—Three per Cent. Consols, 90⅞.—New Four per Cent. 104⅝ 104.—Three and a Half per Cent. Reduced, 98⅞.—Long Annuities, 22 7/16.—India Bonds, 51 53 pm.—1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 28 31 pm.—Consols for the Account, 91⅞ 91.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 28th July, 1825.

TRADE has not yet recovered from the effects of the excitement occasioned by the speculative spirit which prevailed three months ago; and although prices have, with few exceptions, receded to their former rates, a degree of languor is observable in most branches of mercantile economy, the natural consequence of over-excitement. Dealers were in general induced, during the late high prices, to lay in considerable stock, and have not come to market again; hence the demand on their part has been limited. Capitalists who, in the expectation of large profits, purchased various articles on speculation, are averse to selling out at a loss, so that considerable quantities of produce, particularly foreign colonial, not adapted to, nor admitted in, the home market, are still held by them; and thus keep out of the market a large proportion of useful capital, now waiting abroad, to be invested in West and East India produce here, as soon as prices shall have found their level. And with respect to Cotton, the unaltered high prices of that important article operate greatly to check the demand on the part of manufacturers; the spindles and looms are in consequence inactive, and the various other branches of trade depending upon their activity, such as drugs, dyewoods, &c. experience a corresponding degree of languor; showing how intimately the various mercantile, manufacturing, and shipping interests are connected, and how influential the due application of capital is in promoting the prosperity of commerce. The speculations in cotton, originating, however, in the short supply of last year, are likely to be checked by the prospect of more abundant importations; for the attention of the dealers is already directed towards the coming crop, which, if report speak true, gives reasonable ground to anticipate a considerable accession to the present stocks on hand, within a few months.

The stocks of West India produce, compared with those of last year at the same period, evince in a great measure the truth of the above observations.

Stock, and Weekly Deliveries, at the West India Docks, ending July 16th.

Havannah Sugar 10666 boxes, Brazil 751 chests, East India 3005 bags.—Tallow 2932 casks.

SUGAR, delivered *last week* for home consumption 3761 hhds. 344 trs. and brls.—present stock 24293, 26492; stock last year 28053, 2478—present price 64s. bro. Ja.; last year 54s.

RUM, for home consumption 222 puns. 19 hhds; for exportation 159, 22—stock 19445, 1027; last year 27465, 1058—price 2s. 2d. low Ja.; last year 1s. 7d.

COFFEE, for home consumption 139 hhds and trs, 171 brls and bags; exportation 410, 766—stock 15854, 93378; last year 13714, 24507—price 61s. St. Dm.; last year 60s.

COTTON, for home consumption 2 bales—stock 8631; last year 646.

WINE, for home consumption 18 butts and pipes, 12 hhds and ¼ casks; exportation 2 butts and pipes—stock 1238, 864; last year 1561, 836.

PIMENTO, for home consumption 124 bags, exportation 603—stock 56 casks 5969 bags; last year 235, 2597—price 9½d; last year 7½d.

GINGER, for home consumption 274 casks, 138 bags: exportation 7 bags—stock 1660 casks, 9118 bags; last year 304, 535.

COCOA, for home consumption 20 casks, 2 bags—stock 1719, 4363; last year 742, 481.

LOGWOOD, for home consumption 56¾ tons, exportation 184—stock 7257½; last year 3446¾—price 7*l.* 15s.; last year 8*l.* 15s.

FUSTIC, for home consumption 24¾ tons—stock 1676; last year 1271¾—price 9*l.*; last year 8*l.* 15s.

MOLASSES, for home consumption 232 casks; exportation 58—present stock 1419; last year 720.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to talk or write up the Exchanges, we can notice no advance in their rates upon the quotations of the time when this subject latterly enjoyed public attention; the fact is, that no unnatural or artificial supply of foreign bills upon the Royal Exchange in London, can permanently affect the causes which have produced the fall; namely, the transfer of capital to the continent of Europe or elsewhere, seeking either more profitable employment abroad, or in aid of foreign financial operations; and what with the high price of produce above alluded to, and the unwearied demand for the precious metals, gold constitutes at present the most advantageous remittance from this country to the Continent. This evil, if evil it be, will work out its own remedy, without any legislative or other interference; and the bullion now exported, will soon find its way back for the purchase of colonial produce and British manufactures.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JUNE 21, TO JULY 16, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

BUXTON, T. Compton, tanner (Johnson and Wire, Ashborne

Cadogan, J. Water-street, Strand, carpenter (Devey, Dorset street, Fleet-street

Caswell, G. jun. Borough Fen, potatoe-merchant (Barwis, Crowland, Lincoln

Dennis, W. W. Billericay, butcher (Murdoch, Rayleigh

De Pinno, J. S. St. Anne's-lane, ostrich feather manufacturer (Lane, Lawrence Pountney Place

Dent, F. and Mennett, J. Southampton, linen-drapers (Hodgson and Ogden, St. Mildred's court

Drake, J. Shoreditch, oilman (Dixon and Sons, New Boswell-court

East, S Stratford, victualler (Thompson, George street, Minories

Farnworth, G. Fothersall, dealer (Harrison, Preston

Gorst, W. Stafford, leather dealer (Maddock, Chester

Gunnell, J. Platt Terrace, bobbin-net cap-maker (Sutcliffe, New Bridge-street

Hime, M. Liverpool, auctioneer (Finlow

Hope, S. sen. Wapping, corn-factor (Pownall and Papps, Old Jewry

Isborn, C. White Lion street, wine-merchant (Smith and Martin, Lemon street

Jackson, J. Newcastle-on Tyne, draper (Wilson

Jarvis, J. Brompton, tailor (Stephens and Son, Chatham

Jupp, J. Horsham, miller (Stedman

Kilner, W. Dorrington-street, London, victualler (Birkett and Co. Cloak lane

Lathbury, J. Burton-upon-Trent, mercer (Wright

Lough, M Minories, chymist (Alexander, Hatton-court

Lucy, J Y. Paddington-green, hay salesman (Lane, Marshall-street

Mare, T. T. and J. E and W. smiths, Plymouth (Sole, Devonport

Marshall, J. Birmingham, victualler (Bird

Meader, W. Shaftesbury, chandler (Bowles and Co

Naish, J. Little St Thomas Apostle, spirit dealer (Vincent, Clifford's Inn

Norton, J. Brompton, merchant (Ravenhill and Crook, Poultry

Norton, G. White's Yard, Rosemary-lane, builder (Donne, Princes-street

Parr, J. and Mercer, R. Liverpool, corn-dealers (Orred and Co.

Pearson, T. Redmon's Row, Mile End Old Town, merchant (Horsley, Nassau place

Perkins, T. Milton Terrace, Borough-road, baker (Chester, Newington Butts

lyer

Richardson, J. I [illegible] l, merchant (Radcliffe and Duncan

Rutter, J. Whitechapel-road, corn-chandler (Winter and Williams, Bedford row

Shawe, J. Stonham, Aspall, grocer (Golding, Waltham le Willows, Suffolk

Shieles, J. Merthir Tydville, mercer (Grindon, Bristol

Smith, H. and Sanders, S. Finchley, builders (Bennet

Street, J. Manchester, commission agent (Lowler

Swindells, T. Bosden, farmer (Heywood, Stockport

Sumerfield, J. B. New Crane Wherf, Wapping (Grace and Stedman, Birchin-lane

Thackeray, J. Garrett, near Manchester, cotton-spinner (Edge

Thewlis, R. Huddersfield, ironmonger (Brown, Huddersfield

Thomas, H. Manchester, silk-mercer (Morris and Goolden

Vaughan, S. Pool, builder (Griffiths, Welsh Pool

Wall, F. Hastings, shoemaker (Olbaderston and Murray, London

Waring, T. St. John-street-road, carpenter (Burfoot, King's Bench Walk

Warpole, W. Carthusian-street, dealer (Rushbury, Carthusian-street

Wells, J. Aldbourn, corn-dealer (Russel, Ramsbury

Welchman, J Bristol, linen-draper (Short

Welchman, J. Trowbridge, linen draper (Short, Bristol

Wheatley, E Leicester-square, bookseller (Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench Walk

Whitaker, R. S Leeds, brewer (Hargreaves

Winder, E. Manchester, tailor (Seddon

Wisdom, J. Uckfield, grocer (Hindmarsh, Jewin-street

Worthington, J. Manchester, draper (Hurd and Johnson, King's Bench Walk

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Foote, distiller, Ormiston

A. Reid, jun. tailor and draper, Glasgow

W. Miller, paper-maker, Patick Bank, near Paisley

John and Thomas Lawrie, spirit-dealers in Glasgow

Robert Bleakie, flesher and spirit dealer, Gae Bridge, near Dalkeith

G. Martin, merchant, Edinburgh

DIVIDENDS.

ACKLAND, H. Leadenhall market, Aug. 6

Arnold, W. J. Idol-lane, July 30

Austin, C. Luton, July 29

Baines, B. Canterbury, July 30

Batt, E. Backshall, J. & Batt, A. W. Witney, Aug. 6

Bealey, J. Little Lever, Aug 1

Bell, G. Berwick upon Tweed, July 26

Bell, J and J F. and T. Hull, Aug. 1

Benelli, J. B. Quadrant, Regent street, Aug 6

Blunt, T. Twickenham, July 30

Bolton, T Ormskirk, July 28

Bond, C Gravesend, July 26

Bowes, J Battersea, July 30

Bowdon, G Barlborough, July 14

Bracken, R. & L. Parker's court, July 29

Broadhead, W. and G. Ashton under line, Aug. 10

Brown, G. Lambeth, July 16

Buckland, T. Langley, July 12

Burbery, R Coventry, July 9

Burgess, A. Hulme, July 12

Burry, T. Little Hampton, July 28

Butts, T. C. Nag's Head court, July 30

Butt, S. Motcombe, Aug. 8

Caton, E. Preston, July 16
Chittenden, E. Ashford, July 16
Clarke, G. B. New Shoreham, July 21
Coates, W. Kidderminster, July 30
Collens, J. and F. Nicholas lane, July 2
Colstow, D. E. St. John's Road, July 26
Compton, P. A. Beckenham, July 16
Copley, B. and Hirst, W. Doncaster, Aug 2
Couchman, S. Throgmorton street, July 30
Cradocke, J. Downing street, Aug. 2
Crole, D. Old Broad street, July 23
Cullingham, H. Kensington, July 26
Cumming, A. J. Southwark, July 26
Docker, J Great Russell street, July 30
Douglass, J. Blackburn, Aug 12
Dowley, J. Willow street, July 30
Downes, S. Cranborne street, July 30
Drew, T. Exeter, Aug 6
Durham, J. Catherine street, Strand, July 16
Dyball, D. Fetter lane, July 30
Edmunds, E Oswestry, July 12
Eives, J. Canterbury, July 23
Fairclough, R. Farrington, July 21
Foot, B. Gracechurch street, July 30
Frereday, S. Smith, R. and Fisher, J. Bilston, Aug. 29
Gardner, W. Margate, Aug 6
Gigney, S. Lackingdon, July 30
Gillbeer, N. Denton, July 12
Gillingham, E Little Pancras street, July 23
Graham, G E. Berners street, July 23
Gray, J. Bishopsgate without, July 30
Greening, W. Hampstead, July 23
Groves, S. Sheffield, Aug. 10
Halmerack, J. Newcastle under Lyne, Aug. 3
Halmerack, J. sen. Madeley, Aug 3
Hayes, C. and J. Old Jewry, July 23
Hepple, J. Combe, July 21
Herbert, B. Cheltenham, Aug. 2
Higgs, J. Dudley, Aug. 6
Hippon, W. Dewsbury, Aug. 2
Hirst, G. Manchester, July 16
Hobbs, H. Chichester, Aug 9. 12
Hodge, W. Great Hermitage street, July 23
Holbrook, J Derby, July 26
Horne, W. and Stackhouse, J. Liverpool, July 29
Hudson, J. Birchin lane, July 16
...able, July 20
Humphreys, S. Charlotte street, Portland place, July 16
Hunt, R. H. Great Yarmouth, July 30
Hurndall, J. Bristol, Au...
Hutchins, G Andover, Aug. 8
Jackson, T. Wath upon Dearne, July 27
Jackson, W. Bristol, cornfactor, Aug. 8
Kenning, T. Oxford street, July 26
King, T. Oxford, July 19
Kingham, J. Croydon, July 16
Kingsell, J. Blackwall, Aug. 6
Kirby, O T. Finch lane, Aug. 6
Kite, J. and Best, B. Macclesfield wharf, Aug 6
Ladd, Sir J Cornhill, July 30
Lee, P C. and Ballard, W. Brentford, July 19 30
Lerminz, T. Salford, Aug. 1
Leigh, J. Blue Anchor road, Aug. 6
Levitt, Q Hull, Aug 1
Lonsdale, G. B. Green Lettuce lane, July 30
M'Donnell, M. & J. & Bushel, J. Broad street, July 26
Mantle, T. Dover, July 26
Marsh, W. Stracey, J. H, & Graham, G. E Berners street, July 23. 30
Maxwell, J. Boston, July 23
May, N. Albion Terrace, Aug. 9
Melton, M. and T. Highgate, Aug 6
Mercer, T. Billinghurst, July 30
Middleton, T. Liverpool, July 30
Moody, W. Holywell row, Shoreditch, July 23
Moore, J. Mark lane, July 16
North, G Sheffield, July 28
Norton, D S Uxbridge, July 30
Offer, J. Bathwick, Aug 10
Orme, W. Southwark, July 16
Passey, S Newington Butts, Aug 6
Peck, J. Andover, July 30
Penn, J Chepstow, July 19
Pine, T. and Davis, A. Maidstone, July 16
Phillipson, W. Martin's lane, July 23
Powell, P. Brighton, July 30
Pugh, G. Sheerness, July 23
Pyke, T sen. and jun. and J. Pyke, Bridgwater, July 27
Radford, S Chiswell street, July 30
Redshaw, T. Fleet street, Aug. 2
Richards, J. & E. C. & J. jun. Martin's lane, July 26
Rimmer, J. and J. Liverpool, July 26
Ronaldson, J. J. Broad street place, July 16
Ross, A. & Murray, J. Leadenhall buildings, July 30
Sanders, W. Wood street, July 23
Sherrott, T. Birmingham, July 26
Smith, W. and A F. Stockton, Aug. 6
Smith, W. W. Holborn Hill, July 12
Smith, T. Heaton Norris, and Yates, J. New Mills, Derbyshire, Aug. 3
Smith, A Beech street, Aug. 6
Smith, W. Funtington, Aug. 11
Sneade, W Whitchurch, Aug. 6
South, J. Hull, Aug. 3
Spark, T. and Bailey, J. Chandos street, Aug. 6
Stephenson, R and Hart, R. Hull, Aug. 1
Stephens, J Liverpool, July 30
Stevens, W. H. Hedge row, Islington, July 23
Stracey, J. H. Berners street, July 23
Strinson, E. Brighton, July 18
Stubbs, J. Haxey, Aug. 1
Styring, C. jun Sheffield, July 16
Tappenden, I. Cumberland street, July 26
Taylor, I. Ashton under Line, Aug. 8
Thompson, J. Manchester, Aug. 1
Thornley, J. Cheethamhill, Aug. 3
Walker, S Bull Wharf lane, Aug. 2
Walker, J. Bishopsgate street Without, Aug 6
Waller, J M and M. Birstall, Aug. 8
Ward, T. and Jay, G Burlington Gardens, July 16
Weedon, J. Albion place, July 2
Welcher, M. and J. F. Leicester square, July 26
West, W. Bredonbury, July 26
Whitbread, W Southend, July 30
Whitby, W. and Witherington, P. Clement's lane, July 30
Wilkins, S. Holborn hill, July 23
Wise, C Sandling, July 30
Wood, J. Birmingham, July 30
Wood, H. and J. and J. Chandos street, July 30
Wostenholme, T. Sheffield, July 28
Wylie, H. and Richardson, W. J. Abchurch lane, July 23
Young, W. and Renard, J. Down's Wharf, Hermitage, Aug. 13

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

London University.—The following is the Prospectus of the London University. The object of the Institution is to bring the means of a complete scientific and literary education home to the doors of the inhabitants of the metropolis, so that they may be enabled to educate their sons at a very moderate expense, and under their own immediate and constant superintendence. It is known that a young man cannot be maintained and instructed at Oxford or Cambridge under 200*l.* or 250*l.* a year, while the expenses of many very far exceed this sum; and the vacations last about five months in the year. The whole expense of education at the London University will not exceed 25*l.* or 30*l.* a-year, including the sums paid to the general fund; and there will not be more than ten weeks of vacation in the year.—A suitable piece of ground for the buildings and walks, and in a central situation, is now in treaty for; and it is expected that the structure will be completed in August 1826, and the classes opened in October following. A fortnight's vacation will be allowed at Christmas and Easter, and six weeks from the middle of August to the end of September.—The money being raised by shares and contributions; each holder of 100*l.* share will receive interest on the same at a rate not exceeding four per cent., payable half-yearly, and be entitled to send one student to the University. The shares will be transferable by sale and bequest; and they will descend to the holder's representatives in cases of intestacy. The money due on them will be paid by instalments, as it may be required; but it is calculated that only two-thirds will be called for; and the remaining 33 per cent. will be considered as a fund of reserve, in case of any extension of the plan, or other unfavourable exigencies. No person can hold more than ten shares. Each contributor of 50*l.* will have all the privileges of shareholders during his life, except that of receiving interest, and transferring his rights.—The interest will be paid out of the revenues of the Institu-

tion, and the yearly produce of the sums received from time to time beyond what is required for current expenses. Each student is to pay five guineas a-year to this general income, besides one guinea to the library, museum, and collection of maps, charts, drawings, and models.— The rules of the establishment will be submitted to a general meeting of shareholders; but it is expected that the general opinion will be in favour of vesting the whole government of the Institution in a Chancellor and Vice-Chancellor, and nineteen ordinary Members of Council, chosen by the shareholders by ballot, voting, if they please, by proxy—a certain number of the Council to go out every year. It is also understood, that the emoluments of the Professors will be made to depend on the fees received from students, with the addition of very moderate salaries.

At the close of the election for Sheriffs for the City and county of Middlesex, Mr. Alderman Crowder and Mr. Kelly were returned for the year ensuing.

Turnpikes.—The Report of the Select Committee on Metropolis Turnpike Trusts shews there can be no doubt that the present system of management pursued under these trusts, is one which ought to be terminated as soon as possible. In every respect the public suffer from it. More money is raised than is necessary, and yet the roads are not in so good a state of repair as they ought to be. The multiplicity of these trusts is also a source of great loss and inconvenience. A memorable specimen of the excess to which this evil has been carried may be found in the fact, that "no less than four several Acts of Parliament, constituting four separate trusts, viz.—City-road, Old-street, Bethnal-green, and Shoreditch, with different bodies of trustees, and all the expenses attendant on four distinct establishments, comprise within them only a distance of four miles and a half." The vexatious delays and intolerable expense resulting from these causes, constitute no trifling grievance. By way of remedy the Committee strongly recommend "a consolidation of the whole of the trusts (sixteen) in the county of Middlesex, under one Act of Parliament, to be conducted by one uniform system of management." We believe there will be no difference of opinion among the public at large with respect to the propriety of adopting this remedy. It is clear and simple, and would at once put an end to many of the evils of the present system.

New College of Physicians.—The Dukes of York, Cambridge, Sussex, and Gloucester, and Prince Leopold, honoured the opening of the Royal College of Physicians with their presence last month. The new college has been erected in Pall-mall East, in the purest style of architecture, with a fine portico. The building cost 30,000*l.* The library, which is fitted up in a very elegant and appropriate style, was the place chosen for the ceremony of the opening. In the centre is a finely-executed bust of the King, in marble, over which is a painting of King Henry VIII. There are also busts in marble of Doctors Sydenham and Harvey, and of two other physicians. Sir Henry Halford entered the library, dressed in his full robes, as President of the Royal College, wearing his medal, attended by the mace-bearer and officers of the corporation, and having made his obeisance to the royal family present, delivered an oration in Latin, which was neat and appropriate.

City Tithes.—A law has passed, entitled "An Act for extinguishing Tithes and customary payments in lieu of Tithes within the parish of St. Botolph Without, Bishopsgate, in the liberties of the City of London, and for making compensation to the rector for the time being in lieu thereof." This measure emanated from the Bishop of Chester, who is the present rector, and reflects honour upon his conduct as a member of the Church of England.

Swimming School.—One of those excellent Institutions, which ought to be established in every corner of London, and appended to every school and academy for the instruction of youth, has been opened in Waterloo-road, and deserves to find public patronage of the most extended character.

Mint Assay.—An assay of coin from the Mint took place last month. The jury saw the experiments on the coins made by calculation, and afterwards melted a certain quantity, to ascertain if the quantity of alloy in the coins was in the proper proportion. By the account of the gold monies coined by the Master Worker of his Majesty's Mint, from 29th June 1824, to the 1st July 1825, agreeably to the Indenture dated Feb. 6, 1817, the total value of the coinage amounted to 5,046,300*l.* A similar account of the silver coined at the same time, after the rate of sixty-six shillings to the pound weight troy, of the standard of eleven ounces two penny-weights of fine silver, and eighteen penny weights of alloy; together with an account of the small monies coined for his Majesty's Maundy, within the year 1825, the whole of which was only of small amount—state the total value of the coinage at 137,761*l.* 16s.

NEW MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT.

County of Tyrone.—The Hon. H. T. L. Corry, of Ahenis, in the room of Sir J. Stewart, Bart. deceased.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. Crick, A. B. to the Rectory of Little Thurlow, Suffolk.—The Rev. J. Brown, M. A. to the Vicarage of Bottisham, vacant by the death of the Rev. Wm. Pugh, M. A.—The Rev. T. Musgrave, M.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of St. Mary the Great, in Cambridge, vacant by the death of the Rev. W. G. Judgson, M. A.—The Rev. J. Stratton, M. A. to a Minor Canonry in Canterbury cathedral. —The Rev. J. Stratton, M. A. Chaplain of New College, and Minor Canon of Canterbury Cathedral, to the Vicarage of Halstow, Kent.—The Rev. R. Davies, M. A. to the vicarage of Cannington, Somersetshire, void by the death of C. H. Burt, clerk.—The Rev. C. A. Sage to the vicarage of St. Peter, Brackley, with the chapel of St. James annexed, Northamptonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. T. B. Woodman.—The Rev. J. Chamberlayne, M.A. to the rectory of Eastwick, Hertfordshire, upon the resignation of the Rev. F. Stanley.

Married.] At Mary-le-bone church, C Bulley, Esq., of Upper George-street, Portman square, to Amelia, only daughter of Lieut.-col. Shortt.—At St. Saviour's church, Southwark, Wm. Bowden, Esq. to Miss Anne Shaw.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Duncan, eldest son of Henry Davison, Esq. of Cavendish-square, to the Hon. E. D. Bosville Macdonald, second daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Macdonald.—At Chiswick, Captain W. Arden, to Lettice, eldest daughter of the late Rev. John Watson.—At Paddington church, John Grant, Esq. to Miss M. A. Dunn.—At Putney, H. V. Salusbury, Esq. D C.L. to Elinor, second daughter of the late J. De Mierre, Esq.—At St. John's, Hackney, Mr. J. Lawford, to Augusta Eliza, eldest daughter of C. Wyatt, Esq. —At St. James's, Clerkenwell, James E. Hadow, Esq. to Phillis, youngest daughter of the late James Baxter, Esq.—At Islington church, and at the French Ambassador's chapel, Monsieur P. E. Alletz, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late John Green, Esq.

Died.] Richard Perkin, Esq. of Kingsland-place.—Mrs. Dean, of Bromley.—At his house, Thames Ditton, Ann Gertrude, the wife of John Sudlow, Esq.—At Stratford-green, Mrs. Fry, wife of Dr. Edmund Fry.—Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Wm. Lewis. —Thomas Saunders, Esq. of Water-lane, Tower-street.—In Church-street, Paddington, Mrs. Kerrison.—At her residence, Islington, Mrs. Catherine Indge. —Anna Maria, daughter of Viscount and Viscountess Folkestone.—At Kilburn, Samuel, the son of Mr. Hancock, of Northumberland-street, Strand.—At her house in Upper Wimpole-street, Mrs. Colvile, relict of Robert Colvile, Esq.—Andrew Robson, Esq. of Kingsland-crescent.—Timothy Ravenhill, Esq. of Mansion House-street, London.—Suddenly, at Stanwell, the Rev. Henry Kett.—At Greenwich Hospital, Mrs. Cooke.—Suddenly, in Russell-square, aged 15, to the deep grief of her family and friends, Marianne, fourth and youngest daughter of John Green Paley, Esq. of Bowling, Yorkshire.—At Kennington-place, Vauxhall, Caroline Savage, widow of Capt. Savage, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Francis Stone.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

THE REV. LUKE HESLOP, D. D.

Died on the 23d of June the Rev. Dr. Heslop, archdeacon of Bucks, rector of St. Marylebone, &c. &c. the oldest Senior Wrangler and the oldest archdeacon of all his contemporaries. He was born about the year 1738, the youngest of a numerous family, at Middleham in the north of Yorkshire. He did not go to Cambridge until he had passed by some years the age at which students usually repair to the university. His name first appears in the Cambridge Calendar 1764, when he took his degree of B. A. as Senior Wrangler of Bene't college. The celebrated Paley, a north countryman also, had distinguished himself by the same honour the preceding year. Heslop afterwards became Fellow of his college. In 1772 and 1773 he filled the office of Moderator in the public schools, in the former of which years, Pretyman (now Tomline) the present Bishop of Winchester took his B. A. degree, and attained the same highest university honour. The master of Bene't was at this time Dr. Greene, Bishop of Lincoln. He had himself been Senior Wrangler in 1749, and appreciating the active talents and persevering industry of Heslop, made him first his examining chaplain, and almost immediately afterwards, that office falling vacant, raised him to the dignity of archdeacon of Bucks. On the various duties of this latter charge Mr. Heslop immediately entered with uncompromising firmness and resolution—a line of conduct which he laid down to himself and pursued throughout. To the Archdeaconry was attached a stall in Lincoln. The Bishop becoming Dean of

St. Paul's next conferred on him the prebendal stall of Holborn in that cathedral, together with the vicarage of St. Peter le Poor in the city of London. This vicarage was resigned for the rectory of Adstock in Bucks, the last preferment bestowed on him by his early and constant patron. On this living Mr. Heslop resided upwards of 25 years as an active parish pastor and useful magistrate; during the latter part of this period he held also the small rectory of Addington. His residence in Buckinghamshire introduced him to the acquaintance of the late Duke of Portland, to whose interests in the county he attached himself, and to whom he was indebted for the preferment he afterwards attained. In 1803 he was presented by his Grace of Portland, then Prime Minister, to the valuable rectory of Bothall in Northumberland, with which he also held the small rectory of Fulmer in Bucks. These livings, however, he shortly afterwards gave up, and was appointed by the Duke of Portland, minister of St. Marylebone, and also, as a make-weight compensation for the resignation of Bothall (which was conferred on the tutor of the present Duke) to the vicarage of St. Augustine's in Bristol, the presentation to which at that time chanced to be in the Crown; the Dean of Bristol, the former incumbent, having been raised to the bench. In St. Marylebone, Dr. Heslop finally settled himself in December 1809, when he had already passed the threescore years and ten allotted to mortal vigour. His advanced age, however, by no means prevented a most assiduous attention to all the various concerns of that vast and overgrown parish. In matters of public business, whoever is called by his situation or office, not only to do his own duty, but to make others do theirs, must often find many to oppose, and will have but a thankless and an irksome task; such may, in some cases, have been the lot of the venerable Archdeacon of Bucks and aged minister of St. Marylebone. To his firmness principally is owing that the enormous spiritual evil in the parish of Marylebone, that of committing more than one hundred thousand souls to the charge of one pastor, was not perpetuated, as it had heretofore been palliated for the moment, by the erection of additional proprietory chapels, instead of the only effectual remedy being applied, viz. a division into separate parishes. This remedy his suggestions chiefly pointed out, and this his ready yielding up his own rights, enabled the Crown to begin during his incumbency. By one of the last acts of the last session of parliament, this long-called-for division has been carried into complete effect. In the discharge of the ministerial duties of Marylebone, Dr. Heslop was ever ready to do more than could be looked for, either from his age or his station. His heart was ever kind, and his ear ever open, to the calls of distress when brought before him; and the poor who went to him with their own little tales of want or difficulty will bear their testimony, that they always found him attentive to their complaints, and ready both himself to give and also to procure for them proper relief. In private life, whoever knew him, will recollect the perfect urbanity and affability of his manners. In person tall and commanding, his appearance was that of a highly dignified and venerable clergyman. Such was the extraordinary vigour of his constitution, that for the first eighty years of his life, he was never confined a single day by sickness, nor ever had recourse to medical remedies or advice: a rare exemption this from the ills which flesh is generally heir to; yet such an uninterrupted enjoyment of health, throughout so extended a period, must be attributed in part at least, to his own proper and temperate use of the blessing itself: he never knew what it was to have an head-ache During this long archdeaconship, he published several charges to his clergy, marked by sound practical advice: whilst resident in his living in Bucks, two short "Exhortations to habitual and devout Communicants;" and whilst at Bothall, two sermons preached at the assizes, and at the visitation of the Bishop of Durham. At different periods he also published some pamphlets on the prices of corn, value of land, &c. &c. To the very end of his life he continued extremely fond of all matters relating to calculation, and was constantly employing himself with a pen in his hand. He was throughout life indefatigable. In 1773 Mr. Heslop married Dorothy, a daughter of Dr. Reeve, a physician of eminence in the city. This lady, one son, and a daughter, married to Henry Partridge, Esq. of Hockham Hall, Norfolk, survive him. His remains were accompanied on foot (by the parochial clergy) to the new church of St. Marylebone. Few men, even during a long life, have held successively more various church preferment than Dr. Heslop. But the emoluments of all of them together, did not allow him to amass wealth. Instead of having to record of Dr. Heslop, as was once said of a certain church dignitary, and may perchance be said of another— that he died "shamefully rich,"—to the surprise of all who misjudged his public means, and knew not the private demands upon it, the late Rector of Marylebone died poor.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The treaty of peace and amity between Great Britain and the United States of Mexico has been received. It bears a great resemblance to that concluded with the Republics of La Plata and Columbia.

The new Catholic Association, or rather the new committee of the Catholic body, has had frequent meetings. The members disavow all objects connected with the prosecution or defence of civil or criminal causes; in short, every thing forbidden in the late prohibitory act. They assert only the necessity of providing some permanent body to watch over Catholic interests, and to repel the incessant attacks of their enemies. In the enumeration of the interests so to be protected, they carefully exclude such matters as are provided against by the late Act, and state that their exertions are to be confined to the promotion—1st, of public and private charity: 2d, of concord among all classes of Irishmen: 3d, of religious and moral education: 4th, of a knowledge of the existing numbers of the population in Ireland, and of the relative proportions which the different sects bear to each other: 5th, of the building of churches, and the procuring of burial grounds; 6th, of science, agriculture, and Irish manufactures: and 7th, of mutual toleration and kindness, by the circulation of such writings as may vindicate the principles of the Catholics, and shew the injustice of the attacks which have recently been made upon them. As has been before observed, it will be impossible to prevent the Catholics from meeting by any thing less violent than a new insurrection act, a species of curfew law, which shall forbid more than six people to be seen together at the same hour in the day, or out of their own houses at all after sunset. Such a law may effect the object; no other will. The Catholics, whose peculiar doctrines we do not pretend to support or put in competition with our own, are strong in the justice of their cause. They have a right to obtain an annihilation of all civil disabilities on account of religious opinions. They will increase in power, and become stronger in wealth, influence, and intelligence every day, and, in the end, the concession will be extorted; in that case they well know how to value a boon so given. Jealousies and distrusts towards those who have been their enemies will not then be removed, as they would be, if an open and manly admission of them to the most sacred of rights were given at once. Unfortunately, the church of England is among their enemies. The interference of ecclesiastical with temporal affairs has been inauspicious to the welfare of more countries than this in the history of nations. At a late meeting of the Catholics of the city and county of Kilkenny, a large assemblage of Protestant gentlemen attended, including most of those who were on the Grand Jury. Major Bryan, of Jenkinstown, was unanimously called to the chair. Among other resolutions in furtherance of their object, was the following:—"Resolved, that, undeterred by the calumnies of the Prime Minister, and undismayed by the deeply-to-be-lamented hostility of the Heir Presumptive to the Throne, we shall continue to prosecute our claims by all legal and constitutional means to which we are still permitted to resort."

One or two commercial houses in Liverpool have stopped payment. One of them for a very large amount. The embarrassments of another are said to be only temporary. The alarm at Liverpool has been very great, and nothing but the most liberal conduct on the part of the bankers, in the way of making advances, conduced to avert impending danger.

A supplement to the *London Gazette*, lately published, contains the new Quarantine regulations, in pursuance of the Act of Parliament passed last session for their new organization.

Don Juan Romero Alpuente has lately arrived in London, having been proscribed by the government of Ferdinand, at the advanced age of 80. After undergoing incredible hardships, he effected his escape to Gibraltar, and sought an asylum in this country. He was one of the most distinguished deputies of the Cortes during the period of the Constitution.

The conduct of Ministers relative to the Colonies has given general satisfaction. Indeed, the wisdom of their measures speaks for itself. Colonies are to be guided, assisted, and controlled in their infancy, but when they are advanced to maturity, they are to be treated rather as friends and allies, than as dependants. It is to be lamented, that those who have been appointed governors of some of our colonies have not been more wisely selected. On this head it has been justly remarked, "that the scenes which have taken place at the Cape of Good Hope, Jamaica, Dominica, the Bermudas, and elsewhere, are highly condemnatory, not

only of the mode of administering the government in the colonies, but also of the mode of appointing the governors at home. There is no subject upon which more caution should be exercised by Ministers than in the appointment of governors to our colonies; the parties selected should be tried men—men not only conspicuous for their talent, but of known habits and disposition. The distance at which many of these governors are placed from the controlling power here, the prerogative with which they are of necessity invested, and the danger and difficulty, consequent on both these causes, of bringing and substantiating accusations against them for misconduct, are, with ill-regulated minds, so many incentives to the abuse of power. There can be no doubt that the government of the colonies has, like too many other appointments, been most commonly conceded to strong parliamentary interest; but Ministers, in the present state of the country, will best consult their own interest, as well as their character, by selecting only fitting men for such offices, even at the expense of occasionally disobliging some of their usual parliamentary adherents."

THE COLONIES.

A late Gazette contains despatches from the naval commanders on the coast of Ava; these relate to events of a distant date. The despatches of August 6th and 9th, 1824, relate to the capture of the stockades at Syriam and Dallah Creek. That of October 31 states the occupation of Martaban. Those of the 8th of December relate to the affairs of Kemmindine and Possendown; and that of the 16th of December records the capture of 30 of the enemy's war-boats in the Rangoon River. Besides these there is a short notice of despatches received in May 1824, on the capture of Cheduba.

The latest accounts from general Shuldham's forces are dated the 14th of February. The army encountered great difficulties in moving forward. The pioneers were incessantly at work, as it was necessary to cut a road through the woods. The 3d brigade with the park of artillery under the commander-in-chief, were to march from Doodpatlee on the 17th of Feb. for Banskandy. The route is represented as a succession of nullahs and swamps, through which cattle without loads can scarcely move; the rain has increased the difficulty very much, and unless they had dry weather, it was considered next to a miracle getting the train and cattle through the forest. The right wing of Blair's Horse, and the 16th Local Battalion, were to precede the army. Numbers of pioneers had fallen sick, through the badness of the water and the insalubrious climate. Thus this war of the Bengal council, and Lord Amherst, seems to be as distant as ever from its termination. The loss of lives in such a protracted contest must be enormous in one of the most unhealthy climates in the world. The East India Company at home are using every means to increase their forces by enlisting recruits. On the 16th of February, Sir A. Campbell broke up his encampment, having received reinforcements from Madras and Ceylon. On the same day General Cotton embarked the greater proportion of the army. On the 19th he was expected at Donabee, where he would be joined by General Campbell. They were then to direct their march upon Prome. Captain Godwin had made an unsuccessful attack on a stockade about thirty miles from Rangoon. Bundoola and his brother General were reported to be at Parlong with 80,000 men. General Morrison's camp was on the banks of the Majeo river on the 1st of March, waiting for the boats under Captain Hayes to cross the river, which was two miles broad at the place where the army had assembled.

A Proclamation issued at the Cape of Good Hope on the 23d of April, by the Governor, Lord Charles Somerset, in explanation of the provisions of the 18th of March, 1823, relative to the slave population, and directed to be made known throughout the colony by the local authorities, had been attended with salutary effects. The property of the proprietors in their slaves, and their just claims to their services, are not affected thereby, but the conduct of the masters towards their slaves is more nicely and humanely regulated. His Majesty's Commissioners of Inquiry were proceeding on their inspection of the state of the Colonial financial accounts, and which had been attended with disastrous results to one or two of the peculators discovered.

The House of Assembly in Jamaica has sent home a petition, appealing to the Sovereign for protection from the pretended fatal consequences of the discussions respecting the Slave Trade that took place in the House of Commons; which the petitioners consider as the cause of the recent disturbances, by which "their lives had been exposed to imminent danger, and their property depreciated by one half its value." They claim, therefore, compensation for the losses sustained, and that some security

may be provided, by the wisdom of Parliament, against a recurrence of the like calamities.

From Sierra Leone, under date of the 9th of May, information has been received that the new Governor, Major-General Sir Charles Turner, who had proceeded in the first instance to the Gold Coast, to make the necessary arrangements there for guarding against future outrages of the Ashantees or other Native Powers, had returned to Sierra Leone, after settling every thing satisfactorily to the Southward. After staying a short time at Sierra Leone to settle the affairs of the Colony, his Excellency intended to proceed to Gambia to inspect the state of the settlement on that river.

FOREIGN STATES.

The project of M. Villele in respect to the reduction of the rentes, has partially succeeded, 30,688,268fr. of rentes having been converted. Of this sum 8,000,000 were done by the house of Rothschild alone. The Council-general of the Bank of France is said to have protested against the measure.—Disturbances have broken out in the valley of Deville, near Rouen, among the workmen, who proceeded to acts of violence but were ultimately quelled by the gens-d'armes, and a number of them taken into custody.—The Sorbonne, which was so long the laughing stock of Europe, is about to be re-established in Paris. Every thing exhibits the pernicious influence exerted by the clergy. A number of a journal containing the declaration of a merchant of Lyons on embracing protestantism, had been seized, but professions of Protestants turning Catholics were openly published. This attack has been made in open violation of the charter. The King is said to have become very melancholy. He rises at five, hears the Journals read, and seems to feel the attacks on Villele sensibly. He then breakfasts, signs papers, receives the officers of his household, and attends mass; returns, when at St. Cloud, and stretches himself on his sofa, or goes to the Great Park, and lying on the grass plays with his dogs, having a fowling-piece at his side to shoot the sparrows and small birds that come near him. Dines at five, plays with his grand-children, takes his game at whist, and to bed at 11 o'clock.

The most important piece of intelligence from France is the recognition of Haytian Independence, for a compensation of 150,000,000 of francs to the ancient proprietors, and only half the duty to be levied on French goods that is taken from other nations.—The French minister of Marine has, it is said, given instructions to the Commissary-General in Bourdeaux, that the vessels of the nations of South America shall be admitted, on condition that they do not bear their flag, but without compelling them to hoist that of any other nation. This qualification is stated by the Minister to be rendered necessary by the existing relations between France and Spain. His Excellency adds, that the merchants and commanders of the Colombian and other independent vessels shall be treated as friends, and that the ships and crews shall be subject to the same regulations as those which govern the intercourse with other foreign nations.

The natural course of events in Spain seems to have brought about what every person of the least political sagacity prophesied they would. Military interference is deemed necessary by the supporters even of the French minister, to keep down the Royalist Ultras, who are known by the name of Carlistos, or partisans of the Infant Don Carlos, whom they intend to raise to the throne. The King is much alarmed. The funds had fallen at Madrid to 22. It was reported that the Trappist had taken arms in the name of Charles V. and was at the head of several thousand men. The terror and rage of Ferdinand VII. are represented to have no bounds. He promised a reward of 25,000 piastres for the apprehension of the Trappist, dead or alive. The armed bands which have appeared in many parts of Andalusia begin to approach Cadiz. In the mean time the troops of Ferdinand desert their standards, and the pay of the guards and soldiers who are faithful, is so much in arrear as to have reduced them to great distress. M. Abad Quaypo, Bishop of Mechoacon, has been condemned to six years confinement in a monastery. The Inquisition has been partially renewed, the Bishops of Tarragona and Orihuela having re-established it in their dioceses. Conflicts have taken place at Malaga between the militia and royalist volunteers, and many have been killed and wounded. Great alarm is felt on account of the dangerous state of Catalonia. In the interior of that vast province all the inhabitants have taken up arms. The peasants were provided with muskets and cartridges, and had made great provision of powder and arms of all kinds. The Catalonians pretend that M. de Zea is the creature of the French ministry, and they prepare themselves for the contest, believing that a French army will again pass the Pyrenees, to support the intrigues of the enemy of Spain.

The affairs of Greece are still enveloped

in uncertainty. That they have as usual been successful by sea there can be no doubt. The situation of the Egyptian army must therefore be a perilous one. Navorino had been of little service to Ibrahim, and it appears that he has been repulsed before Napoli di Romania. The Provincial Government issued the following proclamation upon the invasion of the Morea, and Colocotroni was at the head of a powerful force, waiting a favourable opportunity to strike a blow.

"Seeing that the co-operation of all the Hellenists is necessary to the existing struggle, efficaciously to repel the implacable enemy of the country—seeing that, pending the war of independence, the Government has had many opportunities of observing that the Greeks cherish in their breast that great virtue of their ancestors, to forget all their private passions when the safety of the country is at stake—seeing that the Government ought to confirm and encourage this virtue, upon which depends the glory of the Greek name, and the happiness of the country:

"Considering that all those who, in different circumstances, have acted in opposition to the constituted authorities, and conspired against the established laws, solicit at the present moment from the Government the honour of marching against the enemy,

"The Executive Council, with the concurrence of the Legislative Senate, declares

"1st. General Amnesty is accorded to all those convicted of popular crimes.

"2dly. All the preceding declarations of the Government against the said individuals, shall be null and void.

"3dly. The said individuals, of whatever rank or condition they may be, are restored to their civil and political rights, according to the law of organization.

"4thly. Those are excepted from the present Amnesty who have been convicted of open treason.

"5thly. This Declaration shall be published in all the Greek territory.

"6thly. The Secretary-General, conjointly with the Ministers of War, the Interior, and of Justice, are charged with its execution, each in his Department.

"The Vice-President GUICAS BOTASSIS.

"The Secretary-Gen. MAVROCORDATO.

"Napoli di Romania, 1825."

The Turks appeared before Missolonghi, but were unable to make any impression upon its fortifications. It appears that Prince Mavrocordato defended Navorino until he lost most of his followers, the survivors took refuge on board one of the Hydriot brigs, eight of which were anchored in the harbour; these small vessels fought their way most gallantly through the enemy's fleet. Zamado, the admiral, was killed, and his vessel, afterwards commanded by Pactari, engaged with a frigate and two corvettes, and escaped, after sinking one of the corvettes. It was in this unfortunate contest, also, that the brave Count Santa Rosa, late war-minister in Piedmont, fell, while gallantly fighting in support of that cause which he had so nobly espoused.

The Emperor of Russia has ordered all the Jews in his empire to settle fifty wersts from the western frontier, and they are entirely prohibited from residing in the provinces of Astracan and Caucasus. This is rather ungrateful from the Czar after the benefits the Rothschilds and others of Israel have conferred upon his finances.

The convention between the Emperor of Austria and the King of Naples for prolonging the stay of part of the Austrian troops in the kingdom of Naples till the end of March, 1827, has appeared. The articles are the same as have already been published. As the Neapolitan finances "will not allow his Sicilian Majesty to be at a greater expense for the occupation than what was fixed by the Convention of August 31, 1824, and as the Austrian finances ought not to be burthened with an additional charge in consequence of the prolongation of the occupation, it is agreed to reduce the troops to 15,000 men; so that the saving thereby accruing will cover the expense of a longer duration of the occupation; and if the numerical state of the Neapolitan army should be sufficiently increased to allow the auxiliary corps to be reduced without endangering the tranquillity of the kingdom, this corps shall, at the desire of his Sicilian Majesty, be reduced to 12,000 men, and the saving thence arising shall be to the advantage of the treasury of his Sicilian Majesty."

Accounts from Mexico state that Captain Martinez, his officers and crew, had given up the Spanish ship of the line, Asia, of 68 guns, to the Mexican Government, together with the Spanish brig Constantia, and had themselves entered into the Mexican service. Both vessels were forwarded to Acapulco, where they arrived on the 11th of June. The Spanish Government had sent out the Asia to engage in reconquering Peru and Mexico, but, with its accustomed weakness and want of foresight, had taken no means to secure even the pay of the crews. The Mexican Government wanted ships to clear its territory from the Spanish garrison of St. Juan d'Ulloa, a service which the Asia and its consort will be able to perform by blockading that fort by sea, whilst it is attacked or starved out by land. It will have a good effect upon King Ferdinand himself, for it will prevent him sending troops to the New World, lest they should follow the example thus given them, and should become the defenders of that independence which they would be commissioned to destroy.

MUSIC.

KING'S THEATRE.

On Saturday the 13th August, the opera season, limited to forty representations, closed with Mayerbeer's "Il Crociato nell' Egitto," uninterruptedly performed, since and before our last report, for ten successive nights to very crowded houses. The opinion which we gave on this opera in our last paper, has been fully confirmed by further observation; but we owe it to the author to add, that, at every representation, new and important features of interest unfolded themselves. It is unquestionably a masterly work, likely to retain possession of the stage for many years to come, and fully justifying great expectations from the further labours of the celebrated German composer.

The season, upon the whole, has been interesting, and, probably, as successful as under all the circumstances could be expected. The exertions of the management, especially as to the musical department, have been very praiseworthy. No expense has been spared in engaging talents of the first order, and ample in number! and the production during the forty nights of thirteen operas—all of a classic stamp—affords satisfactory evidence both of the zeal and good taste of the directors, and the assiduity and skill of the company. These operas were as follows:

Le Nozze di Figaro	Mozart.
Il Don Giovanni	ditto.
Così fan' Tutte	ditto.
Il Barbiere di Siviglia	Rossini.
L' Italiana in Algieri	ditto.
Pietro L'Eremita	ditto.
Otello..................	ditto.
Semiramide	ditto.
Tancredi	ditto.
Nina, Pazza per amore ..	Paesiello.
Romeo e Giulietta	Zingarelli.
L' Adelina..............	Generali.
Il Crociato nell' Egitto	Mayerbeer.

In this catalogue the two last works, alone, were new to this country; but, considering the scarcity of novelties of merit for the operatic stage, the interest of the art, the gratification of the audience, and the advantage of the establishment are better consulted by the repetition of approved dramas, than by resorting to new productions of ephemeral attraction, full of plagiarisms and imitations; which certainly is the case with most of the novelties now brought out on the several stages of Italy.

As matter of record, it may be proper to enumerate (in alphabetical order) the singers of which the company of the season was composed.

Soprani.
Madame Caradori,
Madame Castelli,
Madame Di Begnis,
Mademoiselle Garcia,
Madame Pasta,
Signor Velluti,
Madame Vestris.

Tenori.
Signor Begrez,
Signor Crivelli, jun.
Signor Curioni,
Signor Garcia.

Bassi.
Signor Di Begnis,
Signor Porto,
Signor Remorini.

Of the above, Madame Pasta and Signor Velluti, formed the principal objects of attraction. The transcendant merits of the former have for these two seasons employed our critical pen; to add to these comments would therefore be mere repetition;—and our report of last month presented an ample account of the great musical qualifications of Signor Velluti, while it did full justice to his capabilities as an actor. The opinion we then gave we fully abide by. Beyond the prime of his vocal bloom; often discordantly out of tune in the lower part of his scale; but, in spite of all these disadvantages, the most classic, the most perfect, the most enchanting vocalist that ever came under our observation, either here, or in France, Germany, and Italy; a model of the most true and pure style of vocal execution, to be held forth for imitation to all the rising votaries of the art. We deplore the engagement of that gentleman; but we at the same time can only think what we should have lost had we not heard him.

Madame Ronzi di Begnis only made her appearance four or five times during the whole season; if from indisposition, none would feel greater regret at the cause than ourselves. But this continued absence has not been sufficiently accounted for, and the public, which has on all occasions patronised the exertions of that lady, appears to us to have a right to learn the reasons of her seclusion from the boards, if she intends to remain among us.

One good effect has resulted from the circumstance just mentioned. It has brought the public more fully acquainted with the extent of the vocal qualifications of that estimable and deserving singer, Madame Caradori, who, in consequence, undertook parts the most difficult and laborious, and at every representation unfolded additional proofs of capabilities of

the first order, even under the disadvantage of occasional indisposition. A little more nerve, and we shall have nothing further to wish for. Her exertions and her success in Palmide were a matter of the highest gratification to the lovers of the art, and we cannot adduce a greater proof of the effect of Madame Caradori's vocal efforts, than by stating that when opposed to the overpowering display of Signor Velluti's strains, those efforts, although not seconded by a powerful physical organization, and brought into play in a house of such vast dimensions, were less thrown into shade than the exertions of most of her coadjutors in the opera. This we ascribe to the joint effect of a clear, pure, and unaffected intonation, a good school and a genuine classic style of singing. We sincerely hope and trust, that the recess and the intermission of active professional avocations will be the means of bringing Madame Caradori back to the boards in the full enjoyment of vigorous health.

The first *debut* of Mademoiselle Garcia also forms a feature in the annals of the season just closed, inasmuch as it was one of very high promise. That lady's Rosina in the Barbiere warrants great expectations of signal success as a Donna Buffa, while her Felicia in the Crociato holds out less decisive anticipations in regard to a serious line of characters. In this respect, however, time may greatly operate in Mademoiselle Garcia's favour, provided she entertain that modest opinion of her talents which will enable her to profit by good advice and example. This was the case with Mademoiselle Pasta seven or eight years ago. There was even less direct promise, yet the germ of future excellence shewed itself to the keen and experienced observer, and the winning modesty, the absence of all pretension, held out the fairest hopes of a full developement of that germ. These hopes have been more than realized; Madame Pasta has risen to an eminence scarcely contested by any rival. By the same path Madame Caradori, too, has regularly advanced to excellence. The interest therefore which we take in the future success of Mademoiselle Garcia naturally induces us to point out the same road in the progress of her public career. The scenic and vocal confidence we have observed in that young lady's performances has gained her a great share of present applause. No public singer has received greater encouragement in her incipient ascent on the arduous acclivity leading to permanent fame; but these tokens of favour will not, we hope, induce a belief in Mademoiselle Garcia that she has already reached the summit.

With these remarks we take our leave of the musical department of the King's Theatre, which has given universal satisfaction. The ballet has been somewhat less complete, both as to *personnel* and productions. But considering the circumstances under which the season was commenced, the management may take credit to itself for what it has been able to accomplish. Besides some pieces from past seasons, such as "L'Offrande aux Graces," "La Nôce du Village," "Le Page Inconstant," "Alfred,"—the novelties produced have been: "La Coquette Soumise," "Clari," and "Cléopatre, Reine d'Egypte," the last of which may fairly be classed with the most effective and successful pantomimic and saltatorian representations brought out on our foreign stage.

THE DRAMA.

ENGLISH OPERA-HOUSE.

We can return the pity of our friends who, dispersed in several watering-places, send a few idle yet compassionate lines to us poor sojourners in London. In the morning, perhaps, the sea-breeze may give them a little transient advantage; but at night, while they are listlessly lounging in a hot library, and trying to dissipate the load of *ennui* by applauding a miserable ballad, we can go to the Lyceum, and enjoy a real and hearty pleasure. How crowded, yet how cool! how cheerful, yet how sober! how light the entertainments, yet how full of excellent matter and music! Mr. Arnold has surely hit the very ideal of a summer theatre. Since our last he has, indeed, lost Miss Stephens; but, in her place, he has given Braham and Miss Paton; and though we can never grow weary of the delightful Kitty, her successors have unquestionable claims to a hearing. A new grand opera, got up with all the splendour of the King's Theatre, and with more than its precision, has afforded ample scope to the vocal powers of his company. It is called "Tarrare, the Tartar Chief;" its scene is at the court of the Sultan Atar, in the city of Ormus; and it is conducted with barbaric magnificence and luxury. The plot, which is altered for the worse from Beaumarchais, is not above the level of melodrame; and yet in one sense it may be said to belong to the legitimate drama, as it affords a full-length view of a legiti-

mate prince. Atar the Sultan, who rules the East by divine right, is under the deepest obligations to the general Tarrare, by whom his enemies have been often reduced to submission, his kingdom preserved from outrage, and his sceptre from a rival's grasp. With true despotic virtue he condescends to long for the beloved wife of the warrior; and, of course, follows, as despots should do, inclinations which have the force of law to others. As the divinity which hedges a Sultan must consecrate any means however base, he sends a son of a priest with a band of heroes, to set fire to the country-house of Tarrare, and kidnap his wife in the confusion. All this is gallantly effected; the villa is laid in ashes; and the beautiful Astasia is safely lodged in the harem of the magnanimous sovereign. Tarrare, left desolate, hastens to request his monarch's permission to scour the seas in search of his wife; and, as may be expected, easily obtains it. Just as matters are in this comfortable train, an incursion of the enemy disturbs the amatory advances of the vicegerent of heaven; and a solemn sacrifice is performed in the temple of Brama, in order to ascertain from the oracle the name of the general who is to lead the troops to victory. The priest has made orthodox arrangements to procure the nomination of his own son; but, to his consternation, the young priestess from whose lips the answer is expected, pronounces the name of Tarrare, who is, perforce, accepted as leader. His usual fortune awaits him; he obtains an easy conquest, and returns to brood over his domestic sorrows. Some friend informs him that his wife is a prisoner in the harem, and he ventures to its sacred precincts in the disguise of a slave. Astasia has traitorously resisted the importunities of the Sultan, who resolves to punish her by marrying her to a slave, and the disguised Tarrare is, to his exceeding joy, selected as the husband. Unfortunately, however, the lady is not in the secret; she resists; and Tarrare is detected. The grateful king, with a regality of spirit worthy of the throne of Spain, sentences him to die, and he is led to execution. Here the troops interfere, and rise in a body to save him; when he, loyal as Chateaubriand, sharply rebukes them, and insists that they shall submit to the will of their wise and generous master. This last touch of superlative slavery overcomes his majesty, who pardons the boldness of the loyalist, and restores his pilfered wife. Such is the plot of Tarrare, which we have no doubt passed for a loyal and religious piece with the licenser, who suspects sedition in a song, and fears lest an empire should be overthrown by a tragedy rant. The brilliant audiences which it draws, however, probably think less of its politics than its music, which is by Salieri, and throughout is composed in a fine, bold, unaffected, and original style. Miss Paton, the most scientific and perfect, though not the sweetest of English singers, executes splendidly the difficult pieces of music allotted to her; and as a sort of waiting-maid, somewhat out of place in the seraglio, plays with considerable spirit and piquancy. Braham really outsings himself; he puts a heart into his very flourishes; and in the passage where the man overcomes the ultra-loyalist, and he defies the tyrant in recitative, produces an effect akin to that which belongs to the noblest bursts of the tragedian. His lady, for whom he sings, fights, and does every thing but rebel, is personated by Miss Hamilton, a pupil of Miss Kelly, who is an intelligent girl and a highly promising singer. The great Sultan himself is worthily represented by Mr. H. Phillips, who walks and commands in high barbaric style, and takes a royal part in the bravuras. He has added much to his power and science since the last season, and bids fair to obtain a high and permanent station as a theatrical singer. Mr. Denman, (not the Common Sergeant, but the Captain of the Guard) fills his post with dignified propriety, and joins in the choruses with a deep bass voice. The Child of the Temple, who announces the will of Brama, is played with appropriate quietness of demeanour by Miss Goward, who tempers her vivacity so as to look the mere passive instrument of fate, till she sings out Tarrare's name in inspirant tones. The auxiliaries have been well selected and well drilled; and the admirable orchestra completes the effect to the ear, while the eye is dazzled with beautiful scenery and radiant processions. This opera, like the last, has made a great hit, and more to the profit of the manager than the gratification of the free list, is played every evening. A very pleasant succession of light afterpieces, in which Miss Kelly often condescends to appear, has however afforded some variety to this class of constant play-goers.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Theodore Hook's last series of "Sayings and Doings" has furnished materials for a comedy produced at this theatre, under the title of "Quite Correct." It is scarcely possible for any one to read these tales without becoming conscious that they are full of dramatic materials. The strong marking of the characters, some-

times almost too strong for a novel; the rapid developement of the plots; the striking and effective contrasts, too thickly interspersed for the nerves of a quiet reader; situations which seem present to the eye, and dialogues which tingle on the ear; offer a temptation to our playwrights, which neither flesh, nor blood, nor scissors could long resist. How many scenes now press on our recollection, which act themselves in the imagination, and which it is difficult for us to believe rest merely in paper! There is poor George Sunderland perplexed and astounded at the unfolding vulgarities of his beautiful wife and her choice associates; the inimitable introduction of the little Abberleys after dinner in Montague Place; Colonel Bradshaw's insolence to his bride, and the progress of his character so detestably vivid; and the whole school-life at Hackney, a moving farce, redeemed and softened by the finished and pathetic sketch of the French usher, one of the truest gentlemen ever drawn. Our compiler has selected the least agreeable of all the tales, because, perhaps, it is the most easily adapted to the stage, from its brevity and compactness; and, accordingly, he has done little more than cut the leaves to pieces and fairly distribute them among the performers. "Doubts and Fears," however, contains a prominent incident, more objectionable than any other in its author's works, which ought to have directed the choice of the compiler to another tale. It represents a libertine baronet, who has long been separated from his wife, attempting to seduce his own daughter, and the daughter making an assignation with him by her mother's direction, in order to work on his feelings and bring him back to duty. This is playing with edged tools with a vengeance. It is true the baronet does not know of the relationship; but the author does; and he is responsible to the moral sense of his readers if he needlessly shocks it. But unpleasant as the incident is in print, it is a thousand times more so on the stage, where the odious situation (for we can regard it as no less) is brought before the eyes of a theatre, and acted by real human beings, who have sensibilities of their own to be wounded. It is managed with all possible propriety by Mr. Vining and Miss P. Glover; but the *equivoque* of the scene is abominable; and we wondered every moment how the audience could endure it. In other respects the drama is lively; and, as it embodies all the tale, is, of course, full of character and whim. Among the persons, the most prominent is Mr. Grojan, the landlord of the Imperial Hotel, whose anxiety to be "quite correct," and whose utter incapacity to understand a metaphor, are in the best style of farce. It was also played nearly in the best style of Liston, who is never so good as when he has a character so marked as to give some boundary to the exuberance of his oddities. In such parts as Billy Lackady, where full encouragement is given to his licentiousness, he often makes his truest admirers grieve; but in Bailie Jarvie he is sensible, in Peter Finn sublime, and in Mr. Grojan "quite correct," as well as highly amusing. Vining plays the Baronet in a light fluttering style, as the part requires, and would be an excellent actor of mercurial comedy, if he would only speak with propriety, and would not lay all his emphases wrong. Mr. Raymond walks through Henry Milford in a more gentlemanly manner than we have been used to see at this house, where the lovers have too often resembled waiters or grocers' shopmen. Mrs. Davison enacts the mother, and certainly appears rather an equivocal person, till Mrs. Rosemore is merged in Lady Dartfort. Mrs. Glover is stylish enough in Lady Almeria for a summer dowager; but there are one or two *double entendres* in her part which are rendered offensive by Liston's manner of receiving them, and which ought to be expunged. Her daughter plays Miss Rosemore with exemplary delicacy and feeling; and if she could only, by taking thought, add a few inches to her stature, would rise into an excellent actress. But, perhaps the very best thing in the whole is the little part of Miss Leach—Lady Almeria's "toad-eater," for whom Mr. Grojan engages to provide a dish of her favourite reptiles—which tells admirably in the novel, and is admirably acted by Mrs. Clifford. Her dress, her starch manner, the flattering chuckle with which she agrees in all her ladyship says, form quite a picture, which must, we should think, be taken from a living original. A little of Mr. Hook's virtuous indignation at the crime of drinking malt liquor, and other unpardonable sins of the same nature, is retained; but dreadful as these offences against decorum may seem to Mr. Ebsworth, who has adapted the piece to the stage, we doubt whether this ultra-fashionable horror will be exactly appreciated by a Haymarket audience in the dogdays.

Midas has been revived at this theatre, with Liston as the Justice; Madame Vestris as Apollo; Mysa, Miss George, and Daphne Mrs. Waylett—a strong cast, to say nothing of Mr. West, who is but tolerable in Pan, and Mr. Ebsworth, (the author) who shakes Olympus and the gal-

lerles as Jupiter. This burletta has acquired a degree of popularity, we scarcely know how; for it is without meaning or wit; and is utterly unworthy the name of a classical parody, unless it be funny to call Apollo "Pol," and make Pan an alehouse buffoon. It once was sustained by Mr. Sinclair's exquisite manner of singing "Pray Goody;" at present, we believe, it runs on Madame Vestris's legs.

THE MINOR THEATRES.

The minor theatres, scattered round London, have done better of late than for some time; and there are three of them, Sadler's Wells, the Surrey, and the Cobourg, either of which may agreeably terminate a walk. Sadler's Wells still mourns for its immortal clown, whose name in large letters on his door, close by the scene of his old triumphs, startles us, and awakens sweet and bitter thoughts as we enter the theatre and prepare to enjoy its gay troop of vagabonds, hardly claiming the sad dignity of metropolitan actors. They live on the outskirts of the drama, in the furthest suburb of melodrame and farce, with more apparent happiness and less pretence than any of their brothers of the sock and buskin. For our parts, we are free to confess that we like the rogues well; they have most of the vivacity, the carelessness, the poverty, and the ease of real strollers; and never seem at a loss but when a "star" comes among them—stars being always, in our judgment, of ill omen to theatricals, whether in country or town. Just now Mr. Fitzwilliam is "starring" it among them; but if there is any established comedian, worthy to be free of their company, it is this agreeable performer, who is the most natural of mannerists, and the least maudlin of Irishmen. At the Surrey, which once was so delightful, the old spirit has begun to revive; Mr. Huntley is sweeping through the Abbot of San Martin in a dress, the folds of which might have been composed by Kemble's hand, and with a strain of energetic and brilliant declamation not unworthy of Young. Here is, besides, Mr. Gouffe, who enacts a monkey in a style to enrapture a disciple of Lord Monboddo, "so well," says the veritable playbill, "as to render it doubtful whether he is a monkey or a man"—a doubt not rarely excited on the stage, but seldom raised to the honour of the performer. His twirls and tumbles are astonishing. But the great rarity is at the Cobourg, where we hardly expected to find any thing worth seeing—the Living Skeleton. There is no accounting for tastes; and we will not blame our countrymen who flock in crowds to gaze on a shocking anomaly unfeelingly exposed to their view; but, for our parts, we would rather see this lively extravaganza than the dry bones from which its spirit has been extracted. A slender student of medicine, deep in love and in debt, prevails on an attorney's clerk more attenuated than he; one who has almost written himself to parchment, to enact a living skeleton in rivalship with the true one—and he is marvellously "got up" for the spectacle. The description of this anatomy, as feasted on the wing of a bluebottle fly, and banqueted on half a thimbleful of cyder, and the questions eagerly put by an elderly and curious lady respecting him, form a highly amusing part of the trifle. In the end the poor skeleton is arrested instead of the student, and he marries his fair mistress on the profits of the exhibition; a proceeding with which it would be idle to quarrel as ungenerous; for who would care for the morality of a farce except a licenser? The piece draws a certain audience; but, we are sorry to say, notwithstanding our approbation of the Skeleton, that the house itself, and its frequenters, are as fine and as dirty as ever.

LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

The Automatons. Gothic Hall, Haymarket.—THERE is a class of persons who would not go a step, or give a farthing, to see any thing but what puzzles and perplexes them with conjectures and wonderings as to *how* it is done; and yet nothing *does* so puzzle and perplex them, but that which they have never seen done under similar circumstances before. The sight at which they sometimes condescend to look up, in the heavens on a starry night, is a perfect common-place to them. It never created in them a single sensation out of the ordinary course; and the means by which its changes are predicted a thousand years beforehand, are to them a mere affair of a slate and pencil. But not so with Mr. Bartley's annual illustration of the matters in question, on his great transparent planetarium, accompanied by soft music, and a sage discourse. *That* moves their especial wonder and admiration, and even goes so far as to excite in them some faint feeling of interest and curiosity in regard to the things illustrated! The same persons shall pass by Saint Paul's Cathedral every day of their lives for years together, without once

thinking it an object worth looking up at. But shew them a miniature model of the same stupendous temple, cut in ivory or moulded in wax, and they shall be lost in a mixture of delight and wonder, at the genius of the maker and the extent of the thing made!

To this class of persons does the above-named ingenious exhibition peculiarly recommend itself; and if it does but succeed in conciliating *their* good-will and patronage, its proprietors may dispense with that of any one else: for they have numbers on their side, at least. Not that we would, by what has been said above, depreciate the value and interest of an exhibition, which is the result of infinite labour, directed by the highest possible degree of mechanical dexterity and ingenuity: for if we did not think it in some measure worthy of general attention, we should have passed it by unnoticed. But we could not resist the opportunity it seemed to afford, of smiling (we hope not illnaturedly) at that most prevalent of all our mental mistakes, which consists in wondering where there is no cause for wonder, and sitting down with the most satisfied self-complacency where there is.

We shall now proceed to describe this collection of elaborate trifles,—not for the benefit of those who have seen or may choose to see them, but for those who must or who will be satisfied with our description in place of the thing described: in which latter class, by the by, we must make bold to include all the reasonable portion of our readers; for, to our thinking, there is in effect absolutely no difference whatever between a correct *description* of a piece of mere amusing mechanism, and the thing itself: the one is quite as amusing as the other, and quite as capable of exciting and gratifying that mere curiosity to which both appeal exclusively. And there is this difference in favour of the description, that we can disbelieve it if we please: and when we are not able to make out *how* a thing is done, there is a great satisfaction in being able to doubt that it has been done at all!

The first of these Automata which attracts attention is a figure, representing a little Boy about six or seven years of age, seated before an ornamented slab or table with a flat top. He might at first sight pass for one of the juvenile visitors to the Exhibition, who has seated himself in silent admiration at the wonders which surround him. But even the children themselves, on looking at him more closely, soon perceive that he has not been schooled into such premature sedateness for nothing; and so natural is his whole appearance, that when they see the pencil placed in his hand by his attendant, and the paper fixed before him, and he begins to draw designs that they can scarcely distinguish, in point of merit, from those of the drawing-master at their school, (which is their highest conceivable notion of art)—they are filled with admiring wonder at all this being done by *so young* a performer! not that they have any idea that the figure is *alive*; but still if it were that of a man, instead of a child like themselves, they would think little of it. This is a very pretty and amusing piece of mechanism—the most so of any in the room. The infinitely unconscious, and at the same time arbitrary manner in which it moves the pencil about from place to place;—the precision with which it stops just at the precise point where it ought to stop, and just when you fear, from the rapidity of its motions, that it will "overstep the modesty" of art;—the capricious way in which it starts from one point of the design to another,—leaving several parts unfinished until the last, and returning to them when you fancy it has forgotten them:—all this is very *artist-like*, and gives one a lively notion of those innumerable animated automata the productions of which are the result of operations quite as mechanical. This figure also writes, and in a style which induces one to suppose that it has been taught upon the new plan, of giving *freedom* to the hand by tying the fingers together!

The next in rotation to the Drawing Boy, is a Musical Lady. According to the somewhat eulogistical account given of this lady by her ingenious manufacturer, "the fascinating sweetness of her countenance, and lovely motion of her eyes, never fail in securing her admirers; she bows gracefully to the audience; her bosom heaves, as if naturally influenced by the lungs; and every note is produced by the brilliant touch of her fingers," &c. Now all this must be taken, as the lady herself may be imagined to take her boiled meat, "with some grains of salt." As to "the sweetness of her countenance, &c." it must be borne in mind that her panegyrist sees with the eyes, not only of a fabricator, but of a Frenchman—to whom all eyes are lovely that look favourably upon *him*. And then, the "heaving of her bosom," being connected by association with the supposed motion of the lungs, is a touch truly French. The truth is, that this figure, whatever may be its *merits*, has much less *attraction* than the preceding one, or than some other parts of the exhibition which make less pretensions. We are afraid too, that the assertion as to the notes being *all* caused

by the actual motion of the fingers and feet, must be taken with some qualification. And if so, the great point of curiosity is done away with, and we hear merely a self-acting organ, and see a figure sitting before it, which at certain changes of the notes, &c. moves its fingers and feet in corresponding times.

The next figure is the little Rope-dancer. With this we were not much pleased. The *merit* (because the *difficulty*) of works of this kind, consists in their imitating natural motions, without exaggerating them. The merit of the preceding figure, supposing its alleged pretensions to be true, consists in its playing every separate note with its fingers. But if it could play them with its feet as well, there would be no additional merit, but only so much time and labour entirely thrown away. And thus it is with the Rope-dancing Figure. It performs a few of the evolutions that actual rope-dancers can and do perform; and so far it is meritorious. But it performs a great many more that the nature of the human form does not admit of; and all these are just so much foolish waste of ingenuity.

Next to this last figure stands one of those truly French toys which none but a Frenchman ever thought of either making or admiring: namely, a clock which sets in motion every hour a whole mob of little figures, that seem to row boats, beat anvils, and shoot arrows, at least as well as similar figures perform similar actions in the Dutch toys that are sold about our streets. This article is a very foolish and unnecessary addition to a collection of objects, in all the rest of which there is included a very curious and complicated train of machinery, leading to very pleasing and interesting results.

The little figure of the Magician is curious and attractive, not so much from the elaborate notion which it gives one of the machinery necessary to produce its actions, as from the puzzle which it creates in the mind as to how the operation is managed; for every time it is put in motion, it *seems* (like the celebrated automaton chess-player) to perform an action that requires *mental* as well as mechanical powers. You place in a little sliding drawer any one out of many medallions with certain questions written on them, all of which medallions are apparently of exactly the same size and weight; and after certain significant motions of the Magician, a little door opens and shews an appropriate answer to the question—the same answer being always returned to the same question, and a different one to each. This, if not, like the chess-player, a mere trick, is a mere puzzle—which is not much better, or rather which is much the same.

The last figure that is shewn is that of a man, dressed in a Turkish habit, who walks about the table, without any support whatever except the feet, and on which it moves, not by sliding about on concealed wheels, but by natural motions of the feet themselves, proceeding from the machinery contained in the body. The motion is very solemn and deliberate,—as becomes the Turkish character of the attire! and it is accompanied by other appropriate movements of the head, arms, &c. which altogether produce a very singular effect, and perhaps convey to us a stronger notion of the ingenuity required to produce it, than that of any of the other objects in this collection.

There are several other minor pieces of mechanism, such as a mouse, a Tarantula spider, a lizard, &c. which it is not necessary to describe particularly; and the whole offers a combination of mechanical wonders with which the curious will be in the highest degree *un*satisfied.

The fine collection of ancient armour, (including that worn at the late coronation) which is united with the above objects, has every merit but that of being appropriate to the company in which it is found.

The Living Skeleton.—This being the least busy season of any in the year, among the caterers to public curiosity in the metropolis, we have not been able to select any other exhibition that seems worthy of particular description; for though there is *one* which seems to *excite* that curiosity more than any that has been presented to it for a long while, it is of so painful and revolting a nature, that the mere fact of its being thought likely to repay the speculation of presenting it, is disgraceful to the age and country in which we live. Whether it does or will repay that speculation, we shall not even inquire; still less shall we assist in making it do so.

VARIETIES.

Oxford, July 16.—Wednesday last the Bishop of Hereford, with the warden of New College, attended prayers in Winchester College chapel, and proceeding thence to the school-room, the following medals were adjudged:—Gold medals. Latin essay. Wordsworth: "Non tam in otio laboribus parto, quam in rebus arduis, et dubio adhuc certamine hominum enituerunt virtutes." — English Verse.

Wickham: Alfred in the Danish Camp.—Silver Medals. Templeton: The Speech of Germanicus to the Mutinous Soldiers. —Elliot, sen.: "Scipionis ad veteres milites oratio."

Royal Asiatic Society, June 4.—The Society received several donations, amongst which were two drawings from Sir W. Ouseley; one representing a Nepalese idol, or talisman; the other, a view of some caves in South Bahar. The secretary read a paper by Dr. W. Ainslie, on the disease *elephantiasis*, with reference to its present character in India; thanks were voted. Sir J. Philpot and A. Pearson, Esq. were elected members. 18th, Donations were reported; from L'Abbé Dubois, a copy of his recent translation (French) of a work formerly published (though not entire) in English, now entitled "Les Mœurs, Institutions, et Cérémonies des Peuples de l'Inde;" from M. Von Klaproth, two foreign controversial works. A paper was read, entitled Engraphia Sinensis, written by J. F. Davis, Esq. of Canton, being a dissertation on Chinese calligraphy. The rules were illustrated by examples; and when printed, will serve as a useful guide to an art, the knowledge of which is of infinite importance to British interests in China. Mons. Cæsar, Moreau, and A. Reid, Esq. were elected members. Col. Doyle communicated his wish to offer to the Society a collection of curious arms, &c.; thanks were voted, and the Society adjourned until November 5th.

Test of the presence of Muriatic or Nitric Acid, or Salts of these Acids.—For Muriatic Acid, or Muriates. Put pure nitric acid into a porcelain capsule, and throw to the bottom of it a very minute quantity of finely-divided gold, precipitated from its solution by sulphate of iron; put into the acid a minute fragment of any muriate, by degrees the gold will be surrounded by a light yellow tint, a certain sign that it is attacked. A fiftieth of a grain of a muriate may be detected in this manner.

For Nitric Acid or Nitrates.—Operating in an inverse manner, the presence of a nitrate in a soluble salt may be ascertained. The gold should be put into muriatic acid as pure and as colourless as possible, and then a fragment of the salt, supposed to contain a nitrate, added; sometimes this experiment requires many hours for its completion, if there be but a small quantity of nitrate present.

This variation of Dr. Wollaston's test, may at times be usefully employed.—*Ann. de Chimie*, xxviii. 36.

Insects in the Stomach.—In a paper by Dr. Yate, it is stated that a countryman suffered a long, severe, and debilitating illness, in consequence of having swallowed the larva of one of the dipterous tribes of insects, (Tipulidæ) commonly called dragon-flies, which haunt our ditches and stagnant pools. This larva, instead of being destroyed, had become a large hairy caterpillar in his stomach, and caused the disease, which was finally cured by its being ejected in a fit of vomiting. It is extraordinary, that animal life should have been preserved in such a situation; but the paper mentions the larva of a carnivorous beetle, which not only lived, but moved briskly in strong alcohol.

Small Pox.—Mr. I. J. Cribb, an eminent Surgeon at Cambridge, has lately published a concise history of small pox and cow pox; also, a statement founded upon a statistical account shewing their effects in Cambridge during the last 25 years; by which it appears, that the degree of mortality of the natural and inoculated small-pox, and small-pox after vaccination, is as follows:—Total number in 25 years:—Died of natural small-pox, 192, or 1 in 11 *; died of inoculated small-pox, 10, or 1 in 113; small-pox after vaccination, 3, or 1 in 1318.

Exposure of Iron to Air in high Regions.—In one of the excursions made by M. Zumstein and others to the summit of Monte Rosa, an iron cross was fixed upon it and left there. This was in August 1820. M. Zumstein again ascended the mountain in August 1821, and after great risks reached the summit and the cross. The latter was found not at all rusted, but had taken the colour of bronze. The barometer was at 16 inches 4.2 lines. The temperature of the air was—0. 5 R (21°F.) and by calculation the height was obtained as 14,086 feet. Water boiled at 68.38° R. (185.°8 F.)—*Bib. Univ.* xxviii. 65.

The overland Arctic Expedition is noticed in a letter from Dr. Richardson, the associate of Captain Franklin. It is dated Penetanguishene, on Lake Huron, April 22, 1825.—"Our Canadian *voyageurs* have arrived from Montreal, and we start to-morrow in two large canoes and thirty-two of party, for Sault St. Marie and Fort William on Lake Superior. From the latter place we proceed in four *north canoes* to Lac la Pluie, Lac des Bois, &c. to Lake Winipeg, Saskatchewan River, Beaver Lake, Frog Portage, English River, &c. to Methye Portage and the Athabasca country. On the Methye Portage, or at the farthest at Chepewyan, we expect to overtake the boats that left

* In London natural small-pox proved fatal to one in six.

England last summer, when a part of our Canadian *voyageurs* will be discharged. Nothing of importance has hitherto occurred on our journey, nor have we made any scientific observations worth mentioning. We are now at the western limit of cultivation in Upper Canada, the advanced settlers being within a few miles of this post. The domestic rat has not travelled this length yet, being unknown a little to the westward of Kingston on Lake Ontario. Salmon, and other fish that require periodical visits to the sea, cannot get past the Falls of Niagara, and consequently are not found higher than Lake Ontario. These falls also prove a check to the progress of the eel, although that fish is known to be capable of travelling a considerable distance by land. There are, however, fine sturgeon in the rivers that fall into Lake Huron; but I have not seen them, and am ignorant of the species. We hope to reach our winter quarters about the end of September; and the whole party are at present in good health and spirits. The earliness of the season is very favourable to our prospects."

Curious Fact in Natural History.—It is a fact not much known, that the eel, though it lives in an element that seems to place it beyond the reach of atmospheric changes, is yet singularly affected by high winds. This is well known to the inhabitants of Linlithgow, who have an excellent opportunity of observing the habits of that animal in the loch adjoining the town. The stream which flows out of that loch at the west-end passes through a sluice, and falls into an artificial stone reservoir, from which it escapes by a number of holes in the sides and bottom. These holes are too small to let eels of a common size pass, and hence this reservoir answers the purposes of an eel trap or cruive. The fish, however, are rarely found in it in calm weather; but when strong winds blow, especially from the west, these tenants of the waters seem to be seized with a general panic, and hurry from their lodgings like rats from a conflagration. At these times they rush through the outlet in crowds, and fall pell mell into the reservoir, from which they are speedily transferred to the frying pans of the burgesses.—*Scotsman.*

Cadmium in Ireland.—Upon examining a slag produced during the smelting of galena, Mr. Apjohn discovered cadmium in it in considerable abundance, amounting to as much even as five per cent. This is stated to be the first time the metal has been found in Ireland, but there is no intimation from whence it came or where the galena works are situated. The slag was pulverized and digested in nitric acid, the filtered solution was precipitated by sulphate of soda, again filtered, treated with caustic ammonia in excess, the iron separated removed by the filter, the clear solution evaporated, and the oxides gradually thrown down. These dissolved in muriatic acid, were treated with carbonate of ammonia in such excess as to dissolve any zinc at first thrown down. An insoluble part was obtained, which being well washed, was dissolved in muriatic acid, the solution introduced into a platinum capsule with a piece of zinc in Dr. Wollaston's manner, and next day the cadmium was found lining the crucible, and easily freed from the supernatant solution by washing. The metal when examined had all the characters of cadmium.—*Dublin Phil. Jour.* i. 73.

The *Increase of Temperature of the Sea-Water at different Depths*, in high northern latitudes, was, in May to July 1818, ascertained by Captain Franklin as follows, viz.

Depths, in Fathoms.	Latitudes.	Temp. of Sea-Water at Surface.	Increase of Temp. below.
600	76°48′	33° Fahr.	10°
331	80 26	32·5	3·5
285	80 27	34	1·5
235	80 22	32	3·5
233	80 26	32	3·5
19	79 56	30	1·0
17	79 51	34	—0·
15	79 44	34	—0·

Our space will not admit of stating the results of about twenty other trials, at depths from 193 to 21 fathoms: two of these differences amounted to 5°, viz. at 130, and at 103 fathoms of depth; and four of them to 4°, viz. at 198, 120, 119, and 83 fathoms. The first experiment, only, was tried with a bottle; and this may, perhaps, account for the greatness of its result—all the others with a leaden box, with valves, open as the box descended, but closed whilst it was being drawn up in the water.

Fossil and Live Shells of the same species differ, according to Locality, Distance, &c.—It has been remarked, that the same fossil shells found in places at a distance from each other, always exhibit some differences in their form, the deepness of their grooves, the degree of projection of their spines, &c. Mr. Basterodt affirms the same to be the case with living species, as he found that they do not exhibit the same characters in places separated at considerable distances from each other, or even in near localities, when the heat, humidity, nourishment, &c. are different. Hitherto but little attention has been paid to those local differences; hence it has happened that new species have been pro-

posed, which were only varieties of known species. This fact is of great importance in a geognostical point of view.—*Dr. Jameson's Ed. Phil. Journal.*

Moretti's fulminating Acid.—On occasion of the late experiments made by MM. Liebeg and Gay-Lussac, on fulminating compounds, &c., the Giornale di Fisica has republished the account of an acid also possessing detonating properties, prepared as far back as 1808 by Professor Moretti, from indigo by nitric acid. We make the following brief extracts of the experimental results which it contains: fourteen parts of nitric acid of specific gravity 1.430 and one part of Guatimala indigo were distilled together; about a fourth part of the new acid was obtained with a small quantity of yellow bitter substance. Repeated washing in alcohol and distilled water separated this substance, and the acid dissolved in boiling water and crystallized by cooling was obtained pure. The acid is always of a yellow colour, of a bitter taste, crystalline, soluble in water, and when placed upon a hot coal deflagrates something like nitre. Combined with potash, soda, ammonia, baryta, and lime, it formed neutral salts, all of which are described as fulminating. In consequence of the suspicion that it might be benzoic acid, Berthollet, Fourcroy, and Vauqueline, having said, that benzoic acid is formed by the action of nitric acid on indigo, it was compared with that substance as to solvent power, &c. and found to be essentially different. —*Giornale di Fisica*, vii. 414.

African Bat.—The small bat of the Gambia belongs to the first tribe of the division Pteropus. It measures, from the end of the muzzle to the tip of the tail, three inches; and from the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, eight inches and a half. The head is flat and shallow, and the whole is of a brown colour.

Education in Europe.—The following shews the comparative number of the population, and persons receiving education in the principal States of Europe:

	Population.	No. of Scholars.
France (1820)	30,435,000..	1,070,500
Paris	714,000..	54,000
England	10,488,000..	644,282
Scotland	1,865,000..	176,303
Ireland	6,801,000..	374,813
Austrian Empire	1,810,797..	134,709
Syria	765,050..	41,042
Bohemia	3,236,142..	284,721
Moravia & Silesia	1,733,319..	149,482
Circle of Gratz	286,000..	32,000
Prussia	1,401,000..	80,000
Portugal	3,130,030..	39,000
Poland	3,585,804..	45,920
Russian Empire	40,067,000..	42,712

Analysis of the Strong Saline Water from a Spring in Windsor Park.—This water is transparent and colourless, and affords no indications of the presence of iron. Its specific gravity is 1010.4: one pint (of 7000 grains) left, after careful evaporation, 88 grains of dry saline residue. By the action of tests, the following substances were detected in the water, and in the annexed proportions in the pint.

	Grains.
1. Sulphuric acid	33.00
2. Muriatic acid	21.00
3. Carbonic acid	00.98
4. Magnesia...........	21.25
5. Soda....................	10.52
6. Lime	1.25
Total contents	88

A remarkable property of this water, not hitherto observed in any saline spring, is, that when boiled it becomes turbid, and carbonate of magnesia is thrown down; this appears to depend upon the presence of the carbonate of soda, which, though compatible with the earthy salts in a cold and dilute solution (such as is the water as it rises from the earth), decomposes them at a boiling heat, or when concentrated by evaporation. The following, from the same authority, is an analysis of the Cheltenham water:—

Saline contents in one pint of the pure saline spring at Cheltenham.

	Grains.
Muriate of soda	50.0
Sulphate of soda	15.0
Sulphate of magnesia	11.0
Sulphate of lime	4.5
Total saline contents	80.5

The following is an analysis of a pint of the Leamington water:—

	Grains.
Muriate of soda	48.50
Sulphate of lime............	17.
Sulphate of soda............	9.
Muriate of magnesia	4.
Sulphate of magnesia	3.
Carbonates—a proportion scarcely noticeable	
	81.50

Rocking-stone, Savoy, Massachusetts.—Remarkable Limestone Rock.—The rocking-stone is of granite, and venerable with the mosses and lichens common in this part of the country. It may be moved with ease, so as to describe an arc of about five inches, by the hands, or a shoulder, or by standing on its summit and leaning the weight of the body on one foot and the other alternately. When the ground around it was first cleared, it was moved by the wind, and very probably this may be the case at present, though it is supposed to weigh ten or twelve tons. The

noise that it makes in moving is so little as to be scarcely noticed. The rock on which it lies is a coarse-grained granite, curiously contorted, and apparently stratified, the strata leaning to the west at an angle of about 45°. The rocking-stone lies on the very summit of this ledge, and appears to touch it in three points, nearly in a right line across the strata. By the sketch which accompanies the account, the forms of the stone resemble a low cone, with a convex base on which it rests. Dr. J. Porter, who describes the above, also mentions a rock singularly placed in the S. W. part of Lanesborough. It is of lime-stone, and lies on another rock of the same kind. It is about twenty-six feet in length and eighteen in breadth, touching the rock on which it lies, for about two feet and a half, having no support at either end, and appearing ready to slide off and crush the observer. To the eye it has every appearance of a most magnificent rocking-stone, but it is immoveable. It is in the woods about four miles and a half from Pitsfield village, and is beautifully and romantically shaded.—*Silliman's Jour.* ix. 27.

Luminous Snow-storm on Lochawe.—Towards the latter end of March in 1813, a shower of snow fell on Lochawe, in Argyleshire, which alarmed or astonished those by whom it was witnessed, according as they were influenced by superstition or curiosity. Some gentlemen who had crossed the lake in the morning had a good opportunity of marking the phenomenon. All had been calmly beautiful during the day, and they were returning homewards from Ben Cruachan, when the sky becoming suddenly gloomy, they rowed more smartly towards the shore, in order to avoid the threatened storm. In a few minutes, however, they were overtaken by a shower of snow, and immediately after, the lake, which was of glassy smoothness, with their boat, clothes, and all around, presented a luminous surface, forming one huge sheet of fire. Nor were the exposed parts of their bodies singular in this respect, for, to the eye, they all seemed to burn, although without any feeling of warmth. When they applied their hands to any of the melting snow, the luminous substance adhered to them, as well as the moisture; and this property was not lost by the snow for twelve or fifteen minutes. The evening became again mild and calm, but lowering, and very dark. The natives had not witnessed any similar appearance before, and many of them believed it the forerunner of some dire calamity, that was to befall their mountain land. Rev. Colin Smith.—*Edin. Phil. Jour.* xii. 405.

Bruce's Oriental MSS.—The magnificent collection of Manuscripts, formed at considerable expense, and with laborious research, in Egypt, Abyssinia, Arabia, and other countries, by Bruce, the celebrated traveller, in number of volumes amounts to nearly one hundred, of which twenty-four are Æthiopic, one Coptic, one Persian, and the remainder Arabic. Among the Æthiopic are five large volumes, comprehending the Old Testament (except the Psalms, which have been published by the learned Ludolf in 1701): there is also the New Testament in Æthiopic (two large volumes), and the celebrated "Chronicle of Axum," which was presented to Mr. Bruce by Ras Michael, Governor of Tigre: it contains the traditional history of Abyssinia, and many curious particulars relating to the city and church of Axum, &c. Another Æthiopic manuscript is the history of Abyssinia, in five large volumes, a work equally rare as important. Among the Arabic MSS. is a complete history of the conquest, topography, literature, and the remarkable personages of Andalus or Spain, in the time of the Arabs, by Sheikh Ahmed al Monkeri, a native of Andalusia, in three large volumes; a copy of the celebrated Biographical Dictionary of Ebn Khalican, in two volumes; Al Masaoudi's excellent historical, geographical, and philosophical work, entitled, the "Meadows of Gold," in two large volumes; the "Star of the Garden," a MS. treating of the geography of Egypt and of the Nile; Assiouti's topography, antiquities, and natural history of Egypt; also Macrizi's topographical history of Egypt, in three volumes; with many other very rare and valuable works, illustrating the history, geography, and natural productions of Egypt, Syria, Arabia, &c., besides some curious tracts in medicine, the Romance of Antar, poetical collections, &c. But we must particularly notice the Coptic MS. found among the ruins of Thebes, in the ancient residence of some Egyptian monks; it is written on papyrus, in a small folio size, and comprises twenty-six leaves; the characters all capitals, of the uncial kind; and it may be ascribed to the second, or the early part of the third century. This most precious MS. has been described by Dr. Woide, in the introduction to the Saludic New Testament (139, 230). See also the third plate of that work. The entire collection of Mr. Bruce's MSS. at present belongs to the daughter-in-law of that distinguished traveller, and is deposited at Chelsea Hospital, under the care of Colonel Spicer. Of the value attached to this collection some notion may be formed, when we ac-

quaint the reader, that for two or three articles among the Æthiopic MSS. one thousand guineas have been offered and refused.

Natural Transference of Rocks and Stones.—Some particular phenomena of moving rocks in Carolina, have lately been noticed in the American journals, and other publications, of apparently such a singular description as, in the first instance, to fail of obtaining credence; but being found to occur in more than one place, have now strongly excited the ingenuity of observers to explain them. Dr. Dwight relates in his travels that, being induced by the credited report of sober men to examine an instance of this kind, he was taken to a lake, on the shore of which lay a rock, which, though now two feet above the water, was declared by a person long resident on the spot, to have been at least two feet below the surface forty years ago, and fifteen or twenty rods farther from the causeway on which they were standing. From the trees, stumps, and other appearances on the causeway, it was evident the surface of the water and the shore had remained unaltered; but upon examining the rock which was standing in water scarcely knee deep, a channel was found behind it towards the deeper water, formed in the earth, about fifteen rods in length, serpentine in its form, and sunk from two to three feet below the common level of the bottom on its borders; in the front of the rock, the earth was pushed up in a heap, so as to rise above the water, declining at the distance of a few inches obliquely and rapidly. A little way off was a smaller rock, exhibiting similar phenomena.

Another instance is referred to by Dr. Dwight, described in the Collections of the Massachusetts' Society. It is stated that, at the bottom of a cove in the long pond in Bridgeton, are stones of various sizes, which, it is evident from visible circumstances, have an annual motion towards the shore, the proofs being that marks or tracks are left behind them, and bodies of clay driven up before them. Some, perhaps two or three tons in weight, have left a track several rods behind them; having at least a common cart-load of clay before them.* These stones are many of them covered with water at all seasons of the year. The shore of the cove is lined with these stones three feet deep, which it would seem have crawled out of the water.

The Rev. J. Adams, who endeavours to explain these phenomena, states that there is a pond in Rhode Island, where similar phenomena are seen. He considers the expansive power of ice as fully sufficient to account for the effects observed; explaining them by supposing that the ice which, at an early period of its formation, had become fast attached to the stones, had then, as in its continued formation it expanded from the middle outwards, thrust them towards the shore. The expansion from the middle outwards he states to be well known to those acquainted with cold climates, and have observed the formation of ice; and mentions, that in large ponds and lakes, where thick ice has been formed, he has observed a disruption just at the edge between the main body of ice and the shore take place, and the ice has projected on the shore a considerable distance over the line of disruption. Repetition of this effort, it is considered, would easily account for the motions of the stones.

In confirmation of this effect he remarks, that in New England, fences which originally stood erect near the edge of grounds covered by water during the winter, have considerably inclined towards the shore as soon as the ice was formed, such fences always requiring to be placed upright in the spring. It is well known also among the farmers of New England, that if a stone fence be erected in a similar situation, it will after some time be overturned.

With reference to the cove at Bridgeton being lined with stones, which had apparently crawled out of the water, he remarks that many ponds and lakes in New England are lined with rocks in the same manner. While bathing on such shores he has frequently found a gravel bottom quite free from stones, until he had advanced to the depth of about three feet, when suddenly the bottom was covered with stones as far as he could reach it, in size and other respects like those with which the shore was lined. The explanation offered is, that the ice had removed these stones to a depth in the lake equal to its thickness, and had by degrees thrust them ashore.

Another observer, Mr. Wood, accounts for the effect also by the ice, but in a different manner. He thinks the ice may attach itself to all those stones which are near to, or project above the surface of the water, and thus retain them in one mass with itself; that upon the breaking up of winter the ice naturally thaws, and separates first at the edges of the ponds or lakes; that as water flows into these natural reservoirs from the dissolution of snow or ice, and the abundant rains of spring, it increases its quantity, and, by buoying up the ice and agitation, ultimately loosens many of the stones, to which the ice is attached, from the earth; that they are then borne about as with a floating island, are forced by the wind

with the ice to the shore, and as the ice melts are dropped in succession much nearer to the shore than they were when taken up. Many of the tracks in the clay or mud may be formed by those stones, which, projecting from the ice beneath, partially rest on the mud, but are still attached to the floating mass, and subject to its motions. The buoyancy of ice is such as abundantly to enable it to support stones even of a very large size.—*Silliman's Jour.* ix. 136.

Sixth Sense in Fishes.—In a curious paper by Dr. Knox on the theory of a Sixth Sense in Fishes, supposed to reside in certain tubular organs of Sharks and Rays, which are found, on dissection, immediately under the integuments of the head, the ingenious writer is inclined to agree with Mr. Jacobson that these organs are organs of touch. He describes the parallel transparent tubes as they appear, filled with a gelatinous fluid, and largely supplied with nerves which communicate with these integuments, and he also gives an account of their (probable) modes of action—adding his opinion that "they may be classed with the sixth sense invented by Buffon, with the theories of Spallanzani relative to the accurate flight of bats through darkened chambers, after he had destroyed the organs of sight and hearing, leaving to them that organ of sense by which the flight was really directed; or with the sense of resistance, which a skilful metaphysical writer invented and defended so plausibly. "We cannot, I imagine, greatly err in considering these organs as organs of touch, so modified, however, as to hold an intermediate place between the sensations of touch and hearing. They may perceive the undulations of the waters, and seem admirably adapted for this purpose by the quantity of nerves distributed to them; by the interposition of a tremulous gelatinous body interposed between the sentient extremities of these nerves and the impressing medium; and by the intimate connexion of the sixth and auditory pairs of nerves of fishes. The boldness and rapacity of the shark, and perhaps also of the ray, imply the presence of active organs of sense. The eye-ball is large, and the sight apparently tolerably good, but quite inadequate to explain the facility with which the shark discovers and follows a vessel through the trackless ocean; it is not improbable, therefore, that he owes this faculty to the organs we have just endeavoured to describe. The undulation of the water caused by a tolerably large vessel must be sufficiently strong to impress a sensation on organs so exceedingly delicate, and to advertise their possessor of the presence of a living or at least a moving body. There is still another reason for supposing these organs to exercise, though in a peculiar way, the sense of touch. It is this: Linné notices several sharks as possessing a sort of cirri around the mouth, and particularly under the throat and lower jaw; and the same appearances have been remarked by a late observer as occurring in the enormous ray frequenting the seas of the West Indian Islands; now, these cirri may, perhaps, be mere prolongations of the tubular organs, or a substitute for them. Thus it would seem that the nerves of the fifth pair undergo considerable modifications in different animals, according to the nature of their peripheral terminations. When expanded in the papillæ of the tongue, certain branches of this nerve in most of the mammalia become gustatory; in the proboscis of the elephant, of the tapir, and in the prolonged snout of the pig, mole, ornithorynchus, and duck, they are true organs of touch, less perfect than the human hand only by reason of the form of the organ on which the nerves terminate. In certain fishes possessing labial cirri, they very evidently exercise the same sensation, viz. that of touch: lastly, in sharks and rays they are distributed to a new organ, holding as it were an intermediate place between touch and hearing, but approaching nearest to the latter."

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

The last sittings of the Institute presented few objects of interest. M. Gambard stated that the comet which appeared in May and June last, had been supposed to be the same with the third comet of 1790, and which would therefore perform its revolutions round the sun in 35 years. This, however, was not the case, as he had proved from his calculations; he is, on the contrary, of opinion that the real elements of those two comets will probably remain still long unknown.

M. Moreau de Tormes lately remarked that the alarming reports of the plague at Marseilles were without foundation; it does exist at Alexandria in Egypt, and had been communicated to many European vessels, of which five were French, and had lost part of their crews, but, on the arrival of two of those vessels, only one man was attacked by the plague, and there are hopes of his recovery. M

Moreau de Tormes remarks as a singular occurrence, that the yellow fever of the West Indies and the plague of Egypt have been for the first time concentrated on the same spot, by the simultaneous arrival of vessels from the West Indies and Egypt at Marseilles. M. Arago showed that he had endeavoured to ascertain whether the stars which we consider as the nearest to us, were not susceptible of presenting a visible parallax. He made his observation on the 61st star of the Swan; this group consists of two stars, which, like all others improperly called fixed stars, has nevertheless a real motion in space, and performs its revolution in 500 years; the proper motion of one of these stars is 5″ 3 per annum, which shews that it really moves through 206 times the space of the radius of the earth's orbit every year, that radius being 34 million leagues. The motion of this star being the most evident of any, M. Arago hoped to be able to discover a sensible parallax, in which he had been disappointed, as well in it as in the other connected with its system. M. Arago also stated to the Academy that he was occupied in ascertaining, with greater precision than had been done hitherto, the diameters of the planets; he has already made about 4000 observations, which he promises hereafter to communicate; at present he only states, that hitherto his telescope has not been subject to any sensible irradiation. It has been considered that telescopes presented the planets larger than they are, and this was called irradiation, which Newton estimated at 3 to 4 seconds, which would produce a great error. His first object, therefore, was to examine the irradiation of his telescope, first by Newton's method, but that being difficult, he employed another, and from repeated experiments, he found the irradiation insensible as to terrestrial objects. He then essayed it on one of the satellites of Jupiter, and its shadow, which gave exactly the same diameter. He then essayed his telescope on the planet Venus: he first observed it in the superior conjunction, after which he quintupled the diameter, to have the diameter of the former planet, when at its inferior conjunction it should be nearer to us. If, therefore, in the first observation, the instrument had enlarged the diameter of the planet, the error would be quintupled. Now, the diameter of Venus, at its inferior conjunction, was precisely what M. Arago obtained by calculation, consequently the first observation showed no error; and it is therefore certain that there are telescopes which present no irradiation.—M. Cuvier made his report on the Zoological part of Duperre's expedition, and points out the very great importance of the study of natural history and drawing, in all naval colleges and marine schools, with the art of preparing and preserving objects of natural history; this he considers as calculated greatly to extend the domain of science.

M. Geoffroy de St. Hilaire lately read an extract of his work on those monstrous human conceptions designated by the name of *Anencephale*, on account of the objects being deprived of the spinal marrow and brain. The constant character of these formations consists in the opening of the cranio-vertebral tube. M. St. Hilaire enumerates twenty-seven species and varieties of Anencephale: the most remarkable of these monsters are those whose organization has a great affinity with that of fishes, and which on this account he denominates Ictionades. M. G. St. Hilaire also read reflections on the popular opinion, attributing to the sight of certain objects the formation of monstrous births. This great naturalist principally dwelt on a case recently published by two physicians, of an Anencephale born in the department of the Var, which states that—1st, It presented an organization similar to that of the toad. 2d. This circumstance appeared to be owing to fright at seeing a toad on the bed. The following are the facts:—The mother had a great horror of toads: the father-in-law, to cure her, when she was pregnant about three months, threw a large toad on her bed at night. Powerfully affected with this act of barbarity, she left her father-in-law's house, and returned to her parents. In due time she was delivered of the Anencephale, which all present declared to resemble a toad. Notwithstanding this, M. de St. Hilaire combats the idea of a fœtus assuming the likeness of an object that had produced fright, and observes, that all the species of Anencephale, from the insertion of the head immediately on the shoulders, present a similar appearance, and that the internal organization had no affinity with that of the reptile, the fright having operated only in this case, as in all others, by imprinting a vicious direction on the organization of the fœtus in the first periods of its developement.

Société de l'Industrie.—One of the most stupendous commercial undertakings the world has ever heard of, is just organized in France; it is, indeed, rather an European than a French concern, as there are French, English, German, Dutch, and Russian among the founders. The French called us a nation of shopkeepers: we can now retort the charge, for even the

highest nobility now indulge in commercial speculations, and we see by the side of the Barings, the Lafittes, and the Rothschilds, the Prince de Talleyrand, the Duke de Choiseul, the Marquis Decroix, the Baron Montmorency, and even the Countess de Bourck.* The object of the Society is to embrace every opportunity of employing capital to advantage, whether for agriculture, canals, bridges, manufactures, or commerce, in all its branches.

The Director of the Royal Observatory at Marseilles discovered, on the 29th of June, at a quarter before two o'clock in the morning, in the constellation of Taurus, a new comet, invisible to the naked eye. Its position that morning, at five minutes past two o'clock (true time), at Marseilles was: right ascension 62 1-3 deg. declension 26 3-4 deg. North. Its nucleus was very feeble and confused; and the surrounding nebulosity appeared sensibly elongated in the direction opposite to the sun. M. Arago announced a few days ago to the French Academy of Sciences, that M. Pons re discovered on the 15th ult. the short-period comet, precisely at the place where it ought to be, according to the ephemeris of M. Encke. This re-appearance of the comet is considered a pledge for that expected to appear towards the end of the year 1828, or the beginning of 1829.

The thermometer rose to 33° 3 centigrades on Thursday the 19th July. It is rare that the heat is so intense at Paris: yet in 1793 it rose two degrees higher; but the heat was not then continual, as at present. M. Arago wished to ascertain to what depth the heat penetrated the earth, and what was the law of decreasing heat; and he obtained the same day the following results:—It must be premised that the mean temperature of Paris is about 10° 5 centigrades, at which height the thermometer stands all the year round, if placed on a depth of 30 to 40 feet below the surface. At the present moment the solar heat was sensibly felt at 25 feet deep, and the thermometer was at 11° 5 centigrades.

At 20 feet it rose to	12°
15 feet . . .	15
6 feet . . .	18
1 foot 6 in. .	28

At the surface of the earth the heat was, in the garden of the observatory, at 53° when plunged in river sand; and at 55° if placed in dark-coloured earth.

An interesting little work has just appeared at Paris, under the unassuming title of "Les Petits Tableaux de Mœurs;" by M. Paul de Kock. It is in two volumes, and contains about sixty detached pieces; three of the most pleasing of which are called, "Croque Mitaine," "L'Habitude," and "Les Deux Convois."

The Marquis of Dampierre has constructed on his domains a chain-bridge 54 feet long, singularly light and elegant, which, including the masonry, is stated to have cost only 25*l.*

M. Champollion, junior, is mentioned in the Journal de Paris to have left Rome on the 17th of June, rich in new documents of early Egyptian literature, &c. The Pope had granted him a gracious audience; and a catalogue of the Egyptian manuscripts in the Vatican was to be published without delay in Rome, under his supervision, and with the aid of M. Mai.

M. Aimé Bonpland.—The friends of this amiable man and excellent naturalist, and the lovers of science in general, have at length the consolation of being assured of his health and safety. About three years ago, news was brought to Europe that he had been surprised by some soldiers sent by Dr. Francia, who has contrived to make himself sovereign of Paraguay, and carried into captivity. The reason for this act of violence was alleged to be, that M. Bonpland had taken the plan of the fortress of Itapera, and sent information to the enemies of Dr. Francia; but it was understood at Buenos Ayres that he had made a large plantation of the celebrated Paraguay tea-plant, on the south side of the river Panama, and the Doctor was afraid that this might one day prove injurious to Paraguay, which derives great advantage from the cultivation of that plant. Great uncertainty has prevailed respecting M. Bonpland's fate; some reports have even been spread that he had been killed by Francia's people, being taken in an attempt to escape. M. de Chateaubriand, during the period of his administration, endeavoured, but in vain, to obtain his release; and the Emperor of Brazil promised to use his exertions for the same purpose. But his fate was still involved in mystery. Latterly, however, Mr. Woodbine Parish, his Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Buenos Ayres, having occasion to demand of Dr. Francia the release of some British subjects, and their property, unjustly detained in Paraguay, took the opportunity of making a very energetic remonstrance respecting the detention of M. Bonpland. As the British subjects have been suffered to depart in consequence of Mr. Parish's demands, great hopes are entertained that he will be equally successful in favour of M. Bonpland. Meantime his friend and fellow-traveller, M. Von Humboldt, has received letters from the frontiers of Para-

guay, from which it appears that M. Bonpland enjoys excellent health, and is living at Santa Rosa, practising as a physician, and zealously prosecuting his researches in natural history. Though not permitted to leave Paraguay, or correspond with persons out of Dr. Francia's territories, he has, it seems, been well treated in other respects. He has established brandy distilleries at Santa Maria, and Dr. Francia has given him lands to indemnify him for the loss he sustained, when so suddenly and arbitrarily carried into captivity.

Tombuctou.—In a sitting of the Central Commission of the Geographical Society of Paris, on the 3d of December, 1824, an anonymous gift of a thousand francs (about 40*l.* sterling,) was announced to be offered as a reward to the first traveller who should penetrate to Tombuctou, by way of Senegal, and fulfil the following conditions, viz.—To produce, first, positive and exact observations as to the position of that town, the course of the neighbouring rivers, and the commerce of which it is the centre; secondly, the most satisfactory and precise information with respect to the country comprehended between Tombuctou and Lake Tsaad, as well as to the direction and height of the mountains which form the basin of Soudan. As soon as he became acquainted with this offer, Count Orloff consented that the gift of a thousand francs, which he had made to the Society on the 26th of November, 1824, for the encouragement of geographical discoveries, should be devoted to the same purpose. Having been informed of the object of these gifts, the Count Chabrol de Crousoul, on the 15th of December following, subscribed a thousand francs for the same purpose, in the name of the administration of the marine. By a letter dated in January last, the Baron de Damas subscribed two thousand francs in the name of the administration for foreign affairs; and by another letter, dated the 19th of March, the Count de Corbière subscribed a thousand francs in the name of the administration of the Interior. Several other subscriptions took place for the same purpose. The Geographical Society, entrusted with the adjudication of these rewards, and desirous to share in the encouragement of so important a discovery, has resolved to offer, besides, a gold medal of the value of two thousand francs to the traveller who, independently of the conditions already mentioned, shall perform as far as possible, the following:—The Society requires a manuscript narrative, with a geographical map, founded on celestial observations. The author will study the country with a view to the various objects of physical geography. He will observe the nature of the soil, the depth of the wells, their temperature, and that of the springs; the size and rapidity of the rivers, the colour and clearness of their waters, and the productions of the countries which they irrigate. He will make his remarks on the climate, and, if possible, he will determine in different places the inclination of the compass. He will endeavour to notice the breeds of animals, and to make some collections in natural history, especially of fossils, shells, and plants. When he has arrived at Tombuctou, if he can advance no farther, he will obtain information as to the roads which lead to Kachnah, to Kaoussa, to Bournou and lake Tsaad, to Walet, to Tischit, and even to the coast of Guinea. He will collect the most exact itineraries that he can procure. He will consult the best informed inhabitants with regard to that part of the course of the Dialliba which he may be unable to see himself. In observing the people, he will carefully examine their manners, their ceremonies, their costumes, their arms, their laws, their religion, their food, the colour of their skin, the shape of their faces, the nature of their hair, &c. as also the different objects of their trade. It is desirable that he should form vocabularies of their idioms, compared with the French language; and, finally, that he sketch the details of their dwellings, and draw plans of their towns wherever he may be able to do so.

SWEDEN.

Plumbago.—A mine of Plumbago, in Sweden, which a Lubeck company began to work above a century ago, in the hope of meeting with silver, in which expectation they were disappointed, has lately been re-opened by a retired Swedish officer, who is satisfied that it contains vast quantities of pure lead. The recent discovery of coal-mines in Sweden will very much facilitate his operations; which will probably prove a new source of wealth to Sweden.

Whether the earth possesses two or four *Magnetic Poles* is a disputed point, which Professor Hansteen proposes to clear up, by making a journey into Siberia, to search for, and ascertain the exact site of the magnetic pole, there alleged to be situated; or, at any rate, by a careful and extensive series of experiments on the variation and dip of the needle, and the magnetic intensity in that inhospitable region, to furnish useful *data* for magnetic investigations: also, by pendulum observations, combined with astronomical observations, to supply some much-wanted *data* as to the figure of the earth, and the

position of places thereon: the climate, natural productions, &c. not to be overlooked; the King of Sweden patronises this journey, intended of two or three years' duration.

RUSSIA.

Discoveries.—The enterprising Lieutenant Kotzebue arrived at the port of St. Paul, Kamschatka, early in June 1824, having visited and corrected the positions of several islands, &c. in the South Pacific. Among others he observed the island of Karishoff, (lat. 15° 27′ S. and long. 145° 21′ 22″ W.) which was seen by Ragewin in 1722. He also discovered some new islands, and named one Predpriætige, after his sloop: it is in lat. 15° 58′ 18″ and long. 140° 2′ 38″. The account of this voyage, with charts, &c. has been forwarded to Petersburgh, and will probably be published.

GERMANY.

There is at present in Berlin, a boy, between four and five years old, who has manifested an extraordinary precocity of musical talent. Carl Anton Florian Eckert, the son of a sergeant in the 2d Regiment of Fencible Guards, was born on the 7th of December, 1820. While in the cradle, the predilection of this remarkable child for music was striking, and passages in a minor key affected him so much as to make tears come in his eyes. When about a year and a quarter old, he listened to his father playing the air 'Schone Minka' with one hand, on an old harpsichord; he immediately played it with both hands, employing the knuckles in aid of his short and feeble fingers. He continued afterwards to play every thing by the ear. He retains whatever he hears in his memory, and can tell at once whether an instrument is too high or too low for concert pitch. It was soon observed that his ear was sufficiently delicate to enable him to name any note or chord which might be struck without his seeing it. He also transposes with the greatest facility into any key he pleases, and executes pieces of fancy extempore. A subscription has been opened to buy him a pianoforte, as he has got tired of the old harpsichord, and two able musicians have undertaken to instruct him.

AMERICA.

M. de Humboldt has given to Mr. Coquerel, a clergyman at Amsterdam, a statement respecting the population of America, and the numerical amount of the Catholics, compared with that of the Protestants. The total population of America he makes 34,284,000.

1. Roman Catholics. — —			22,177,000
Thus divided:—			
Spanish America —		15,985,000	
Whites	2,937,000		
Indians —	7,530,000		
Mixed race and Negroes —	5,518,000		
	15,985,000		
Portuguese America		1,000,000	
Whites —	920,000		
Negroes —	1,960,000		
Mixed race and Indians —	1,120,000		
	4,000,000		
United States, Lower Canada and Guyana — —		536,000	
Hayti, Porto Rico, and the Antilles — —		1,656,000	
		22,177,000	
2. Protestants — —			11,287,000
In the United States —		9,000,000	
Canada, Nova Scotia, & Labrador		260,000	
Guyana, English, and Dutch		220,000	
The Antilles, English --		7[illegible]4,500	
The Antilles, Dutch and Danish		82,500	
		11,287,000	
3. Indians, not Christians —			820,000
Total Population —			34,284,000

The Protestant population is increasing much more rapidly than the Catholic population. M. de Humboldt makes again the following ingenious calculation as the result of his researches.

Whites -- —	13,162,000	equal to 38 in 100
Indians —	8,610,000	— 25
Negroes —	6,223,000	— 18
Mixed race —	6,28[illegible],000	— 19
	34,284,000	

The Black population is composed of 1,440,000 Free Blacks, and of 5,079,000 Slaves. The different languages spoken are as follows:—

The English language by	11,287,500 individuals.
Spanish — —	10,171,000
Indian — —	7,800,000
Portuguese —	3,740,000
French — --	1,058,000
Dutch, Danish, Swedish, and Russian —	214,500
	34,284,000

This statement is given as the fruit of investigations made to the end of last year.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On the Farina of Potatoes; and the Means of preserving them. By Mr. W. Pope.—The farina of the potatoe, commonly called potatoe-starch, is readily obtained, by previously washing the potatoe and grating it fine, and then washing the grated substance in pure water. The farina will precipitate very rapidly, and the skins and other impurities will remain suspended in the water. This water is to be carefully decanted off; and three or more washings, in the same manner, will be found sufficient to purify the farina effectually. It is then to be dried upon clean canvass sheets, or hair-cloth, in the sun and air, with attention; and when perfectly dry, it will keep for any length of time. This farina, put up in tin canisters, it is humbly conceived, would prove a most valuable article in long voyages, particularly as it would furnish a very desirable nutritive article, perhaps not inferior to arrow-root-powder, prepared as sago is dressed, with a little sugar and a glass of white wine. Let a small portion of the farina (say two ounces) be put upon a plate in a well-aired room, and upon another plate put two ounces of fine wheaten flour; and at the distance of forty-eight hours let both articles be carefully weighed again. The potatoe-farina will be found of nearly the same weight as when it was laid down, but the wheaten flour will be found considerably heavier, particularly if the weather is moist. From this experiment it is very evident, that the wheaten flour absorbs moisture from the air of the atmosphere more readily than the potatoe-farina. By this simple discovery, it is humbly conceived that the potatoe-farina possesses extraordinary anti-putrescent properties. For distant voyages, in particular, this valuable root may be prepared in another manner, to furnish desirable articles of food for the healthy as well as for convalescents. Let the potatoe be fully boiled, skinned, and then bruised to small pieces, and dried upon hair-cloth, on common malt-kilns, till it gets quite dry and hard; it will keep sweet a very long time put up in good flour barrels. This preparation of the potatoe, after being pounded in an iron mortar, will make an excellent mess of soup, and will likewise make a very palatable plum-pudding, or a plain pudding, with the addition of a little lemon or lime juice, or even good vinegar and a little sugar. Lastly, in December or January, in soft weather, before the potatoe begins to sprout, let them be put in a large tub, and cover them with boiling water. As soon as the water begins to cool, let it be poured off, and the potatoes spread upon a boarded floor, until they are dry. Then put them up in casks, mixed with some fine sand, and they will keep perfectly sweet during spring and summer, without losing their substance by vegetating. The sand will contribute to save them from being injured by frost.—*Trans. Highland Soc.*

Propagating Fruit-trees by Grafting.—The best luting wherewithal to cover the newly grafted scions, is composed of equal quantities of train oil and rosin, prepared in the following manner: First, melt the rosin in an earthen vessel, then pour in the oil; mix them well; to be applied when cold, with a painter's brush. This composition is used in the north-west part of France (Bretagne) with general success. It has this advantage, that it never cracks, nor admits rain or wind to the grafts, which is the usual cause of their failing. It is more expeditiously put on than the common clay covering, and looks much neater; but what renders it more useful is, that the grafts covered with this composition seldom fail. Scions laid under earth, or steeped in water for a few days, grow better than those taken fresh from the parent tree. Grafting cherry or pear trees should not be delayed later than Patrick's Day.

Apple Tree.—Some years since, a tree, supposed to be a Siberian crab, was planted, which soon afterwards produced the fruit which was expected. In a few years, however, a sprinkling of large apples was discovered on a solitary branch, the remaining part of the tree bearing crabs as before. This circumstance excited but little attention at the time, as it was concluded that the branch in question had sprung from a separate apple scion, which had been engrafted in the stock, and was just beginning to bear fruit. But the mystery of the case is this: on each succeeding year since that period, the crabs have gradually disappeared, and apples have taken their place; and for several seasons past, every branch of the tree, which is now of considerable size, has produced very large apples in great abundance, and of superior quality; although no part of the tree has been pruned away since it was planted.

Wool.—The following is from a person long resident in Sussex:—So great an effect has the most trifling change of soil or herbage on the growth of wool, that, on two farms, adjoining each other, on the South Downs of Sussex, there is annually a difference in the value of their respective growths of from 3s. to 4s. per

tod, even though the ewes from which it was shorn should have been originally equally good as to breed and staple. The experiment has, he intimates, been tried for several succeeding years, by the occupants of the farms alluded to having exchanged, each year, fifty ewes of the same age and quality, and the effect ascertained, by the wool of one of the parcels of ewes invariably improving, the other invariably degenerating. Nor is this, he signifies, the only instance of the kind he has witnessed. Thin chalky-land, covered with a fine-textured turf, interspersed with wild thyme, small wild clover, and eyebright, is that, he subjoins, which produces the finest wool. It is, indeed, a well-known fact, that wool always becomes coarse, though increased in weight, from sheep being fed on strong land. Hence it is that a Southdown ewe produces a fleece full a third heavier, though much coarser, the year she is fattened, than any one that preceded it.

Symptoms and Progress of the Rot in Sheep; by an experienced Flock-master.—In the first stage of the rot, a sheep is in the frequent habit of rubbing the under lip against the fold, or its own fore legs, or any other hard substance; also of drinking a greater quantity of water, when at the sheep-fold, than those that are sound, and shewing a disposition rather to lick off the moisture from, than to crop the grass. In the second stage, the lips, nostrils, and throat, become swoln; the animal is feverish, insatiably thirsty, and almost incessantly visited by a sort of dry cough. In the third and last stage, the eyes become sunken; the eye-veins small, discoloured, and nearly bloodless; the eye-balls livid and dim, with whites exceedingly pale, the burrs of the ears swoln, and free from wax; the liver, lights, and throat ulcerated; and the passage of respiration being stopped, the animal is suffocated. "I was led to this experience," says the writer, "when very young in business, by an old shepherd who had been more than forty years upon the farm. Pointing to a sheep rubbing its lip against the fold, and acting otherwise in the manner above described, 'That sheep, master,' said he, 'is touched with the rot. The best thing I can recommend you to do with him is, to take him home, before he is too far gone, and give him some ground oats, and make him tidyish meat, and kill him.' I did so, as sheep will thrive upon oats for some time after they are first affected; and when the sheep was opened, I discovered that its liver was full of things resembling plaice, and its lights just beginning to become ulcerated. The next sheep I found in the first stage as above mentioned, I suffered, by way of experiment, to take its chance, and it died by suffocation, in the third stage as above stated, which was the result of *at least* a dozen experiments."

USEFUL ARTS.

Pneumatic Apparatus. — The *Etoile* translates from a Cadiz paper the following accounts of two discoveries of pneumatic apparatus, which are to form a substitute for the power of steam as applied to navigation. There must be some mistakes in the original account, or in the *Etoile's* translation; for in their present form we can make nothing of the "discoveries."—"The first consists in two pneumatic machines, which are placed at the bottom of the hold of a vessel, and put into motion by means of a spring. The powerful action of these machines having formed a vacuum, the columns of atmospheric air, following the laws of pressure, fall with all their weight into the interior, and, by the continual motion of the machines, receiving a fresh impetus from the columns, which succeed each other with extraordinary rapidity, open a channel for the action of the atmospheric pressure. The compressed air is forced into two pipes, and strikes against an apparatus which is placed on the sides of the vessel, and which, in its turn, moves two large paddles, producing the same effect as in steam boats. The second discovery is as follows:—After having extracted from sea water, by means of evaporation, the oxygen and hydrogen gases which it contains, these gases are mixed in proper proportions in an insulated apparatus, where, by means of pressure, they furnish an extraordinary explosive power. Mr. Crivelli, the inventor, is now endeavouring to discover the means of applying this power without danger, and will communicate the result of his researches to the public as soon as his labours are concluded."

Patent granted to Jean Henry Petitpierre, of Charlton-Street, Somers'-town, engineer, for a machine for making, from one piece of leather, without any seam, shoes, slippers, gloves, caps, hats, cartridge boxes, scabbards, and sheaths for swords, bayonets, and knives.—In order to make a slipper in this method, a piece of thick side leather is cut out in a particular shape (somewhat similar to that which a slipper would assume if the upper leather

were pressed down flat upon the sole); a groove is made across this about the length of the intended upper leather from the toe; and of the depth of half the thickness; the piece is then fastened down by screw clamps, on a table prepared for the purpose, having the heel part first bent down at the groove, so as to be out of the way. It is now ready for being split or divided by a knife or tool, which is fixed into a frame, having such guides and stops fastened to it (particularly a projecting pin that moves in a slit in the table), that it can only be moved back and forward to a certain extent, with a very limited lateral motion, and at a precise level above the table, so as in no case to cut lower or higher into the fixed piece of leather than intended. The hollow of the toe part being formed in this manner, the position of the leather on the table is reversed, and the hollow of the heel part cut by a similar operation. This is the simplest way in which a slipper can be formed by this method, and therefore the best for giving an idea of the mode of proceeding. But as by it the sole would not be left thicker than the sides of the upper leather, in order to obviate this defect, and leave the sole in a proper degree thicker than the upper, the piece of leather must be first cut out in the form before described, which a slipper would assume if pressed down flat at the top. Then this piece must be cut externally at the edges first, by the instrument, at half its thickness from the bottom, and as far in as to the outline of the sole, which is ascertained by having a piece, of the shape of the sole, fastened down upon it by the clamps that secure it to the table. After this it is to be turned down at the groove (cut across as before mentioned), and have the inside of the toe part, and of the heel part, cut open inside by the instrument, at a third of the thickness, of the whole piece from the top, in the same manner as first described, by which means the sole will be left of double the thickness of the upper, but projecting at each side beyond its proper shape. The piece being now pulled open, and forced upon a last, after first wetting it, is to have the superfluous parts of the sole pared off, and to be rubbed down by a smooth tool till it assume the form of the foot. It may be then curried and dressed, coloured, and finished as desired. Gloves, caps, hats, cartridge boxes, scabbards, sheaths of all kinds, and many other articles, may be formed, in this manner, from thick leather, without any seams, by having moulds of fit shape, and knives so constructed, and furnished with such guides and guards, as are most suitable to the article designed.—*Rep. of Arts.*

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

J. J. Saluttmare, of Vauxhall, Surrey, for improvements in the process of, and apparatus for, distilling. June 28, 1825.

D. Redmund, of Agnes Circus, Old Street Road, for improvements in building or constructing ships, houses, and other buildings. June 28, 1825.

G. Tompson, of Wolverhampton, for an improvement in the construction of riding saddles. June 28, 1825.

J. Heathcoat, of Tiverton, for improvements in the method of manufacturing of thrown silk. July 6, 1825.

W. Heycock, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for dressing and finishing of cloth. July 8, 1825.

J. Biddle, of Donnington, Salop, for a machine or combination of machinery for making, repairing, and cleansing roads and paths, which machinery, or parts of which machinery, is or are applicable to these and other useful purposes. July 8, 1825.

M. Shuldham, of Brampton Hall, Suffolk, for improvements for the purposes of setting, working, reefing, and furling, the sails of boats, ships, and other vessels. July 8, 1825.

W. Furnival and J. Craig, both of Anderton, Chester, for improvements in the manufacturing of salt. July 8, 1825.

J. Day, of Nottingham, and S. Hall, of the same place, for an improvement on a pusher twist or bobbin-net machine. July 8, 1825.

W. Hancock, of Kings-street, Northampton-square, for an improvement in the making or constructing of pipes or tubes for the passage or conveyance of fluids. July 16, 1825.

W. Hirst and H. Hirst, of Leeds, for improvements in the art of scribbling and carding sheep's wool. July 16, 1825.

H. Hirst and G. Bradley, both of Leeds, for improvements in the construction of looms for weaving woollen cloths. July 16, 1825.

T. W. Stansfeld, W. Prochard, and S. Wilkinson, all of Leeds, for improvements in looms, and in the implements connected therewith. July 16, 1825.

T. Musschonte, of Devizes, for improvements in the manufacture or construction of collars for horses or other animals. July 16, 1825.

M. I. Brunel, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars, for arrangements for obtaining powers from certain fluids, and for applying the same to various useful purposes. July 16, 1825.

I. Sitlington, of Stanley Mills, for improvements in machinery for shearing or cropping woollen or other cloths. July 16, 1825.

J. Farey, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for an improvement in lamps. July 16, 1825.

T. R. Williams, of New Norfolk-street, for an improved lancet. July 16, 1825.

T. Cook, of Upper Sussex-place, Kent Road, for improvements in the construction of carriages, and on harness to be used therewith, whereby greater safety to the persons riding in such carriages, and other advantages, will be obtained. July 16, 1825.

J. Cheeseborough, of Manchester, for a method of conducting to, and winding upon, spools or bobbins, rovings of cotton, flax, wool, or other fibrous substances. Communicated by a foreigner. July 16, 1825.

W. Hirst, Gent. and J. Carter, both of Leeds, for an apparatus for giving a new motion to mules and billies. July 16, 1825.

J. Palmer de la Fons, of George-street, Hanover-square, for an improvement for extracting, and method of fixing teeth. July 16, 1825.

J. Downton, of Blackwall, for improvements on machines or pumps. July 19, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,

WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of John Sharp, D.D. Archbishop of York. By his Son, Thomas Sharp, D.D. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 1s. Edited by Thomas Newcome, M.A.

FINE ARTS.

The Arts and Artists, or Anecdotes and Relics of the Schools of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. By James Elmes. M. R. I. A. 3 vols. 12mo.

This is a light and pleasant collection of anecdotes, and will be found to afford amusement and information both to the artist and the lover of art. The contents are thrown together without any attempt at systematic arrangement. Painters of all schools are mingled together:—Morland's Pigs stand side by side with the Statue of Memnon—the marriage of Carlo Dolce follows the death of Barry; and the whole, in short, exhibits a perfect virtuoso's *melee*. We by no means object to this arrangement, or rather want of arrangement, which, in a work like that before us, is almost unavoidable. Mr. Elmes would have added to the value of his pleasant little work, had he given the authority from which he derived each individual anecdote.

Restch's Outlines to Schiller's Fight with the Dragon. 4to. 16s.

GEOGRAPHY.

Outlines of the World. By A. Arrowsmith, Hydrographer to his Majesty.

The
Atlas, which, even in its minutest details, is unusually distinct, will doubtless procure for it the public attention and encouragement which it merits. The plates are very numerous, consisting in the whole of forty-four finely executed maps; to which is appended a table of the lengths of rivers and the heights of mountains. The greatest care appears to have been taken to fix the different places in their proper situations, and to insert all the recent discoveries at the North Pole and in the Pacific Ocean.

GEOLOGY.

A Description of the Faults or Dykes of the Mineral Basin of South Wales. By G. Overton, Esq. Part I. 9s.

HISTORY.

A History of England, from the first Invasion by the Romans. By John Lingard, D.D. Vols. IX. and X. 8vo.

The present volumes comprise a very important and interesting period of our history, from the accession of the Stuarts to the death of Charles I. The glosses of Hume have rendered an impartial and correct account of these times highly desirable, and we trust that the labours of Dr. Lingard, following so close upon the researches of Mr. Brodie, will do much towards correcting that improper bias in the public mind which the narrative of Hume is so well calculated to produce. In thus classing the works of Dr. Lingard and Mr. Brodie together, we would not be understood to assert any striking resemblance between them. Dr. L. possesses but little of the austerity and acerbity which characterise the style and sentiments of Mr. Brodie, who has made it his chief delight to expose, in no very civil terms, the inaccuracies and fallacies of Hume, while Dr. Lingard, on the contrary, as he informs us in his preface, has not turned to the pages of that historian for the last eight years; and, therefore, if he contradicts him, does so only by implication. Nor is Dr. Lingard by any means so [illegible] t pr [illegible] of the Commons as Mr. B.; indeed we doubt whether, in his narrative of James the First's reign, the author has done full justice to this part of his subject. The gunpowder plot, of course, forms a prominent feature in the history; and Dr. L. has thrown considerable light on the details of this transaction from some original documents in his own possession. He labours, and we think successfully, to prove that Father Garnet was only acquainted with the plot *sub sigillo confessionis*.

History of the Political and Military Transactions in India during the Administration of the Marquis of Hastings, 1813 23. By H. T. Prinsep. 2 vols. 8vo. 1*l*. 12s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Floral Emblems. By Henry Phillips, F. L. and F. H.S. Author of Pomarium Botanicum, &c. 8vo. 1*l*. 1s. plain; 1*l*. 10s. coloured.

The taste and research of Mr. Phillips (with which the public are not unacquainted) were never more pleasingly displayed than in the present elegant volume. The beautiful Oriental sentiment, that there is a language in flowers, and that each bud and blossom expresses some passion of the heart, (a sentiment which has, indeed, been deservedly popular with the poets of almost every nation) is the origin of Mr. Phillips's "Floral Emblems." Great fancy and ingenuity of invention are manifested in the creation of the Emblems, which are illustrated by well-executed plates, and, what is better still, by happy citations from our best poets, and occasionally from French writers.

We do not know whether a lover would be able to compose a very long *billet* in Mr. P.'s *flowery* language: but he will certainly find instructions how to frame a very intelligible declaration of his sentiments. He must first select the myrtle, which is universally expressive of love. If his hopes be humble, he must add the *saxifraga umbrosa*, or London pride. If he is desirous of appearing very deeply enamoured, a sprig of the Peruvian *heliotrope* must accompany the *bouquet*. If he is jealous, he must say so by

joining the *marigold*. His gratitude will be signified by the *small white bell-flower* (campanula); and his hope by the *hawthorn*. If he wishes to accuse his mistress of fickleness, he must add the *larkspur*; if of cruelty, the *nettle*. If these instructions do not suit his particular case, we must beg to refer him to Mr. Phillips.

The Commercial Power of Great Britain, exhibiting a complete View of the Public Works of this Country, under the several heads of Streets, Roads, Canals, Aqueducts, Bridges, Coasts, and Maritime Ports. By the Baron Dupin, Member of the Institute of France. 2 vols. 8vo. with a 4to vol. of Plans, &c. 28s.

It is by no means creditable to our literature that we possess no work presenting an able and comprehensive view of our national resources—of the state of our commerce and agriculture—of our great mechanical inventions—of our vast and increasing public works—in short, a full statistical history of the British empire. To accomplish such a work would, indeed, require the united talents and labours of many individuals; but in what manner could their genius and industry be more honourably employed? That the public would extend support and encouragement to so patriotic and useful an attempt, cannot be doubted.

It has fallen to the lot of a foreigner to accomplish, in part, the task which our own countrymen have neglected. M. Dupin, whose name has been long known both on the Continent and in England, has given, in the present publication, an interesting history of our commercial institutions, with more accuracy than might have been expected from the researches of a foreigner. Indeed, during his residence in this country, he received much information and assistance from many of our most distinguished scientific men—a circumstance which confers upon his work a value which it could not otherwise have possessed.

Babylon the Great: a Dissection and Demonstration of Men and Things in the British Capital. By the Author of the Modern Athens. 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

Having "dissected and demonstrated" the Modern Athens, our literary anatomist has now applied his scalpel to the Modern Babylon, which he "cuts up" in a very slashing manner: king, lords, and commons, divines, lawyers, and warriors, authors and blue stockings, reviewers and booksellers, orators and actors, all feel the edge of his knife. Even the humility of our own unpretending publication could not save it from the sharp edge of his critical weapon.

Notwithstanding the extent of subject which these volumes comprise, they would have possessed much more interest had they been compressed into a smaller compass. The charm and excellence of a work like the present consist principally in briskness and brevity of style, and in the happy conciseness with which the characters of our distinguished men, and the spirit of our institutions are caught and sketched. Our author, on the contrary, is too much inclined to *dissert*, and weakens the force of his writings by the *copia verborum* in which he indulge. In spite of this defect, there is much bold and powerful observation in his pages, and many well-drawn characters. Occasionally we meet with marks of haste in the composition, which, upon farther revision, would doubtless have disappeared. Such, for instance, is the anecdote reflecting upon the late Major Cartwright's latinity, in which the author has fallen into an error at least equal to that of the venerable Major.

Napoleon and the Grand Army in Russia, or a Critical Examination of the Work of Count P. de Segur. By General Gourgaud. 1 vol. 8vo.

The work of Count Segur, delightfully attractive as it is to the reader, seemed, in many places, to depart from the severity of historical truth, and to go a little too far in that display of a vivid imagination, which always charms, but is hardly to be styled *matter-of fact* history. General Gourgaud, on the other hand, full of admiration for the late Emperor of France, so as to be a decided partisan of his hero, accuses Count Segur of inaccuracies, exaggerations, and fables; of taking the greater portion of his work from hear say evidence; of writing without a plan, confounding different epochs; and that, being only *mareschal de logis* to the Emperor, and not a fighting man, he could neither have seen the battles he describes, nor have been admitted to Napoleon's confidence. So severe have these remarks been considered, that they occasioned a duel between the two writers, in which both were wounded. It is certain that General Gourgaud points out numberless inconsistencies and errors in the work on which he animadverts. He inquires where Count Segur obtained his military experience, in what field he fought and bled, and who were his companions in arms. He asserts that he had nothing military about him but his coat and epaulettes, which were conferred upon him to qualify him for his functions as quarter-master of the palace, and provider of quarters for the Emperor. He inquires how he obtained his information, as he was never in Napoleon's cabinet, except to prepare it for its master's reception; that he could see and know nothing save through the gossip of the antechamber. He asks who revealed to Count Segur the political part of his work, never having approached the cabinet, the councils, or the statesmen, with whom his services furnish no manner or means of contact. In the progress of the work he points out inaccuracies, misrepresentations, and even circumstances which Count Segur has given as facts, which must have been pure inventions. General Gourgaud was aide-de camp to the Emperor, and constantly employed in an active capacity. He was in the confidence of Napoleon to a certain extent necessarily, and there can be no doubt but that the movements of the troops must, in many cases, have taken place under his eye; he is therefore a competent judge; whether he is an impartial one is another consideration. He discovers enough, however, to shew that Count de Segur is very inaccurate in what he says of the motives and conduct of one of the most wonderful men that ever lived, and also to make it necessary that whoever has a regard for truth, or an inclination to form an impartial estimate of the mat-

ters on which Count Segur treats, must read General Gourgaud's book as well.

A Treatise on Mineralogy; or, the Natural History of the Mineral Kingdom. By Frederic Mohs. Translated by W. Haidinger. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1*l*. 16s.

A Journal of the British Embassy to Persia, embellished with numerous Views taken in India and Persia. By W. Price, Assistant Secretary to Sir G. Ouseley. Vol. 1. 4to. 2*l*. 2s.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Husband Hunting: a Tale of Fashionable Life. 3 vols. 12mo.

There is much inequality in this novel. In point of style, and in its descriptions of scenery, it is good; in its delineations of character it is tolerable; but in its fable it is bad. Some of the scenes in it are strikingly painted; but, upon the whole, it is rather calculated to disappoint the reader. The writer evidently possesses talents which, with proper attention and cultivation, would produce something much better than the present attempt. In the first volume we notice a few very pleasing lines, from which we augur well of the author's poetical genius.

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POETRY.

A Tale of Paraguay. By Robert Southey, LL.D. Poet Laureate, Member of the Royal Spanish Academy, &c. &c. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

This little poem, for tale it can scarcely be called, which Dr. Southey informs us, in the title-page, he has "sent forth to please the gentle and the good," will, we hope, accomplish the desired object. The idea of the poem is derived from Dobrizhoffer's History of the Abipones, where that worthy personage gives an account of the discovery of a mother and two children living in the solitude of the woods, and of his prevailing upon them to desert their retreat and to accompany him to his settlement, where they all three very speedily died. From these meagre materials the poet has composed the present poem; which, as it may be supposed, owes all the interest it may have to the poetry alone.

The Country Vicar, the Bride of Thrybergh, and other Poems. 8vo. 6s.

VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c.

A Historical and Descriptive Narrative of twenty Years' Residence in South America. 3 vols. 8vo. containing Travels in Arauco, Chile, Peru, and Colombia, with an Account of the Revolution, its Rise, Progress, and Results. By W. B. Stevenson, formerly private Secretary to the President and Captain-general of Quito, &c. &c.

The *grand tour* of the young gentlemen of the present day appears to have extended its limits. Instead of contenting themselves with a few months' residence in Paris, and a visit to each of the German courts, our adventurous travellers now seek another quarter of the globe; and "Notes on a Tour through South America," are now as common as "Visits to Paris," and "Rambles through Switzerland," were in the time of our fathers. The public has been absolutely overwhelmed with intelligence of every kind from South America. Scarcely any thing remains to be told. We feel as intimate with the Chilean ladies as if we had known them for years; and if we were to be invited to-morrow to a *Tertulia*, it would excite no surprise in our minds. Suffering under this repletion of information, it is not surprising that a new work devoted to the same subject should want some of those charms which novelty inspires. Had it been the good fortune of Mr. Stevenson to present his narrative to the public at an earlier period, it would have been read with superior interest, though we do not doubt that the intrinsic merit of his volumes will still procure them numerous readers. They may be regarded as the fullest description which has yet appeared of South America; and the circumstance of the author having resided in that country for so long a period of time must give them an authority which cannot be conceded to the remarks of more cursory travellers.

Narrative of a Journey into Khorasan, in the Years 1821 and 1822. Including some Account of the Countries to the North-east of Persia; with Remarks upon the National Character, Government, and Resources of that Kingdom. By J. B. Fraser, Author of "A Tour in the Himala Mountains," &c.

This work places Mr. Fraser amongst the most important geographical writers of the age. When he visited Persia, he determined to leave the beaten track of former travellers as much as possible; and as the country to the east of Tehran had been little explored of late, he proposed to proceed through Khorasan to Bockhara and Samarcand, or even farther to the eastward, as circumstances would admit. After reaching Tehran, having set out from the Gulf of Persia, he travelled eastward into Khorasan as far as its capital, Mushed; but finding the state of the country round that city too disturbed to admit of his farther progress toward Bockhara, he returned westward by the route of Koordistan, Gourgaun, Astrabad, and Mazunderan (supposed to be the antient Parthia and Hyrcania) and coasted the Caspian sea, as far as Resht, the chief town of Gheelan, where he was detained a prisoner for a considerable time under circumstances of a singular nature. Upon his release he continued his journey along the sea coast, occasionally striking into the interior, and ascending the lofty mountains which separate Gheelan from Azerbijan, he passed through Ardebeel, and, finally, rejoined his countrymen at Tabruz.

Mr. Fraser had commenced his expedition from India; and, having embarked at Bombay and sailed up the Persian Gulf, had entered Muscat Cove after a seven weeks' voyage. From thence he reached Kishmee, a place which had been most unwisely made a military station by the British East India Company, but which has been since abandoned on account of its uselessness and mortality. From thence Mr. Fraser

proceeded to Shirauz, the capital of Furs, or Persia, of the desolated state of which he gives a more gloomy picture than any former traveller. Indeed his report of the ruinous condition of government and society throughout all Persia leaves little doubt of that empire being in the last state of dissolvent corruption. Many of his remarks, also, strongly confirm the idea that the importance of Persia, as an independent power—if it can be so called—has, for many years past, been much over-rated. Even in our estimate of her past greatness and magnificence, it must be supposed that our early impressions, from reading the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and the overcharged pictures of European travellers, who described the East when Europe was but semi-barbarous, have contributed to produce illusory conceptions of eastern nations.

The route from the Persian Gulf to the north of Persia by Bushir, Shirauz, Ispahan, and Tehran, offers a line of country probably as favourable for judging of the national character and state of society as any that could be drawn through Persia. Yet what a route is this for the exhibition of despotic, unsteady government, and its consequences — sterile fields, insecure property, and declining population!

Wretched as the state of Persia is, a vast deal of interesting information will be found in our author's account of Shirauz, Ispahan, and Tehran, and particularly in his account of the Persian court and royal family. The principal novelty of his information, however, lies in the account of Khorasan, the grand and terminating division of Modern Persia in the north-east. Of the Toorkoman tribes, who may be said to hold it as a debateable ground of incessant plunder, with the exception of a few cultivated and guarded spots, he gives many curious particulars.

The customs and manners of those vagrant and predatory tribes are all similar; they live in portable houses, and change their station as soon as the pasture around becomes scarce, seldom remaining more than five or six days in one place. They encamp in parties of from thirty to a hundred, or even as much as two hundred families, each party having its patriarchal chief, to whom considerable respect is paid. They pique themselves on hospitality, without the slightest mixture of Persian etiquette or ceremony; but still their morals have been so vitiated by habits of plunder (which appear to have grown even more ferocious of late) that it is seldom safe to trust to their strongest professions. Their women are not shut up or concealed, like those of most Mahometan countries, nor do they even wear veils. Their horses are excellent, and are trained like our own bruisers, by a course of exercise which hardens the fibre and expels all unnecessary fat, to a degree of strength that enables them to travel an hundred miles a day. It is a mistake to suppose that horses are cheap in Khorasan, which is the grand breeding-place of that noble animal for the market that supplies our Indian army. On the contrary, a first-rate steed will cost from three to four hundred pounds. They have fine breeds of dogs both for hunting and watching their encampments, and camels that will carry from seven hundred to eleven hundred pounds weight. The market value of their women is as fixed as that of other animals; and it is remarkable that a widow sells at a much higher price than a virgin.

"The portable houses of the Toorkomans," says Mr. Fraser, "have been referred to by several writers; but I am not aware that any exact description of their structure has been given. The frame is curiously constructed of light wood, disposed in laths of about an inch broad, by three quarters thick, crossing one another diagonally, but at right angles, about a foot asunder, and pinned at each crossing with thongs of raw hide, so as to be moveable; and the whole framework may be closed up or opened, in the manner of those toys for children that represent a company of soldiers, and close or expand at will, so as to form open or close column. One or more pieces thus constructed being stretched out, surround a circular space, of from fifteen to twenty feet diameter, and form the skeleton of the walls, which are made firm by bands of hair or woollen ropes, hitched round the end of each rod, to secure it in its position. From the upper ends of these, rods of a similar kind, bent near the wall end into somewhat less than a right angle, are so disposed that the longer portions slope to the centre, and, being tied thus with ropes, form the framework of a roof; over which is thrown a covering of black numud, leaving in the centre a large hole to give vent to the smoke and light to the dwelling; similar numuds are wrapt round the walls, and outside of these, to keep all tight, is bound another frame, formed of split reeds or cane, or of very light and tough wood, tied together with strong twine, the pieces being perpendicular; and this is itself secured by a strong broad band of woven hair stuff, which firmly unites the whole. The large round opening at top is covered as occasion requires, by a piece of numud, which is drawn off or on by a strong cord, like a curtain. If the wind be powerful, a stick is placed to leeward, which supports the fabric.

"In most of these houses they do not keep a carpet or numud constantly spread; but the better classes use a carpet shaped somewhat in the form of a horse-shoe, having the centre cut out for the fireplace, and the ends truncated, that those of inferior condition, or who do not choose to take off their boots, may sit down upon the ground. Upon this carpet they place one or two other numuds, as may be required, for guests of distinction. When they have women in the tent, a division of split reeds is made for their convenience; but the richer people have a separate tent for their private apartments. The furniture of these tents consists of little more than the furniture of the camels and horses; *joals*, or bags in which their goods are packed, and which are often made of a very handsome species of worsted velvet carpet, of rich patterns; the swords, guns, spears, bows and arrows, and other implements of the family, with odds and ends of every description, may be seen hung on the ends of the wooden rods, which form very convenient pins for the purpose. Among the Gocklans and Yamoots, all the domestic utensils are made of wood, the calleeoons, the trays for presenting food, milk vessels, &c.; and in this respect, there is a remarkable change from the domestic economy of the higher country, where all these things are formed of clay or metal. Upon the

black tops of the tents may frequently be seen large white masses of sour curd, expressed from butter milk, and set to dry as future store; this broken down and mixed with water, forms a very pleasant acidulous drink, and is, I believe, the basi ing beverage which is called *kummiz*, but which I never saw in use among these tribes. The most common and most refreshing drink which they offer to the weary and over-heated traveller in the forenoon, is butter-milk, or sour curds and water; and indeed a modification of this, with some other simple sherbets, were the only liquors presented at meals.

"Such are the simple wooden houses of the Toorkomans, one of which just makes a camel's load; there are poorer ones, of a less artificial construction, the framework of which is formed of reeds. The encampment is generally square, inclosing an open space, or it forms a broad street, the hou... ...ed ... side with their doors towards each other; and at these may always be seen the most picturesque groups, occupied with their various domestic duties, or smoking their simple wooden calleeoons. The more important encampments are often surrounded by a fence of reeds, which serves to protect the flocks from petty thefts."

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Histoire de René d'Anjou Roi de Naples, Duc de Provence. Par M. le Vicomte de Villeneuve Bargemont. 3 vols. 8vo. (The History of René of Anjou, King of Naples and Duke of Provence. By the Viscount de Villeneuve Bargemont.)

The ancestors of this historian served under King René, who has taken some notice of their deeds and characters in his writings. From this circumstance, we expected to find in the present volume a jesuitical attempt to conceal or gloss over the dark features of the good old times—in a word, a history something similar to that of the heavy and unfaithful Lacretelle. However, we have been agreeably surprised at meeting, in M. Villeneuve, a man of good sense, who seeks conscientiously to discover and develope the truth. Nevertheless, M. Villeneuve's history is not a *chef-d'œuvre*: he is evidently young in the ca- Lord Byron has somewhere remarked, that those who undertake the calling of a poet, should have commenced early and ... verses. The same rule, it appears, is equally applicable to other branches of literature. To secure success at present, an historian must bring to his task a certain depth of philosophy and good sense, which are not to be acquired by a few months' previous study. To become an historian is no longer a *pis-aller*, as it has been too often made by those who, having been thrown out of the career of politics, turn over during a year a few of the old chroniclers of a country, and then boldly set about writing history.

Le Dernier Chant de Childe Harold. Par M. de la Martine. 1 vol. 8vo. (The last Canto of Childe Harold. By M. de la Martine.)

Chant du Sacre. Par M. de la Martine. 1 vol. 8vo. (Song of the Coronation. By M. de la Martine.)

The first of these productions, both of which have been published nearly at the same moment, has been sold for 9000 francs, and the second for 6000. These are enormous prices for France. When the celebrated tragic writer Ducis gave a complete edition of his works some twelve or fifteen years ago, he received but 9000 francs for three large octavo volumes. These two poems of M. de la Martine are considered, at least in comparison with his former works, to be failures. Of the "Chant du Sacre," notwithstanding the *apropos* of the subject, there has been but one edition. The "Dernier Chant de Childe Harold," is now in its fourth, at least so says the title-page —but this is not an unerring guide, for some of the charlatan booksellers of Paris have now got into the habit of making four editions out of one, by publishing each three or four hundred copies with a new title-page. These two poems of M. de la Martine are rich in imagery and redundant in pompous phraseology, but destitute of ideas, originality, and strong feeling. M. de la Martine's first intention was to have introduced a pompous eulogium of Liberty into his poem on the coronation. This he might easily have done by throwing into sounding verse all the commonplaces on the subject, which, as the phrase is, *courent les rues* at present. But his good friends the Ultras warned him, that by so doing he would inevitably lose the light of their countenance; and consequently the poet suppressed his transports in favour of freedom. He has confined his homage to merely introducing the figure of Liberty into the Cathedral of Rheims, where he makes her kneel at the royal feet, while chance takes the trouble of anointing her by letting a few drops of the holy oil drop from the monarch's brows upon her bright golden locks. This certainly is not worthy of the self-appointed successor of the fearless, independent, and liberty-loving Lord Byron. This may appear harsh towards M. de la Martine, but still it does not prevent us from considering him the second, if not the first, living poet of France: the only question being, if the palm be due to him or M. de Beranger. M. de la Martine can give expression, with peculiar grace, to those vague and melancholy, but circumscribed sentiments which he partakes in common with several of the wealthier young Frenchmen of the present day. This species of day-dreaming is the offspring of ease and indolence. The case was different in the stirring time of Napoleon, who gave the youth of that day sufficient to do, to keep them from sighing over purling brooks or looking for fantastic figures in the clouds; and yet it was at that very period that the most seductive picture of these wayward fancies was produced. We allude to the romance of M. Chateaubriand, entitled "René." To conclude, there are eight or ten passages well worthy of perusal in the "Dernier Chant de Childe Harold."

Revue Encyclopedique, ou Analyse Raisonnée des Productions les plus remarquables dans la Litterature, les Sciences, et les Arts; par une Réunion de Membres de l'Institut et d'autres Hommes de Lettres. Vol. XXVII. Nos. 79, 80. pp. 304. Paris and London.

The New Monthly Magazine has often laid before the British public extracts from the Revue Encyclopedique, one of the best, perhaps the very best periodical work at present published in France. All the different branches of human knowledge are embraced in its pages, extending into every country, and gleaning from every quarter of the globe. The present number contains, among other articles, a fragment by M. Felix Bodin, "Christianity and Civilization;" a Memoir of the Baron Denon; an article by M. Sismondi on the Historians of the present War in Greece; an Analysis of Count Segur's work on the Russian expedition; an account of the labours of the younger Champollion on the system of the Egyptian Hieroglyphics, &c. In the review of foreign and domestic literature we find Caldcleugh's Travels in South America; the Crusaders; the Story of a Life, &c. To those persons who read French, this work is highly useful, from the picture of the actual life and of the existing literature of France, which it exhibits; and we recommend it in particular to those who desire to take in a French periodical, as the best and the most useful they can order.

Œuvres Completes de Chamfort. 5e vol. (The fifth Volume of the entire Works of Chamfort.)

The contents of this volume are now for the first time published. Amongst them are eighteen letters written by Mirabeau from London, and the commencement of a commentary upon Racine. Chamfort was a man very largely gifted with *esprit*; and among the whole of his productions, there is probably not one that can be called *ennuyeux*, except the tragedy of Mustapha and Teanger, which was written to flatter Louis XVI. it being an allusion to the friendship which existed, or was supposed to exist, between the monarch and his brothers the Counts of Provence and d'Artois. The anecdotes of the society in which Chamfort passed the evening, and which on his return home he noted down on the back of a playing card, are extremely amusing, and the style in which they are written comes nearer in piquancy to the lighter productions of Voltaire, than any thing we have had of a similar nature since. The author, who was a philosopher before the Revolution, did not turn renegade like Marmontel, Laharpe, and so many others. Chamfort composed several of the speeches which Mirabeau pronounced from the tribune. He put an end to his existence during the reign of terror. This edition of his works is worthy of occupying a place in the library of every lover of French literature.

Resumé de l'Histoire de Russie. Par M. Rabbe. 1 vol. 8vo. (A Summary of the History of Russia. By M. Rabbe.)

This is a very excellent abridgement. M. Rabbe with very unsparing justice exhibits the Russians such as they really are, scarcely less civilized than their neighbours the Turks, infinitely their inferiors in honour and good faith. A Russian nobleman named Tolstoy has waxed very wroth with M. Rabbe; but the hardest thing he has been able to say to him is, that the word *rabbe* in the Sclavonian dialect means a slave. This is a pleasant specimen of Tartarian criticism. The *Revue Encyclopedique*, has given a place in its pages to this philippic of a Russian nobleman, who, with all the vulgar *morgue* of his caste, endeavours to insult an estimable writer, who derives an honourable existence from the exertion of his pen and not from the sweat of his serfs. The work of M. Rabbe is well worthy the attention of those who wish in a few hours to form a just idea of the Russians and their so much vaunted civilization.

Odes Sacrées, Idylles, et Poesies Diverses. Par M. le Comte de Marcellus, Pair de France. 1 vol. 8vo. (Sacred Odes, Idylls, and Miscellaneous Poems. By the Count Marcellus.)

La Napoleonade, ou la Providence et les Hommes, Poeme heroique, en 24 Chants, contenant l'Histoire exacte et impartiale de la Vie Politique et Militaire de Napoleon. Par M. le Comte de Paoli. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Napoleonade; or Providence and Men, an heroic Poem in 24 Cantos, containing an exact and impartial History of the Political and Military life of Napoleon. By the Count de Paoli.)

Nothing can be more original or curious in their way than these two productions: they afford a remarkable proof of the depth of absurdity into which vanity and the mania of rhyming may lead men. It would be difficult, in the whole range of poetry, ancient or modern, to find any thing more eminently burlesque (though not meant to be so,) than the effusions of Count Marcellus, particularly his famous Ode upon Garlic, which he sings of as the most divine of plants and cousin-german to the lily. In many passages of Count Paoli's poem, he proves himself a worthy competitor of Count Marcellus for the palm of absurdity. The following lines from his portrait of Louis XIV. may serve as a proof of this.

> Guerroyer etant sa manie,
> Il battit, il vainquit, fut battu, fut vaincu,
> * * * *
> Mais il avait le gout des sumptuosités,
> Il avait le gout des maitresses,
> Il fallut de l'argent pour payer les caresses
> De ces postiches majestés.

Though these two poets are nearly equal in merit, yet their fate is very dissimilar. Count Marcellus, author of the Ode upon Garlic, has been made a peer of France; while Count Paoli, who sings the praises of Napoleon, has been delivered up to the wit and malice of the Journalists in the pay of M. de Villele.

Dictionnaire Infernal, ou Bibliotheque Universelle sur les etres, les personnages, les livres, les faits, et les choses qui tiennent aux Apparitions, à la Magic, au Commerce de l'Enfer, aux Divinations, aux Sciences Secretes, aux Grimoires,

aux Prodiges, &c. &c. Par M. Colin de Plancy. Seconde edition entièrement refondue. 4 gros vols. (The Infernal Dictionary, or Universal Library of Apparitions, &c. &c.)

This formidable enumeration is but one-half of what the title-page of this singular work contains. The compilation is well got up, and must certainly prove interesting to those whose taste lies in the "lap of horror." It ought to be sure of success in England, where, from the love of the marvellous, and the little power exercised by ridicule, superstitious practices and pretended prodigies still find crowds of believers. To the philosopher who adopts Hume's system, this volume will not be unacceptable, as it will furnish him with a well-chosen collection of the absurdities flowing from a belief in things which we do not see.

La Henriade, petit en folio, avec des Desseins de M. Horace Vernet, et des Portraits par M. Manzaisse. (The Henriade, in small folio, with Designs by Horace Vernet, and Portraits by M. Manzaisse.)

This work, publishing in livraisons, is deserving of notice, not on account of the designs of Horace Vernet, which are very mediocre, but for the portraits by M. Manzaisse, which are *chefs-d'œuvre* of lithography, and richly worth the price set upon the whole volume. It is to be regretted that M. Manzaisse has a *mania* for gifting all his personages with handsome noses. But nothing can be more perfect than the manner in which the costumes, drapery, and lacework are rendered. The last livraisons contain the portraits of Joyeuse, Villeroy, Tarane, Francais de Guize, D'Epernon, Nevers, Aumont, and other celebrated characters of the time of Henry IV. The portrait of Henry himself is a failure, like all those of this great man made since the restoration. He is clothed in the frigid and imperturbable majesty of a Roman consul, which stupid affectation completely divests the portrait of this merry Gascon hero of all its characteristic truth and interest. It is the same, it may be observed *en passant*, with his history as with his portraits; for, favourite as he is with French writers and readers, there has not been as yet given to the world a tolerable account of his life and reign. And yet he may be said to be the greatest monarch that sat upon the French throne before the apparition of the captive of St. Helena.

L'Amant de Jesus Christ, ou l'Histoire de la Vie et de la Mort d'un Saint Ecclesiastique:—à Lyon. (The Lover of Jesus Christ, or the History of the Life and Death of a holy Ecclesiastic. Lyons.)

Foreigners who wish to have an accurate idea of the efforts making to stupify the people in France and bring them back to superstition and mysticism, should procure the "Amant de Jesus Christ," the "Ame Penitente," the "Pensez y bien," the "Palais de l'Amour divin," and other similar silly productions. There is scarcely a large town in France where a volume of this kind does not make its appearance every two or three months. They are published at the expense of the Jesuits, a society that is every day becoming more powerful and adroit. But will the good fathers succeed in inoculating the French with devotion? Will the author of "Jesus Christ" be able to neutralize the effects of twelve editions of Voltaire, which have been published at Paris since the resurrection of the Jesuits? "That is the question."

La Vision, Poeme sur le Sacre, par Mademoiselle Delphiné Gay. (The Vision, a Poem on the Coronation, by Mademoiselle Delphine Gay.)

This is a valuable production to the fair author, as it has procured her a pension of fifteen hundred francs a-year.

Le Retour à la Religion, par M. Bavur Lormian. (The Return of Religion, by M. Bavur Lormian.)

Though this production has not increased the poetical reputation of M. Lormian, it has however augmented the number of his snuff-boxes, he having received from his majesty Charles X. a snuff-box set with diamonds valued at 8000 francs.

Lettres sur l'Angleterre, par M. de Stael. 1 vol. 8vo. (Letters on England, by M. de Stael.)

Voyage Historique et Littéraire en Angleterre, et en Ecosse, par M. le Docteur Amadée Pichot. 3 vols. (An Historical and Literary Journey in England and Scotland, by Dr. A. Pichot.)

This work appears to have been written for the purpose of initiating the upper classes of the French into all the mysteries of English aristocracy. It is a model proposed to them for imitation—a glass in which they may dress themselves. It ought to be also read in England, as it will afford an opportunity to the inhabitants of a little self-examination, an exercise as necessary sometimes to nations as to individuals. As to its success in France, we think it doubtful. It is not in accordance with the public taste, which is far from being either aristocratical or religious. At the present moment the French people take but little interest either in politics or piety; they are chiefly occupied with projects of industry and commerce, canals, steam-boats, rail-roads. The second work is often ludicrously incorrect.

Resumé de l'Histoire d'Italie, par M. Trognon. 1 vol. (A Summary of the History of Italy, by M. Trognon.)

Resumé de l'Histoire de Lorraine, par M. Etienne, fils. 1 vol. (A Summary of the History of Lorraine, by M. Etienne, jun.)

We make it a point of conscience not to omit noticing any of these *resumes* that appear from time to time, not from any great literary merit they possess, but from their great utility in spreading valuable information. The man the most immersed in business or pleasure may still find time to read one of those abridgements every month, so that at the end of a year or two he will find himself in possession of all the principal and material facts of history.

LITERARY REPORT.

The fifth and sixth volumes of the Memoirs of Madame de GENLIS are about to appear. They are even more interesting than the two which preceded them. They commence with the residence of the Authoress at Berlin, and give a piquant account of the absurdities of the German plays of the period. They detail the pecuniary difficulties of the Authoress in a *naive* and amusing manner; and her expedients and resources are frankly laid open. Her return to France is picturesquely described, and the changes she found both in morals, manners, and every thing else, are sketched with a vivid pencil. She particularly alludes to the defects which the rise of obscure individuals to opulence and distinction, by the concussion of the Revolution, introduced into the French language; and the instances she quotes may be studied with infinite advantage, both by her own countrymen and by foreigners. It is pretty generally suspected, both here and in France, that Madame de GENLIS was employed as a kind of spy under the Imperial Government; and in this point of view, as well as others, her Correspondence with Bonaparte, both when First Consul and Emperor, will be read with no common interest. A large portion of the 5th and 6th volumes is occupied with a review of the system of French education, and strictures upon it—a part of the work, which, independently of the peculiar claims of Madame de GENLIS to be listened to on such a subject, deserves the special attention of our countrymen and countrywomen, at a moment when so many of their daughters are sent for their education to the Continent. A narrative of the assassination of the Duke de Berri (though perhaps liable to the charge of flattery) is eminently striking; as well as the execution of Louvel. The sixth volume contains some judicious critiques of the poetry of the contemporaries of Madame de Genlis, and some interesting anecdotes of them, particularly of M. de Lamartine, author of the "Méditations Poëtiques." A considerable part of one of the volumes is occupied with a judicious, but somewhat severe review of the writings of Madame de Staël. The volume concludes with an animated sketch of the friends of Madame de Genlis, which presents a picture of French society, that for vigour, brilliancy, and truth of colouring has perhaps never been surpassed.

A new Edition of BERESFORD's amusing work, The Miseries of Human Life, is announced, with the addition of some *posthumous groans.*

A translation of all the existing fragments of Proclus, by Mr. THOMAS TAYLOR, the Platonist, is in the press.

A Second Correspondence of Madame de MAINTENON with the Princess des Ursines, from the original letters in the possession of the Duke de Choiseul, is in the press.

Dr. KITCHINER's Treatise on Telescopes, and the second part of his Economy of the Eyes, being the result of 30 years experiments, are preparing for publication.

A Cottage Bible in 2 volumes, 8vo. dedicated to the Bishop of Salisbury, is about to appear.

A translation of the Six Cantos of KLOPSTOCK's Messiah in verse is announced.

A Dissertation on the Coventry Pageants and Mysteries, with the Tailors' and Shearmen's Pageant, &c. by THOMAS SHARP, is about to be published.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of PAUL JONES, from original documents in the possession of Mr. J. H. Sherburne, Registrar of the United States' Navy, are in the press.

Mr. THOMAS MOORE's Life of the late Mr. SHERIDAN, is very nearly finished. The only surviving son of that brilliant writer and orator has, we understand, contributed some valuable assistance to Mr. Moore.

Mr. GALT is now engaged in writing some new novels: and a third series of Sayings and Doings is also spoken of as having been commenced.

Mr. E. H. BARKER, one of the joint editors of Stephens's Greek Thesaurus, published by Mr. Valpy, is writing a Life of Dr. Parr, with whom he was intimately acquainted.

Mr. HARTSHORNE of St. John's College, Cambridge, is employed on a work which cannot fail to be interesting to all the lovers of our early literature—A collection of unpublished Metrical Romances, and other pieces of our early poetry, with Introductions, Notes, Glossary, &c. Notwithstanding the labours of Percy, Ritson, Ellis, &c. there is still a large harvest of old poetry remaining to be gathered in.

Miss BENGER is writing a Life of Elizabeth Stuart, daughter of James I. and Queen of Bohemia.

Mr. ALARIC WATTS has nearly ready a collection of anonymous poetry, scattered through magazines and other periodical works.

Mr. VINCENT NOVELLO has obtained permission from the University of Cambridge to examine the old and valuable Musical MSS. in the Fitzwilliam Museum, and to select for publication such compositions as he may consider most curious and

beautiful. All the great names in the old school of music are to be found in the collection.

No. X. of Mr. BRITTON's Illustrations of the Ancient Architecture of Great Britain, to complete the work, will appear in the first week of this month. Another number also of the Cathedral Antiquities is expected at the same time; and volume III. of the Beauties of Wiltshire.

A work, on the Plan of the German literary almanacks, will be published early in the month of November next. The volume is intended more especially for the religious reader of literary compositions; and will, therefore, only contain those productions that have an obviously religious or moral tendency. It will consist of tales, essays, and poetry, by about twenty-five of the most popular writers of the age. The illustrations (twelve in number) are by Martin, Westall, Corbould, Wright, Brooke, &c. and the engravings by Heath, Finden, Mitchell, Melville, &c.

A new and improved edition, being the seventh, of the "Arrangement of British Plants," prepared by WILLIAM WITHERING, Esq. LL.D. and L.S. author of a Memoir of the Life, Character, and Writings of the late Dr. Withering, and illustrated by nearly forty plates.

Mr. E. T. ARTIS, the author of Roman Antiquities, to whose indefatigable exertions the public are indebted for the discovery of the Roman station at Castor in Northamptonshire, has nearly ready for publication in one volume 4to. his Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants peculiar to the Coal Formations of Great Britain.

We have been informed that a complete and interesting History of the City of Westminster is preparing in two quarto volumes, uniform with Neale and Brayley's splendid History of Westminster Abbey. It will contain Biographical Anecdotes of distinguished persons connected with the city, and a survey of the whole city.

Mr. GEORGE SINCLAIR, F.L.S. has nearly ready for delivery a new edition of Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis; or, an Account of the Results of various Experiments on the Produce and fattening properties of different Grasses, and other Plants, used as the food of the more valuable domestic Animals; instituted by John, Duke of Bedford.

Among the forthcoming Print novelties, we observe one of high interest to the sporting world, namely Portraits of the Winners of the Great St. Leger Stakes, for the last ten years.

A Poetic Garland, resembling the Garland of Julia, by the Duc de Montausier, is among the novelties announced to us; with figures from the Botanic Garden.

The Messrs. Baudoin, at Paris, have announced the publication, in 4 vols. of the "Historical Chefs-d'œuvre of WALTER SCOTT," with a Map of Scotland, and Essay on the Romances. This is an ingenious idea, and in French hands will probably throw an equal light upon our history, and the novels of the Great Unknown.

Select Specimens of English Prose and Poetry, from the Age of Elizabeth to the present time, including, in a moderate size, considerable portions of those authors who have had a decided influence over our language and literature; to which will be added, Introductory Essays by the Rev. G. Walker, Head Master of the Leeds Grammar School, in two volumes 12mo. are nearly ready for publication.

Nearly ready, a fifth edition (revised and corrected) of the Rev. T. H. HORNE's Introduction to the Critical Study and Knowledge of the Holy Scriptures, in four large volumes, 8vo. illustrated with numerous maps and fac-similes of Biblical MSS.

The four volumes of Sermons by the late Dr. DODDRIDGE, the publication of which was directed in his will, and which have hitherto remained in the custody of the family, will shortly appear.

Richard Baynes is preparing the third part of his Catalogue of Books, to be published October 1, containing Oriental and Hebrew literature, foreign works, &c.

BULLOCK's Exhibition of Mexico closes in September. We trust that the very extraordinary specimens of the early antiquities of that almost unknown country and people, forming as they do the most interesting portion of his popular exhibition, may find their way into our National Museum. They clearly show a link between the Egyptian and Grecian sculpture, which there will be no other opportunity hereafter of filling up. Baron Humboldt speaks of the one small figure which he possessed, as of an inestimable rarity; but the active exertions of Mr. Bullock, who visited Mexico at a very fortunate period for such researches, enabled him to discover and bring home a vast variety of similar objects which have strongly attracted the notice of our men of science. The Mexicans have recently determined to establish a National Museum of their own, and their first step has been the passing a law prohibiting any article of antiquity or curiosity from being withdrawn from the country:—what we possess must, therefore, be considered as all there is any probability of procuring, a circumstance which must greatly enhance its interest and value.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from July 1 to July 31, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
July 1	46	66	29,70	29,85	July 17	54	84	30,23	30,2
2	40	70	30,03	30,10	18	53	90	30,16	30,1
3	42	72	30,10	30,08	19	61	91	30,15	30,17
4	52	74	30,09	30,14	20	54	82,5	30,23	30,20
5	50	70	30,20	30,23	21	53	71	30,20	30,18
6	55	64	30,08	30,02	22	44	73	30,16	30,17
7	47	62	30,00	stat.	23	46	67	30,00	29,98
8	53	67	29,95	stat.	24	44	70	30,03	30,14
9	51	69	29,96	stat.	25	38,5	75	30,20	30,22
10	45	72	29,94	29,90	26	48	70	30,22	30,24
11	49	76	29,92	29,90	27	43	72	30,00	30,00
12	45	80	29,95	stat.	28	45,5	78	30,15	30,14
13	54	82	30,03	stat.	29	48,5	75	30,16	30,11
14	55	82	30,10	30,08	30	42	77	30,10	30,05
15	53	90,5	30,00	stat.	31	43	81	30,00	29,97
16	55	87	30,10	30,19					

The above Table is by that accurate observer Mr. Adams, and the observations are made at Edmonton. In London the thermometer is often a degree or two higher than a few miles distant in the vicinity, but not uniformly, though the heat be more oppressive to the body. In cold weather the thermometer is uniformly highest in London. The following observations were made near Connaught-place, from the 15th to the 20th inclusive, during the very warm part of the month. The aspect in the shade N.E. and 14 feet from the ground, the situation very open and no reflected heat.

Friday 15, at 11 A.M. perfectly calm, Fahrenheit stood at 91 degrees; a little after 12 o'clock a breeze sprung up and the thermometer fell to 89; at 4 P.M. it was 88; at half-past 9 P.M. 76.—Saturday 16, at half-past 9 A.M. 80; at noon 86; at 5 P.M. 80; at 6, 78; at 10 P.M. 75.—Sunday 17, at half-past 9 A.M. 80; at 11, 85; at 5 P.M. 81.—Monday 18, half-past 9, 78; at 11, 83; at noon 90; at 10 P.M. 74.—Tuesday 19, at 9 A.M. 79; at 11, 90; at noon 90; at 2, 90; at 8 P.M. 80; at 10, 75.—Wednesday 20, at 9 A.M. 73; at 12, 80; at 2 P.M. 80.—Thursday 21, at 9 A.M. 67; at 12, 71; at 5 P.M. 69.

The thermometer was carefully remarked at each of the hours quoted above, and the observer vouches for the accuracy of his observations. In the Netherlands and in France the heat was also excessive. The countries in the South do not seem to have sustained any extraordinary increase of temperature. Several large spots were observed on the sun's disk during the month.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE principal feature in husbandry at this season of the year is the *harvest*; which, in spite of the untoward forebodings respecting the crop of barley and the threatenings of a humid atmosphere, is still likely to return a good account. We have no hesitation in saying that the quantity of grain will be found abundantly sufficient for the supply of the market, and the quality nothing inferior to that of our very best years.

No one will attempt to deny that the crop of wheat is the most abundant that this country has produced for many years, and the dry weather previous to the commencement of harvest, together with the moderate falls of rain since, have contributed to make the sample as perfect as the crop is bountiful. The Barleys have suffered very materially upon light soils, but, independently of this local failure, the crop is so remarkably fine, that there will be found little or no deficiency in the aggregate quantity. This does not perhaps coincide with the general impression on the subject, but we are greatly mistaken if it does not turn out that the price of barley in the provincial markets was higher the first few days that it was offered for sale, (viz. about the 20th of August,) than it will be again during the remainder of the year. The Turnip crop is more partial than we almost ever remember to have seen it: in

some places so bad as almost to amount to an entire failure, whilst in others it is impossible to conceive any thing more perfect and luxuriant than the appearance which the fields exhibit. We fear, however, that the defalcation is sufficiently extensive to produce serious loss and inconvenience to the grazier, more particularly as the rick-yards are greatly deficient in their customary supply of hay and clover; and no auxiliary can be afforded to them in the shape of a second-crop, owing to the necessity of consuming it upon the land in consequence of the great scarcity of feed during the month of July and the beginning of August; moreover, as the oat and bean crops are neither of them very abundant this year, it may fairly be presumed that horse-keeping will be attended with a serious expense during the approaching winter—a circumstance that has already had the effect of reducing the value of these animals some twenty or thirty per cent. within the last three months.

Lean stock is also a trifle lower of late, but artificial food is now so universally resorted to in the grazing department, that the holders of lean beasts and store-sheep know how to profit by the circumstance, being fully convinced that the opulent farmers and graziers will supply themselves with cattle, however distant may appear the prospect of remuneration.

There has hitherto been but little doing in the Wool trade, and the price evidently disappoints the growers, most of whom still hold off, under an impression that it will eventually advance.

Hops have risen in value very materially, and are still looking upwards—great deficiency being now considered inevitable.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, July 9th, *67s 11d*—16th, 68s *8d*—23d, 68s *3d*—30th, 67s 10*d*. August 6th, 67*s* 2*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	3s	0*d*	to	4s	0*d*
Mutton -	3	4	to	4	8
Veal -	3	4	to	5	0
Pork -	3	4	to	5	8
Lamb	4	0	to	5	0

NEW POTATOES.—Spitalfields

Ware -	5*s*	to	6*s* per cwt.		
Middlings	3*s* 6*d*	to	4*s* ditto		
Scotch Reds -	0 0	to	0 0		
Marsh Champions	0 0	to	0 0		

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*.--Old Hay, 95s to 102s 6d—Inf. 70s to 90s—Clover, 105s to 126s — Inf. 90s to 100s ---Straw, 36s to 45s. *St. James's*.—Hay, 75s to 105s—New ditto, 88s to 105s--Clover, 90s to 132s 6d—Straw, 42s to 48s *Whitechapel*.—Clover, 90s to 150s —Hay, 70s to 110s—Straw, 42s to 50s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Reduced were on the 22d of August 90$\frac{5}{8}$ $\frac{1}{2}$.—Three per Cent. Consols, 89$\frac{7}{8}$ $\frac{3}{4}$.—Three and a Half per Cent. 98$\frac{3}{8}$.—New Four per Cent. 103$\frac{1}{4}$ $\frac{3}{8}$.—Long Annuities, 22$\frac{5}{16}$ $\frac{1}{4}$.—India Bonds, 42 44.—1$\frac{1}{2}$d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 16 19 pm.—Ditto 500*l*. 18 20.—Consols for the Account, 89$\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{7}{8}$.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 25th August.

A REFERENCE to our former monthly reports will shew that we were not unprepared for the crisis which has taken place in the COTTON trade, and which almost absorbs the sole attention of commercial men. The high price which that article had reached in consequence of the operations of individuals, whose speculations were founded upon miscalculations of the bearings of demand and supply, and the effect of such high prices in producing larger importations and diminished consumption, having followed, sales could not be effected, and failures to an alarming extent have been the necessary result. Bills to a considerable amount will therefore have to be returned with protest to the United States and other places; confidence being shaken, it will, we expect, be difficult to make purchases abroad by drafts on England. It will most probably be necessary to send out bullion for the purpose, and the circumstance of abstracting a larger quantity than usual from this country at a time when it is getting scarce, may, we apprehend, be productive of some inconvenience to capitalists. The extreme prices of cotton may, we think, be fairly estimated to amount to a difference of from 25 to 30 per cent.

SUGARS are steady at the advance which has taken place, and a further improvement in the prices is looked forward to by the dealers: although the demand here last week was very limited, holders would not give way in their demands. At Liverpool, a steady inquiry prevails.

The extensive sales of COFFEE have had

the effect of making the market very heavy, and the greater part of those offered were taken in.

Other articles are generally without activity, as is usual at this season of the year.

The total importations of COFFEE in the kingdom this year, to the middle of August, have been 22,355 casks, and 140,458 bags; and the exportations to all parts in the same period have amounted to 4951½ tons.

Of COCOA were imported 546 casks, and 8559 bags; exported 8555 tons.

MOLASSES imported 13,060 puncheons, 9447 hhds.; exported 16 tons.

RUM imported 16,777 puncheons, 2435 hhds.; exported 7574 tons.

SUGAR imported 143,218 hhds. 10,033 tierces, 156,579 bags; exp. 10,450 tons.

COTTON imported 583,355 bags, exported 9202 bags.

TOBACCO imported 11,087 hhds.; exported 3253 hhds.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM JULY 19, TO AUG. 16, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed. The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ARTON, R. Wyndham-street, Marylebone, linen-draper (Goren and Price, Orchard-street
Ashby, J. and Tobitt, W. of the Cliffe near Lewes (Stevenson, Ave Maria-lane
Atherton, T. and Dunn, J. Liverpool, brokers (Hinde
Badcock, J. Abingdon, gentleman (James and Whitlock, Ely place, London
Baker, J. Bath, carpenter (Hellings
Baker, Thomas, jun. Cannon-street, grocer (Gadsden and Barlow, Crutched friars
Bamford, J. Egham, baker (Burton, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury
Barnes, T. Deppington, farmer (Rabett and Mayhew, Saxmundham
Batten, T. Great Tichfield-street, tailor (Hallett and Henderson, Marylebone
Beazeley, J. Bushey, Herts, farmer (Birkett and Co. Cloak-lane
Chasteney, W. Bunwell, coal-merchant (Jay and Cremer, Norwich
Cheetham, D. Stockport, cotton-spinner (Vaughan and Walker
Clarke, S. Castle-street, Holborn, tailor (Turner, New Basinghall-street
Congrave, H Chapel street, Edgware-road, tailor (Dignam, Newman-street, Oxford-street
Cross, G. Chandos-street, Covent-garden, victualler (Thompson, Clement's inn
Dalley, T. and Bush, T. Nottingham, lace-manufacturers (Buttery, Nottingham
Dixon, T. Bath, cabinet maker (Hellings
Donia, G. Pook, J. and Sardy, T. Four Nations-hotel, Haymarket (Van Sanden, and Tind[illegible], Dowgate-hill
Durtnall, W. Dover, ironmonger (Kennett
Evershed, T. Horsham, soap-maker (Thompson, Minories
Farmer, S Birmingham, glass toy-maker (Page
Field, S. jun. Smithfield, wine merchant (Atkins and Davis, Fox Ordinary-court, Nicholas-lane
Forster, W. Philpot-lane, wine-merchant (Barrow and Vincent, Basinghall-street
Fuller, W. Boston, linen-draper (Reardon and Davis, Corbet court
Gubby, T. Annett's Crescent, Islington, builder (Lewis, Charlotte street, Fitzroy-square
Hackett, W. Shalford, timber-dealer (Petty, Manchester
Haigh, B. and Whitely Ely, Leeds, dyers (Lee, Leeds
Haselden, W. Liverpool, porter-dealer (Morecroft and Fowler
Heslop, W. T. Manchester, scrivener (Walker
Holah, C. Hastings, druggist (Burrah and Neild, King-street, London
Hollis, J. Bishopstoke, miller (Sharp, Southampton
Hooton, R. Richards, R. and Wilkes, W. Bordesley, iron-manufacturers (Barker, Birmingham
Hudswell, J. Manchester, victualler (Booth
Jackson, L. Gerrard-street, picture-dealer (Lewis, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square
J[illegible]es, S. King's-arms-buildings, Wood street, lace-manufacturer (Watson and Broughton
Jones, W. H. Croydon, coal-merchant (Birkitt and Co. Cloak-lane
Johnston, J. Manchester, draper (Law and Coates
Kay, W. and Dyche, H. Chorlton-row, Manchester, builders (Ackers
Lovell, T. Olney, draper (Andrews, Market Harbro'
Loveday, T. Newgate Market, poulterer (Dimes, Princes-street
Low, G Poplar-terrace, merchant (Weymouth, Chancery-lane
Macauley, J. Cheshunt, schoolmaster (Pinero, Charlotte-street
Masser, J. York, tailor (Hindesley
Millington, W. Shrewsbury, carpenter (Bailey and Scurth
Moore, W. Haughton, bacon-merchant (Blow, Carlisle
Moring, C. H. Pope's Head-alley, merchant (Blunt and Co. Broad street-buildings
Nicholson, F. Manche[illegible]n-dealer (Clay and Thomp-[illegible]
Paine, T. Coventry, silk manufacturer (James, Wallbrook
Parkes, T. Fenchurch-street, mill-manufacturer (Pearce, St. Swithin's-lane
Price, E. Abergavenny, horse-dealer (Bold and Vaughan, Brecon
Read, J. Love-lane, victualler (Glynes, Burr-street, East Smithfield
Rich, W. Wigan, builder (Gaskell
Rogers, R. sen. Liverpool, pawnbroker (Hinde
R[illegible], R. Harp-lane, wine-merchant (Kirkman [illegible] Rutherford
Rudd, J. E. Mitcham, schoolmaster (Jones, King's arms-yard, Coleman-street
Sadler, T. jun. Warwick-lane, butcher (Harmer, Hatton-garden
Still, A. St. Saviour's, Southwark, tailor (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street
Storey, J. B. Blandford St. Mary, malster (Galpine
Walduck, H. Shadwell, potatoe-merchant (Bromley, Copthal-court
Walker, G. Wollaton, butcher (Hadson and Burnham
Walker, W Knaresborough, butcher (Allen
Watkins, R. Mount street, tailor (Young, Poland-street
Wilson, W. Manchester, wine merchant (Umney, Chancery lane
Williams, E. Southampton, shoe-seller (Oldbadeston and Murray, London street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Tulloch, grocer, &c. Campbeltown and Fort George, Inverness
W. Young, tanner in Muirfoot

DIVIDENDS.

ANDRADE, A. and Worswick, T. Lancaster, Aug. 23
Appleton, C. Northampton, Aug. 12
Arnold, W. J. Idol lane, Aug. 13
Barlow, J. Merton, Sept. 3
Beverley, B. Barge yard, Aug. 13
Bowden, T. Museum street, Bloomsbury, Aug. 20
Brown, W. Wood street, Aug. 27
Bramwell, J. Leadenhall street, Sept. 6
Butcher, T. Holborn, Aug. 9
[illegible], S. Motcombe, Sept. 12
C[illegible]n, H. Beauminster, Aug. 23
C[illegible]on, H. Yeovill, Aug. 13
C[illegible]ttenden, E. Ashford, Aug. 23
[illegible]ark, G. B. New Shoreham, Aug. 13
Clarkson, J. Gracechurch street, Aug. 20
Colston, D. E. Islington road, Aug 20
Compton, W. Birmingham, Aug. 30
Cotton, C. Burslem, Sept. 3
Cross, W. Liverpool, Aug. 12
Crossley, J. Holborn Bridge, Aug. 27
Crowther, W. Jan's buildings, Islington, Aug. 13
Davies, W. Neston, Cheshire, Aug. 9
Davies, S. Great Surrey street, Sept. 6
Dennett, H. Wilson street, Gray's inn, Aug. 13
Dinsdale, G. Richmond, York, Aug. 15

Donaldson, J. Slee, W. and Mayston, S. Friday street, Aug. 27
Dover, H. and De Froger, A. Broad street Mews. Aug 27
Driver, J. Dutton, Aug. 12
Drury, R. Shrewsbury, Sept. 13
Edmons, J. Warwick lane, Sept. 10
Ellis, A. Mare st. Hackney, Aug. 9
Field, T. and Du Vivier, J. Hull, Aug. 17
Gillibrand, W. Bolton le Moors, Sept. 8
Glanfield, J. Strand, Aug. 13
Good, P. P. Lloyd's Coffee House, Sept. 3
Grimwood, R. Rochester, Sept. 2
Gregg, T. R. and Phene, W. jun. Watling street, Aug. 20
Higgs, W. Hodgson, G. and Higgs, R. Bristol, Aug. 10
Hodgson, J. S. Covent garden, Aug. 13
Houghton, M. Liverpool, Sept 6
Howell, J. Cheltenham, Sept 27
Hughes, M. B. and Horton, J. Dudley, Aug 13
Hunter, J. Hawkhurst, Aug. 27
Jackson, E. York, Sept. 9
Johnson, J. and Davies, J. Ferry Wharf, Vauxhall, Sept. 3
Lara, A. Minories, Aug. 27
Leah, S. H. jun. Old street, Aug. 13
Leah, S. H. Old street, Aug. 13
Lomas, G. Burslem, Sept 3
M'Kinley, D. and Belesario, A. M. Size lane, Aug. 9
Marsh, W. Stracey, J. H. & Graham, G. E. Berner's street, Aug. 9. 30
Meek, M Knaresborough, Aug. 26
Minchin, T. Verulam buildings, Gray's inn, Aug. 13
Napper, E Frome Selwood, Aug. 29
Nathan, N. and W. Mansell street, Aug. 20
Newbold, W. Bouverie street, Aug. 27
Oliver, J. Branspath, Aug. 20
Paradise, J. Newcastle street, Strand, Aug. 10
Parkinson, T. sen. and jun. and J. Lilley, Sculcoates, Aug 30
Pearce, W Plymstock, Sept. 2
Perks, J. Monkton Combe, Aug. 26
Phipps, J. Duke street, Aug. 20
Plaw, J. New Kent road, Aug 9
Pocklington, R. and Dickinson, W. Newark upon Trent, Sept. 12
Richards, J. and E C. and J. jun. St. Martin's lane, Cannon street, Aug. 6
Robertson, J. Whitstable, Aug. 25
Ross, A. and Murray, J. Leadenhall buildings, Sept 3
Rowlandson, S. Isaac, E. and Brien, W. Cheapside, Nov. 5
Ryley, J. Birmingham, Aug 30
Salter, T. Manchester, Aug. 10
Sims, C. Crown-court, Broad July 30
Smith, R. York, Aug. 31
Smith, W. Bristol, Aug. 26
Sparkes, T. and Bailey, J. Chandos street, Aug. 20
Stabler, E. Bread street, Aug 30
Stabler, F. Marshall, T. and G. York, Aug 30
Storer, J. Mount street, Aug. 20
Stubbs, J. Haxey, Aug. 30
Taylor, J. Little Pulteney street, Aug 20
Thompson, T. Camomile street, Aug. 27
Tomkinson, S. Burslem, Aug. 20
Trim, A. Davenham, Aug. 12
Vaughan, W Pall Mall, Aug. 20
Vile, W. Deal, Aug. 29
Walker, T. and Palmer, H. Bristol, Aug. 20
Walker, W. Charles street, Aug. 20
Watson, W. and W. Alnwick, Aug. 22
Wheeler, S. A Birmingham, Aug. 30
Whyte, M. and J. Great Eastcheap, Aug. 13
Wilson, J Rathbone place, July 30
Woolrich, G. and J. Spital square, Sept 17
Yates, T. Warburton, J. and Yates, J. Bolton le Moors, Sept 7

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

South London Dock Company.—Last month a meeting of the Members of this Corporation took place. The Report of the Committee was read, and a unanimous resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Adams, approving the Report. In introducing this motion, Mr. Adams noticed the great advantages which were likely to arise from the construction of the South London Docks, and which were mentioned in the Report, on account of their extent and comparatively trifling expense; of the little time which would elapse before they were brought into action; of their short distance from the seat of business, contrasted with other Docks; of the extensively increased trade of the Port of London; of the trade and population connected with the south side of the River, where no wet docks with legal quays exist; of the frontage of 1200 feet to the river, which no other docks possess; of the docks and their entrances not being intercepted by any road or bridge whatever; and the prospect to the subscribers of receiving an ample return for their investments.

Diseases in July.—It is not surprising that some diseases incidental to crowded cities should, in such a heated temperature, become general. The returns have stated the four weeks—of fever 40, measles at 57, and small-pox at 115, besides 12 deaths at the Hospital.—The cases of casual small-pox have been in general very severe; but those who had fortunately been vaccinated heretofore have done well, and have found that their cases have been greatly mitigated and relieved from danger of life. The benefit of vaccination is very apparent at this time, when there would otherwise have been a severe epidemic of small-pox.

Port of London.—Vessels reported inwards in the Port of London from Foreign Ports, since January last, as compared with the like period during the year 1824:—

	Increase. Ships.	Decrease. Ships.
January	61	
February	81	
March	86	
April	33	
May	167	
June	—	108
July	241	
August 15 (inclusive)	42	
	711	
Deduct decrease in June which is attributed to the prevalence of easterly winds, but which was amply made up in July	108	
Total increase since Jan. 1, 1825, as compared with the like period in 1824 ..	603	

Distillery Bill.—The new Distillery Bill enacts that any person buying spirits, or employing others so to do, except from licensed dealers, incurs a penalty of 500*l.* Any dealer removing spirits exceeding one gallon without a permit, or receiving into stock without a permit, to forfeit 200*l.* for every offence. Every person possessed of more than 80 gallons of spi-

rits to be deemed a dealer, and subject to the survey of the Excise. Either of the offending parties informing against the other to be acquitted of his own penalty, and allowed to give evidence in any trial at law.

Combination Law Bill.—The Bill "to repeal the laws relating to the combination of workmen, and to make other provisions in lieu thereof," revives none of the combination laws repealed by the Act of last session. In order to prevent all doubt, they are again severally recited, and, together with all other statutes relative to the combinations of either workmen or masters, as to wages, time of working, or quantity of work, declared still to continue repealed.—Clause 1. This Act not to revive the Acts which were repealed last session.—2. Enacts a penalty on persons compelling journeymen to leave their employment; or to return work unfinished; or preventing their hiring themselves; or compelling them to belong to clubs, &c.; or to pay any fines for not having complied with orders as to wages; or compelling any manufacturer, &c. or his foreman, &c. to alter his mode of carrying on his trade.—Imprisonment, or imprisonment with hard labour, for a certain number of months.—3. Not to affect meetings for settling rates of wages to be received, or hours of work to be employed, by the persons meeting.—4. Not to affect meetings for rates of wages, &c. to be paid by masters to journeymen, &c.—5. Offenders compelled to give evidence, and to be indemnified.—6 Justices may summon offenders.—7. Justices may summon witnesses.—8 and 9 relate merely to forms.—10. No master to act as a justice.

New Jury Bill.—The following Circular has just been issued from the Home Department to the Clerks of the Petty Sessions, directing them to procure the Justices of their respective Divisions to fix a Petty Sessions within the last seven days of September, and pointing out the business to be then transacted :—

"*Whitehall, August* 10, 1825.

"SIR—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Peel to refer you to the Act of the last Session (cap. 50), for consolidating and amending the Laws relative to Juries and Jurors (which has been circulated by the King's Printer in the usual manner); and to remind you, that it is necessary for you, without delay, to procure the Justices acting for your Division to fix a Petty Session, to be held within the last seven days of Sept. next, for the purpose of carrying that Act into effect; so that, before the 20th of this month, you may give notice to the High Constable of each Hundred, and to the Churchwardens and Overseers of each Parish within your Division, of the time and place fixed for holding such Petty Session.

"You will find by the 10th Section of the Act, that at the Petty Session so to be held, the Parish Officers are to produce the Jury lists prepared by them in conformity to the Act, and to answer upon oath such questions relative thereto as may be put to them by the Justices present; and that the Justices are empowered to strike out of the lists those persons who are not qualified or liable to serve, and those who are disabled from serving by imbecility of mind or infirmity of body, and also to insert the name of any qualified person omitted by the parish officers, and to reform any errors or omissions in the description of the parties. No such insertion, however, or correction is to be made, unless the party affected by it is present, or has had notice that an application will be made for that purpose; but the Justices are empowered to adjourn the Session, and to direct notice to be given to the party in the mean time. When any list is duly corrected, it is to be allowed by the Justices present, or two of them at the least.

"To the Clerk of the Petty Sessions
for the Division of ———."

Upon the subject of the qualifications, which have undergone a material alteration by this Act, it may be fit to explain to you that they stand thus :—

Every man between the ages of 21 and 60 (unless falling within the exemptions which are specially set forth in the 2d section of the Act) is qualified and liable to serve on Juries, and is therefore to be inserted in the Lists :

1. If he has a clear income of 10*l.* a-year, arising from lands (freehold, copyhold, or customary) within the county.

2. If he has a clear income of 20*l.* a-year, arising from leasehold lands within the county, provided the lease be for 21 years or more, or for a term of years determinable with a life or lives.

3. If he is a householder, rated to the poor-rate for his house at 20*l.* a-year.

4. If he is a householder, assessed to the inhabited house duty at 20*l.* a-year.

5. If he is a householder, and occupies a house with fifteen or more windows.

You will observe, in regard to the qualifications depending on the poor-rate and on the house duty, that they are made to depend entirely on the value at which the house stands in the rate or assessment, without entering upon any inquiry as to its actual value; and you will see, that by the 11th Section of the Act, the Justices, as well as the Parish Officers, have a right

to refer to the Rates and Assessments for this purpose.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

H. HOBHOUSE.

PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. R. R. Faulkner, of St. John's College, Cambridge, to be Perpetual Curate of St. Sepulchre's parish, Cambridge.—The Rev. T. Wynter, M.A. to the Rectory of Daylesford, Worcestershire, void by the death of the Rev. T. B. Woodman.—The Rev. G. A. Legge, B.A. Vicarage of Bray, Berks, void by the resignation of the Rev. Walter Levett.—The Rev. J. H. Spry, D.D. of Oriel College, to the Rectory of Marylebone, London.—The Rev. G. Chandler, D.C.L. Rector of Southam, to the Rectory of All Souls Church, Langham-place, St. Marylebone.—The Rev. J. West, M.A. of Exeter College, to the Vicarage of Evercreech, with the Chapelry of Chesterblade annexed, void by the resignation of the Rev. R. Jenkyns, D.D.—The Rev. H. Strangways, M.A. to the Rectory of Rewe, Devon.—The Rev. H. Hubbard, rector of Hinton Amptner, to the valuable rectory of Cheriton, with the chapels of Kilmaston and Tichbourne annexed.—The Rev. R. B. Paul, M.A. to the Vicarage of Long Wittenham, Berks.—The Rev. S. Lloyd, M.A. to the Vicarage of Horsley.—The Rev. W. Pyne, M.A. to the Rectory of Pitney.—The Rev. J. Baldwin, B.A. of Christ's college, was lately elected a foundation Fellow of that Society.—The Rev. B. Puckle, to the Rectory of Graffham, Huntingdonshire, vacated by the death of the Rev. Dr. Parr.—The Rev. C. Ward, M.A. Precentor of Bristol Cathedral, to the Rectory of Maulden.—The Rev. G. S. Evans, M.A. to the living of Temple Grafton, Worcester.—The Rev. S. Paul, to the Vicarage of Tetbury.—The Rev. J. Gordon, to the Vicarage of Bierton, with its chapels (Stoke Mandeville and Buckland), vacant by the death of the Rev. W. Oddie.—The Rev. G. H. Webster, B.A. to the Rectory of All Saints with St. Julian, Norwich.—The Rev. C. Tripp, D.D. to the Rectory of Kentisbeare, Devon.—The Rev. C. S. Miller, vicar of Harlow, Essex, to hold by dispensation the Living of Matching, Essex.—The Rev. J. Chamberlayne, M.A. to the Rectory of Eastwick, Herts, upon the resignation of the Rev. F. Stanley.—The Rev. C. T. Griffith, M.A. of Wadham College, to the Rectory of Great Elme, Somerset.—The Rev. W. B. Leach, B.A. to the Rectory of Sutton Montague, void by the resignation of the Rev. T. O. Bartlett.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Hon. Algernon Percy, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Confederated Swiss Cantons.—H. C. J. Hamilton, Esq. to be Secretary to the Embassy at Paris.—Hon. John Bloomfield, to be Secretary of Legation at Stutgardt.—E. R. Poole, Esq. to be High Bailiff of the Liberty and Franchise of the Savoy.—Mr. H. J. Amey, to be Vice Consul at Liverpool for the King of the Two Sicilies.—John Tasker Williams, Esq. to be Commissary Judge, in the room of Edward Gregory, Esq. deceased, to the Mixed Commissions at Sierra Leone.—Wm. Sharp Mac Leay, Esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration, in the room of Robert Francis Jameson, Esq. to the Mixed British and Spanish Court of Commission at the Havannah.—Major-General Bourk to be Lieutenant-Governor of the eastern district of the Cape of Good Hope.

Married.] At Marylebone Church, Sir W. Pilkington, Bart. of Chevet, Yorkshire, to Mary, daughter of Thomas Swinnerton, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Raikes Currie, Esq. to Laura Sophia, eldest daughter of the Hon. J. Wodehouse, M.P.—At Bramley, Surrey, W. L. Henning, jun. Esq. to Anne Rose Sherlock, only daughter of the late Robert Sherlock, Esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. G. W. Jordan, to Charlotte Penelope, second daughter of the late Rev. B. L. Sclater.—At St. Ann's Church, Westminster, Edward Downes, Esq. to Philippa Frances, only daughter of the late Sir John Burton.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, T. Somerset, Esq. of East Wick, near Marlborough, to Alice, daughter of Joseph S. Munden, Esq.—At St. James's Church, Arthur Capel, Esq. to the Right Hon. Lady C. J. Beauclerk.—At the parish church of St. John Hackney, the Rev. Thomas Wright Whitaker, to Anna, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Patteson.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Greenwood, Esq. to Anne Louisa Adriana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Alexander Sterky.—At St. Clement's Danes, Mr. J. M. Critchett, of Aldersgate-street, to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Roberts.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Augustus Dashwood, Esq. to Hester, fourth daughter of the late Sir Jacob Henry Astley.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, Captain Price Blackwood, R.N. to Helen Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan, Esq.—At Enfield Church, Mr. J. Chandler, of St. Paul's Church-yard, London, to Sarah, second daughter of the Rev. William Weare.—At St. James's Church, Colonel De Lancey Barclay, C.B., to Mrs. Gurney Barclay, of Tillingburne Lodge, in the county of Surrey.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Sir John V. B. Johnstone, Bart. to Louisa Augusta Vernon, second daughter of his Grace the

Archbishop of York. — At St. Anne's, Soho, Thomas Harris, jun. Esq. to Catherine, second daughter of John M'Gowan, Esq.—At Fulham Church, Mr. E. Lloyd, of Harley-street, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Kenrick Collett, Esq.—N. Saunders, jun. Esq. to Elizabeth, only daughter of William North, Esq.—At St. Marylebone Church, the Hon. E. G. Stanley, M.P. eldest son of Lord Stanley, to Emma Caroline, second daughter of Edward Bootle Wilbraham, Esq. M. P.—At St. Bride's, Richard Byrn, Esq. of Camberwell, to Joanna, eldest daughter of Benjamin Sewell, Esq.—At the New Church, St. Pancras, John, eldest son of Lord John Townshend, of Balls Park, to Elizabeth Jane, eldest daughter of Lord George Stuart. — At St. Marylebone Church, Mr. J. Gould, of St. Alban's, to Mary, second daughter of John Field, Esq. —At West Ham, W. F. Pugee, Esq. surgeon, to Johanna, eldest daughter of the late John Ford, Esq.—At the Friends' Meeting House, Peckham, Samuel Richardson, to Rhoda, youngest daughter of William Graves.

Died.] At Farnham, Mr. W. Avenell. —Mr. J. W. Griesbach, formerly of Her Majesty's band.—Mr. Brandon, in his 72d year, having spent 55 years in the service of Covent-Garden Theatre.—At his house, Berkeley Cottage, Stanmore, Lieutenant-General Burne.—Henry, second son of W. R. H. Brown, Esq.—Mr. J. H. Keen, of Lower Tooting.—Harriet, third daughter of Mr. Sabine, of Islington.—At her son-in-law's, Islington, Mrs. Anne Langston.—Josephine, daughter of Mr. Houson, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.—Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. C. Gwinnell, of Park-place, Kennington.—At Hackney, Mr. John Ruffy.—At Sutton, in Surrey, Mr. A. C. Allen.—H. Harrison, Esq. of Keppel-street, Russell-square.—At Cannon Hall, Hampstead, George Collings, Esq.—At Croydon, Mr. J. Goose.—At Guildford, Mrs. Taylor.—Mr. Youens, King's Messenger. — Mr. Kaye, also a King's Messenger.—Errebess, wife of J. H. Taylor, Esq. Guildford. — At the Albany, Sir F. Henniker, of Newton Hallbait. --At Kensington Gravel Pits, Mrs. Callcott. —At Clapham Common, Thos. Newton, Esq. of Warwick-square.—Mary, second daughter of William Hay, Esq.—Mrs. Sarah Stephenson, wife of F. W. Stephenson, Esq. of Clapham.—At his residence, Great Queen-street, P. Ludgate, Esq.—At Banstead, Surrey, Anne, relict of the late P. Aubertin, Esq.—At his house in Grosvenor-street, J. Weyland, Esq.—At Stockwell, Elizabeth, wife of William Skilbeck, Esq.—At Kennington, Mr. J. Wright Beams, author of the "Harp of Zion," &c.—At Colebrook-row, Islington, Mr. S. Jones.—At Edmonton, James Renat Syms, Esq.—In Bruton-street, the Rev. Francis Haggitt, D.D.—At Kew, Mrs. E. Aiton.—At St. Alban's Bank, near Hampton Court, Mrs. Hallifax.—At Norman House, Mrs. Bridget Dalton.—At Hendon, Miss Charlotte Lockier. — At Stanmore, Mrs. Bensley. — At Hackbridge, near Beddington, in Surrey, Erskine Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Christie, Esq. — Miss Pritchard, Upper Dunstable House, Richmond.—At Thornton Heath, Croydon, Mrs. Yeatman. —Mrs. Sarah Bush, of Phillimore-place, Kensington.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

REV. JOSEPH COOK, M.A.

March 3. Between Mount Sinai and Tor, on the Red Sea, the Rev. Joseph Cook, M.A. Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge, and younger son of the Rev. Joseph Cook, of Newton Hall, Northumberland. After spending some years in the University with the highest credit and honour to himself, and having proceeded B.A. 1813, M.A. 1816, he went to the Continent in 1820. He visited Holland, France, Germany, and Switzerland, and resided four years in Italy, devoting his time to the public performance of his clerical duties at the English Chapel at Rome, and that of the Ambassador at Naples, and to the study and contemplation of the interesting objects with which those classical shores abound; and having qualified himself for a full and minute examination of those regions, doubly interesting as being the sources of both sacred and profane history, he set out from Malta in August last, on a tour to Egypt and the Holy Land, accompanied by Dr. Bromhead, of Cambridge, and Mr. Lewis, of the navy. Having penetrated beyond the second cataract of the Nile, the party returned to Cairo, from whence they proceeded to Mount Sinai. The fatigue of this journey, the inclemency of the weather, and the privations inseparable from travelling in those countries, so weakened him (although he left Cairo apparently in perfect health), that after stopping a few days at Mount Sinai to recruit his strength, he was unable to reach Tor, and, under circumstances fraught

with the most deep and awful interest, expired on his camel in the Pass Wady Hebram, near Mount Serbal. His remains were deposited by his companions in the burying-ground of a Greek church, near the Wells of Elim, a spot which he had expressed the most anxious wish to visit, and which, to use the words of his friend Dr. Bromhead, "could he have foreseen his fate, he would probably have selected as his last earthly abode."

WALTER TROY, ESQ.

In the 84th year of his age, at the house of his son-in-law, Doctor Lee, in Cavendish-row, Dublin, Walter Troy, Esq. brother to the late Most Rev. Doctor Troy, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, and father of the late respected Collector of Limerick. Mr. Troy was a gentleman of a most amiable, cheerful, and benevolent disposition. He never thought any trouble too great, or any labour too severe to render a service to a friend; and his desire to do good to his fellow-creatures was so strong, and formed so marked a trait in his character, that he often left his own concerns unregarded, that he might attend to the affairs of his acquaintance. The late Duke of Leinster, the late Earl of Charlemont, Henry Grattan, the Right Hon. T. Conolly, and many more who might be enumerated, knew his worth, and estimated and rewarded it by their countenance and regard. It is unnecessary to add, that such a man fulfilled all relations in his own family with exemplary propriety, and that his descendants, connexions, and friends, will long cherish the memory of his kindness and his virtues.

WILLIAM BROWN, ESQ.

Last month, in John-street, Fitzroy-square, William Brown, Esq. in his 77th year. His talents as a gem-engraver will hand down his name, in conjunction with Marchant and Burch, to the latest posterity: his universal philanthropy, his unaffected kindness and intrinsic worth, will be ever remembered by his family and friends, to whom his death is a source of the most sincere sorrow. In early life, Mr. Brown enjoyed the patronage of the Empress Catherine of Russia, and had an unlimited order for her cabinet, in which the principal part of his works are deposited. The French revolution having obliged him to quit Paris, where he was much patronised by the court of Louis XVI. he returned to England, to find his favourite art neglected and forgotten, except where the ingenuity of Italian artists could extract from his wealthy countrymen immense sums, for modern antiques and spurious specimens of Greek or Roman workmanship. Of Burch and Marchant, the former had sheltered himself in the Royal Academy, of which he was appointed librarian; the latter had accepted a place in the Stamp Office, as an engraver of stamps. Under these discouraging circumstances, Mr. Brown still prosecuted his art, and engraved a series of portraits of illustrious persons of Great Britain, a part of which are in the possession of his Majesty. His last great work was a cameo, on sard-onyx, for the lid of the box presented by the Light Horse Volunteers to Colonel Herries.

THE BISHOP OF QUEBEC.

Died, on the 16th June, at Marchmont House, near Quebec, in the 75th year of his age, the Right Rev. Jacob Mountain, D.D. Lord Bishop of Quebec, formerly of Caius College, in the University of Cambridge. He was the first Protestant prelate in the Canadas, where he presided over the church, with apostolical zeal and piety, for thirty-two years. During this period he was, in concurrence with His Majesty's Government, and the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the instrument in the hands of Providence, of raising a regular Episcopal Establishment in the two Canadas, and promoting the formation of missions and the erection of churches, in all the more populous townships, which he regularly visited, even when age and infirmity rendered so vast and fatiguing a circuit a most arduous and painful undertaking. The Cathedral Church at Quebec, erected under his auspices, and in consequence of his exertions, will serve as a monument to his memory; and his name will be honoured in the North American Colonies, as long as respect remains for high and cultivated talent, for dignity and suavity of manners, for integrity, for benevolence, for loyalty, for religion. His Lordship was the second son of Jacob Mountain, Esq. of Thwaite Hall, in the county of Norfolk, and enjoyed in early life the honour of a particular intimacy with the late Mr. Pitt. At the time of his being selected by that statesman for the See of Quebec, the preferment which he held was, the livings of Holbeach, Lincolnshire, and Buckden, Hunts, together with the Prebendal Stall of South Kelsey, in Lincoln Cathedral, all then in the gift of the present Lord Bishop of Winchester, to whom he was examining chaplain.

THE PRINCESS PAULINE BORGHESE.

On the 9th of June, in Italy, the Princess Pauline Borghese, the favourite sister of the Emperor Napoleon, after a long and painful illness. She left a will, in which, after deducting the legal part coming to her mother, Letitia Bonaparte,

she appoints her two brothers, the Count of St. Leu (Louis) and the Prince of Montfort (Jerome), her principal heirs. To Lucien she bequeaths only her pardon, for his treatment of her. The daughters of Madame Murat to have 30,000 piastres each, except the Countess Pepoli, who is married at Bologna. The eldest son of the Count of St. Leu, to have her villa near the Porta Pia, at Rome, and Prince Borghese the use for his life of another villa, near Viareggio, in the Duchy of Lucca. Several Cardinals, among whom are her uncle Fesch, Pacca Spina, and Rivarola, and many gentlemen and ladies of Rome, who used to frequent her societies, have remembrances of more or less value. She has left also considerable legacies to Madame Dumenil, her companion, to M. Vametelli, her *homme d'affaires*, and to M. Gozzani, the agent of Prince Borghese at Rome. A pretty considerable capital is set apart, the interest of which is to be applied to enable two young men of her native town, Ajaccio, to study surgery and medicine. The value of the whole property is estimated at about two millions of francs.

REV. MR. PROFESSOR MARTYN.

At Pertenhall Rectory, Bedfordshire, June 3, aged 89 years and eight months, the Rev. Thomas Martyn, B.D. F.R.S. Rector of that place, Perpetual Curate of Edgware, Middlesex, and for sixty-four years Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. He was the eldest of the three sons of John Martyn, M.D. also Professor of Botany at Cambridge, and a Physician resident at Chelsea. He was educated under the Rev. Mr. Rothery, at Chelsea, and thence admitted a pensioner, or in the second rank of undergraduates, of Emmanuel College, Cambridge: after taking the degree of B. A. in 1756, he removed to Sidney Sussex College, and was elected a Fellow thereof, about the same time as the late Master, Dr. Elliston, and the venerable Dr. Hey. Mr. Martyn proceeded M.A. in 1759; in 1761 his father, after having most ably filled the botanical chair for thirty years, resigned it, and the son was chosen to succeed him; and on the election of Dr. Elliston to the mastership, he was appointed one of the Tutors of the College. In both offices he exerted his talents with assiduity. In 1763 he published his first works: "Plantæ Cantabrigienses, or a Catalogue of the Plants which grow wild in the county of Cambridge, disposed according to the System of Linnæus; Herbationes Cantabrigienses, or directions to the places where they may be found, comprehended in three botanical excursions; to which are added, Lists of the more rare Plants growing in many parts of England and Wales," 8vo; and "A short Account of the Donation of a Botanic Garden to the University by Dr. Walker, Vice-Master of Trinity College, with rules and orders for the government of it," 4to. In 1764 he served Proctor for the University; and in 1766 he proceeded B.D. In the latter year he published "The English Connoisseur," 2 vols. 12mo., and in 1768 a Sermon for the benefit of Addenbrooke's Hospital. In the same year he lost his father, and the two following were spent on a work which should perpetuate that father's memory. This was editing the Doctor's learned "Dissertations and Critical Remarks on the Æneids of Virgil, containing, among other interesting particulars, a full vindication of the poet from the charge of an anachronism with regard to the foundation of Carthage." To this work, which was published in 12mo. 1770, he prefixed a life of the author, and a complete catalogue of his works, accompanied by notices of other branches of his family, and numerous literary characters, as specified in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 157. In 1771 he issued a "Catalogus Horti Cantabrigiensis," 8vo., and in the following year a second edition, accompanied by his Botanical Lectures, and a plan of the garden. In 1771 he was presented to the rectory of Ludgershall, Bucks, a living in the patronage of his own family, which he retained till 1785; and soon after he married Miss Elliston, sister to his friend the Master of Sidney, and aunt to the manager of Drury-Lane Theatre. This lady survives him, with one son, who has become a Moravian minister. In 1773 appeared in 4to. "The Antiquities of Herculaneum, translated from the Italian, by Thomas Martyn and John Lettice, Bachelors of Divinity, and Fellows of Sidney College, Cambridge. Vol. I. containing the Pictures." On this laborious work Mr. Martyn and his coadjutor (now D.D. and Vicar of Peasemarsh, in Sussex,) had been employed for five years. Its original had been printed at the expense of his Neapolitan Majesty, and his royal jealousy was unaccountably excited by the English translation, which he imagined was the production of the University of Cambridge as a body, and considered it would injure the sale of his own work. His Majesty accordingly was pleased to order, that, instead of the high price it was before sold at, for fear of its losing its value, the original, in order to undersell the translators, should be sold considerably under its prime cost. Nor did the translators

meet with the encouragement they expected in their own country; so the work was discontinued, though it was announced in the preface to the first volume, that the translations and the engravings were at length finished. Mr. Martyn's next work was "Elements of Natural History, 1775," 8vo. On the 23d Dec. 1776, he was preferred to the vicarage of Little Marlow, Bucks, by his pupil, Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. At this, or probably an earlier period, Mr. Martyn resided at Triplow, near Cambridge, engaged as private tutor to four or five young men of fortune. In 1785 he published in 8vo, a translation of Rousseau's Letters on the Elements of Botany, accompanied by additional Letters; a second edition appeared in 1787. In the latter year he was presented by the Earl of Coventry to the Perpetual Curacy of Edgware, which he retained till his death. About this time Mr. Martyn accompanied through France, Switzerland, and Italy, Mr. Hartopp Wigley, of Dalby Hall, Leicestershire, who was another of his pupils. These travels produced from the Professor three publications: "A Sketch of a Tour through Switzerland, &c. 1787," 8vo; a new edition (the ninth) of "The Gentleman's Guide in his Tour through France, &c. 1787," 8vo.; and a most useful "Tour through Italy, 1791," 8vo. After his return Mr. Martyn resided about three years on his living at Little Marlow, and during that time issued his "Flora Rustica," 2 vols. 1792-4; and first published his "Language of Botany, being a Dictionary of the terms made use of in that Science, principally by Linnæus, with familiar explanations, and an attempt to establish significant English terms," 1793, 8vo. A "Description of Hæmanthus Multiflorus, with an engraving," appeared as a separate 8vo. pamphlet. From Little Marlow the Professor removed to London, on accepting the honorary office of Secretary to the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture. Mr. Martyn's grand labour was a much improved edition of "Miller's Gardeners' and Botanists' Dictionary," in 4 vols. folio, 1803-7, dedicated to Sir Joseph Banks. To this he for the first time added "A complete Enumeration and Description of all Plants hitherto known, with their generic and specific characters, places of growth, times of flowering, and uses, both medicinal and economical; with the addition of all the modern improvements in Landscape Gardening, and in the culture of trees, plants, and fruits, particularly in the various kinds of hot-houses and forcing-frames." In 1818 he removed to Pertenhall, the place of his decease, being presented to that rectory (a family living) by the Rev. J. K. Martyn. As a preacher of the Gospel of Christ, which he adorned by his life and doctrines, he was distinguished by strong sense, accurate knowledge of human nature, and comprehensive scriptural learning. Candid, courteous, and affable, he conciliated the friendship and esteem of many eminent men of all parties. Practical benevolence and charity were conspicuous traits in his character, and the exercise of them was confined neither to place nor party.

MR. DOMINICO CORRI.

Lately, aged 88, Mr. Dominico Corri, the celebrated musical composer. During the last six years a rapid decay of nature had been visible, and latterly fits of insanity had frequently occurred. He was to have been removed to the care of a doctor experienced in similar cases, when death removed him from the world. He expired suddenly, when apparently in the best health and spirits, and after eating heartily, it is supposed in an apoplectic fit. He had been a remarkably abstemious man, and had no illness except the gout during his long life. He was a pupil of Porpora, at Naples, from 1763 till his preceptor's death in 1767. He came to London in 1771, and in the same year produced an opera entitled "Alessandro nell' Indie;" but his name was not sufficiently blazoned to give his performance much eclat, or indeed to excite the attention it deserved. He settled in Edinburgh, but returned to London in 1788. In that year he published three volumes of English Songs, with original accompaniments, a work which was moderately successful. In 1796 he entered into partnership with Mr. John Louis Dussek, in the Haymarket, and they were appointed music-sellers to the Royal Family. Mr. Corri published a great deal of his own music; but the works by which he is chiefly known in England, are his opera of "The Travellers," the Bird Song in "The Cabinet," and a treatise on singing, in two vols. called "The Singer's Preceptor." He was brother to Natale Corri, a singing-master of reputation at Edinburgh, uncle of Mad. Frances and Rosalie Corri, songstresses, and father of Haydn Corri, pianist and singing-master of Dublin, Montague Corri of Manchester, performer at several theatres, and a fencing-master, and of Mrs. Moralt, late Mrs. Dussek, late of the Opera House.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. H. Levy to Miss C. Joseph, of Bedford.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. W. Chamberlain—Mrs. A. Tilcock.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. W. Hone to Miss S. Williams—Mr. J. Shelley to Mrs. Parr—At Wantage, Mr. W. W. Conybeare to Miss S. Ensor—Mr. G. Hawkes, of Reading, to Miss L. Child—At Windsor, the Rev. J. Moultrie to Miss H. M. Ferguson.

Died.] At Kingston, Miss E. Rush—At Tidmarsh House, R. Hopkins, esq.—At Shippon, J. M'Combe, esq.—At Oakingham, Mrs. Churchman—At Reading, Mrs. Pickett—Mrs. M. Burbery—Mrs. Shackleford—Mrs. L. Barkshire.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Stoney-Stratford, Mr. T. Chapman to Miss Savage.

Died.] At Edlesborough, the Rev. J. L. Hamilton—At Great Brickhill, W. H. Hanmer, esq.—At Great Marlow, Mrs. Hoare—At High Wycombe, J. Gomme, esq.—At Slupton, Mrs. M. A. Dowbiggin.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Stapleford, the Rev. P. B. Jeckell to Miss English.

Died.] At Melbourn, the Rev. W. Carver—At Cambridge, Mrs. Ficklin.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Rowland to Miss M. Ankers.—Mr. W. Draycot to Miss M. Walker—Mr. Henry to Mrs. Ayrton—T. Tidswell, esq. of Cheadle, to Miss E. Vernon—Mr. H. Marriot, of Marple, to Miss E. Hobson.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. R. Foulkes—Mr. W. G. Walker—Mrs. Naylor—At Knutsford, Mrs. Hough—E. M. Kirkpatrick, esq. of Whitchurch—At Aston Park, Miss H. Carter—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Wilde—Mrs. Wadsworth—At Burton in Wirral, Mrs. Watts—The Rev. J. Monkhouse, of Bosley—At Stanwell Park, the Rev. H. Kett.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Helston, Mr. J. Lanyon to Miss Hammill—At Padstow, Capt. J. Harris to Miss M. Pitters—At St. Ives, Capt. J. Grenfell to Miss M'Donald—Capt. J. Stevens to Miss Harris—At Morther, Mr. H. Varcne to Miss J. Scaple—J. Lyne, esq. of Liskeard to Miss S. Spratt—At Landreath, Mr. J. Wilcocks to Miss Frithey—At Egloshayle, G. Bullmore, esq. to Miss Wills.

Died.] At St. Ives, Mrs. Allen—At Treleigh, R. Drew, esq.—At Launceston, Mrs. Farnham—Mrs. Cooling—At St. Martin's, Mr. A. Stivey—At Trengoffe, Mrs. Collett—At Southacott, Mr. J. Ridd—At Fowey, Mrs. Webb—At St. Columb, Mrs. Grigg—At Helston, Miss Pascoe—T. Mitchel, esq.—At Penzance, T. Giddy, esq.—At Tresillian, Mr. S. Mathews, 85—At Morvaf, Mr. Hooper.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Jones to Miss M. Smith—Mr. F. Armstrong, to Miss M. Carrick—At Whitehaven, Mr. T. Ismay to Miss E. Jackson—Mr. J. Southward to Miss M. Dickinson—At Crosthwaite, Mr. J. Lawson to Miss E. Thompson—At Workington, Mr. J. Renkin to Miss A. Sharp—Mr. R. Spears to Miss J. Scott—Mr. G. Lowther to Miss M. Ditchburn.

Died.] At Carlisle, Miss M. Johnston—Mrs. A. Fowler—Mr. J. Nanson—Mr J. Graham—Mrs. A. Best—Mr. J. Reed—At Penrith, Mr. J. Hodgson—Mr. D. Sowerby—At Wigton, Miss K. Wilkinson—At Whitehaven, Mr. R. Humphreys—Mrs. Fell—Mr. J. Hadwin—T. Lister, esq.—Mr. J. Penniment—Mr. P. Hannah—At Workington, Mr. L. Harris—Mrs. E. Wilson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Repton, the Rev. J. C. Safford to Miss L. Charities—Mr. A. Harvey, of Derby, to Miss E. Hall—Mr. Hallam to Miss Sheppard, of Shardlow—At Pleasley, Mr. H. Marsland to Miss M. Hollins—A. Brittlebank, esq. of Oddo, to Miss Paltreyman.

Died.] At Baslow, Mrs. Rushton—At Walton, near Chesterfield, Mrs. Jebb—Mrs. S. Dowley, of Dunza Cottage, Wirksworth—Mrs. Allen, of Eckington.

DEVONSHIRE.

The damage done to the Plymouth Breakwater by the tremendous storm of November is undergoing repair. The masses of stone are no longer put into their places rude and unshapen as formerly; but the top and the two sloping sides are now built up of regular square blocks of marble, of an immense size, and the same care is taken in squaring and disposing of them as if they were intended for the fronts of houses. The sea will now have one vast uniform surface presented to its influence; and we hope, from the manner in which the stones are laid, that even a ruder tempest than that of last winter will not displace them.

Married.] At Wembury, Mr. P. Anthony to Miss C. Baskerville—At Seaton, the Rev. C. R. Smith to Miss M G. Warren—At Plymouth, Mr. Blackwell to Miss Johnson—Mr. W. May to Miss Beckford—At South Brent, the Rev. R. Holberton to Miss A. Baker—At Bradninch, Mr. C. Harris to Miss E. Dewdney—At Ilfracombe, Capt. C. Lovering to Miss C. Martin—At Lympstone, C. Collis, esq. to Miss E. J. Ridsdale—At Exeter, Mr. J. Jones to Miss A. Martin.

Died.] At Dawlish, Mrs. Heyward—Mr. Verera—At Barnstaple, Miss Henderson—Miss Thorne—J. Falcher, esq. of Plymouth—At Bideford, Miss Stocker—Mrs. Tucker—At Stonehouse, Mrs. Creser—At Pinhoe, near Exeter, Mr. J. Waters—At South Brent, Miss L. Shillabear—At Ashburton, Miss E. M. Tozer—J. Caunter, esq.—At Shaldon, the Rev. J. Smallcross—At Plymouth, R. Cock, esq.—At Exeter, the Rev. J. Bryant.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, H. C. Harford, esq. to Miss S. H. Brice—At Shaftsbury, Mr. S. Touswell to Miss Broadway—At Lyme, Mr. Tucker to Miss Davie.

Died.] At Dorchester, Mrs. Stickland—At Corscombe, A. Munden, esq.—At Lyme, Miss M. A. Marder—At Stoford, near Yeovilie, Mr. C. Woolmington.

DURHAM.

The anniversary meeting of the Botanical and Horticultural Society for Durham, Northumberland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was held at the Queen's-Head Inn, Newcastle, last month, when J. L. Loraine, esq. was called to the chair, and the distribution of the gold and silver prize medals was made to the respective persons to whom they had been awarded by the judges at the different shows which had taken place. The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded in, and the meeting adjourned.

Married.] At Durham, the Rev. T. R. Sheppardson to Miss M. A. Huchinson—Mr. R. Manners to Miss M. Jolley—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. W. Morrill to Miss M. Wilson—At Chester-le-street, Mr. G. Clennell to Miss J. Burton—Mr. J. Watson to Miss J. Ridley—Mr. J. Foster to Miss E. Walker—At Monkwearmouth, Mr. W. Allison to Miss M. Myers.

Died.] At Gateshead, Mr. J. Harrison—Mrs. Fairweather—Miss F. Graham—Miss E. Turnbull—Mrs. E. Bowlt—At Northallerton, Mrs. Graham—At Stockton, Mr. R. Carr—At Durham, Miss E. Ward—At Darlington, Mr. J. Dixon—At Bishopwearmouth, J. H. Johnson, esq.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Colchester, Mr. Chisholm to Mrs. King—Mr. Moore to Miss Buttrel—Mr. R. L. Bridge to Miss Downes—At Steeple Bumstead, Mr. G. Sperling to Miss M. C. Stephens—Mr. T. Hills, of Black Notley, to Miss S. Wood—At Barking, the Rev. T. Brown to Miss F. S. Davy—J. G. Fry, esq. eldest son of J. Fry, esq. of Plasket House, to Miss R. Reynolds—Mr. Cole, of Hadleigh, to Miss M. Crooks—At Burnham, Mr. J. Hawkins to Miss E Ketcher.

Died.] At Stratford Green, Mrs. Fry—At Colchester, Mr. Hines—Mr. M. Josselyn, of Boxted Hall—At Harwich, Miss Read—At Chelmsford, Mr. W. Turner.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

The project of making a new cut to unite the Worcester and Birmingham, and the Gloucester and Berkeley Canals, and thereby to "avoid the inconveniencies of the Severn navigation," is to be carried into effect; the provisional Committee, appointed by the subscribers, have reported the great advantages likely to be derived from it by the trading part of the community in its acceleration of the transit of goods between Birmingham and Bristol, and the intermediate places, and as holding out a fair prospect of remuneration to those who may embark capital in the undertaking.

Married.] Mr. J. B. Tovey, of Camden, to Miss Worgan—At Kingstanley, Mr. J. H. Long to Miss E. Bridges—Mr. D. [illegible] Cheltenham, to Miss S. Draper—At W[illegible], W. Adams, esq. to Miss S. M. Phythian—Mr. S. Smith to Miss King, of Dursley—Mr. W. Privett to Miss M. A. Foulkes, of Redland House—At Newland, Mr. D. Thomas to Miss J. Bradley—At Gloucester, the Rev. T. Brigstocke to Miss C. B. Whish—At Cheltenham, Mr. Bubb to Miss M. N. Turner—At Yate, Mr. G. Bowyer to Miss S. Piney.

Died.] At Berkeley, Mr. T. Neale—At Upton Grove, Miss J. White—At Cheltenham, Mr. Hale—Miss A. M. Moland—Mr. T. Freeman—Mrs. Ferryman—C. T. Willson, esq.—Mrs. Corfield—At Gloucester, the Hon. and Rev. D. Massy—Mrs. Brown—D. E. Saunders, esq.—J. L. Smith, esq.—Mrs. Creed—At Clifton, Mrs. Phayre—At Uley, Mrs. Jeens—At Cirencester, Mrs. Kelle—At Ashchurch, Mr. W. Tinder—At Bristol, W. Birch, esq.—At Hempstead, Mrs. Commeline—At Pepworth, Mrs. Hartland.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Odiham, the Rev. H. Salmon to Miss C. Washington—Capt. E. M. Daniel to Miss E. Ferrers, of Cowes—At Romsey, Mr. W. Kelsey to Miss F. Butt—At Millbrook, Mr. W. Stride to Miss S. Archer—At Southampton, Mr. J. Read to Miss Waight—Mr. W. Alford to Mrs. H. Francis—At Whippingham, I. W. Mr. J. Bates to Miss H. Deacon—At Newport, I. W. Mr. J. Bull to Miss Cheverton.

Died.] At Quarley, near Andover, Mrs. Mackie—At Otterborne, near Winchester, Mrs. Leventhorp—At Winchester, Mrs. Borman—At Millbrook, E. Majendie, esq.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] W. Buckby, esq. of Keynan, to Miss J. Heslrigge—At Colwall, Mr. Wilcox to Miss Blissett—At Ashperton, Mr. Dudson to Miss Dudson.

Died.] At Bromyard, Mrs. A. Jenks—At Hereford, Mrs. H. Berrington—Mrs. Green—At Ross, Mrs. Smith—At Garnons, H. Cotterel, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Broxbourn, C. J. Beart, esq. to Miss H. J. Lutyens—W. Horley, of Hoddesden, esq. to Miss J. Capper—At Baldock, the Rev. J Lafont to Miss E. Pryor—At Hatfield, J. Parnther, esq. to Miss E. Grantham—At Cheshunt, G. F. Walker, esq. to Miss J. Sanders.

Died.] Mr. T. Chaplin, second son of J. Chaplin, esq. of Little Hadham—A. Rowlandson, esq. of Wyddiall Hall.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Somersham, Mr. W. O. Aikin to Miss M. A. Mason.

KENT.

A Meeting for the purpose of forming a new Railway Company and choosing the line of road, was held lately at the Sussex Hotel, Tunbridge Wells. B. Powell, esq. read the report of the provisional committee, appointed in March last, which strongly recommended an alteration in the line of road originally intended, that the Railway should be extended to Snodland, instead of Maidstone, the former possessing many advantages over the latter. The estimated expense of erection was stated to be about 40,000*l.* the annual rental 12,000*l.* and the estimated annual expense, 7,000*l.* so that a very handsome dividend might be fully expected. The report was adopted by the meeting, and ordered to be acted on. The line of road to Snodland instead of Maidstone, connected with Edenbridge, was agreed upon; and the company is now styled, "the Tunbridge Wells and Snodland Railway."

Married.] At Tunbridge Church, Mr. R. Foreman to Miss F. Beale—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Wheeler to Miss E. James—At St. Paul's Cray, the Rev. J. B. Reade to Miss C. D. Farish.

Died.] At Knowle, near Seven Oaks, her Grace Arabella Diana Duchess of Dorset.

LANCASHIRE.

Manchester and Dee Ship Canal.—In order to obtain the best opinion as to the practicability and advantage of this undertaking, (which is to make Manchester a port,) the committee some time ago requested an engineer of eminence to survey the intended line, and the estuary of the Dee. Mr. Chapman the engineer has completed his survey, and delivered in his report. He discusses the subject fully, and speaks very favourably of the undertaking. The committee have ordered the report to be printed for general circulation. It is calculated that two millions will be expended in this undertaking. The canal will be fifteen feet deep throughout, and navigable for vessels of 250 tons burthen.

Married.] Mr. R. Boardman, of Warrington, to Miss S. Smith, of Manchester—At Liverpool, Mr. I. Rothwell to Miss B. Chandley—Mr. W. Frankland to Miss E. Green—Capt. J. Connell to Miss E. Stubbs—Mr. I. Thirkell to Miss C. Leary—At Manchester, Mr. R. Willian to Miss F. Harvey—H. Marriot, esq. to Miss E. Hobson—At Winwick, Mr. P. Longton to Miss M. Hatton.

Died.] At Bootle, near Liverpool, C. Grant, esq.—At Fairfield, F. Falkner, esq. 75—At Liverpool, W. W. Fell, esq.—Mr. D. Spilsbury—Mr. T. Molyneux—Mr. H. Charnley—Mr. J. Alcock—Miss A. Peers—Mrs. Hughs—Mr. J. Simpson—Mrs. Brown—Mr. Hargreaves, of Lark Hill, Blackburn.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At Kibworth, the church having been for some time undergoing repair, whilst the workmen were gone to take refreshment, the whole mass of the steeple, tearing itself from the other part of the building, fell to the ground! The fall took place on the western side, and involved in one immense pile of ruin the bells, clock, and every thing before connected with the building. The bells have been taken from the mass unin-

jured; but what is more fortunate, no human beings have suffered.

Married.] At Claybrook, Mr. Spencer, of Earl Shilton, to Miss Bent—At Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Mr. Webster to Mrs. Farnell—At Leicester, T. B. Oliver, esq. to Miss A. Burnaby—The Rev. R. Wallace to Miss S. Lakin—At Netherseale, the Rev. S. Madan to Miss L. E. Gresley—Mr. Garrett, of Harborough, to Miss M. Billings—At Lutterworth, Mr. Stubbs to Miss Ashby.

Died.] At Houghton-on-the Hill, Mrs. Sewell—At Lubbenham, Mr. T. Green.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Boston, Mr. H. Brooke, jun. to Miss M. A. Wright—The Rev. T. Haynes to Miss S. Burden—At Louth, Mr. J. Taylor to Miss M. Fenwick—At Grimsby, Mr. J. Havercroft to Miss E. Wilkinson—At Southwell, Mr. Brocksopp to Miss Clarke—At Barrowby, near Grantham, the Rev. C. Kendal to Miss C. Downing—At Holbech, Mr. G. Gibbs to Miss Dolby—At Grantham, Mr. Mather to Miss A. Barnes—T. C. Dixon, esq. of Holtan le-Moor, to Miss Daubier—At Langtoft, Mr. W. Gee to Miss M. Gee—Mr. J. Taylor, of Roxby, to Miss Allen—At Spalding, Mr. E. Proctor to Miss M. Moulson.

Died.] Mrs. Lee, of Morton, near Bourn—At Boston, Mrs. Kitwood—At Digby, Mrs. Sumner—At Milton, Mr. G. Neale—At West Deeping, Mr. H. Reedman—At Knipton, Miss Spreckley—At Louth, Mrs. Betty—At Whittlesea, Mr. A. Binfield—At Lincoln, Mr. Keyworth—Miss C. Mawer—Mr. A. Elliot—Mrs. Dyson—Mrs. Black—At Careby, H. Hopkinson, esq.—At Metheringham, Mrs. Marshall—At North Luffenham, Miss Morris—At Grimsby, Mrs. E. Spalding—At Surfleet, Mrs. Baxter—At Tickhill, Mrs. Wordsworth—At Pinchbeck, Miss A. Carter.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new bridge, to be erected over the River Wye, a little above Bigswear, took place last month in the presence of a very respectable meeting of Trustees, and an assemblage of the neighbouring gentry. This bridge, which is to consist of a single arch of cast iron, 160 feet span, is to be erected in a new line of road now making, to form a communication between the towns of Chepstow and Monmouth. Commencing at the admired village of St. Arvan's, it takes the course of the Wye to Redbrook, and, winding along its beautiful banks, presents a continually varying scene of beauty and grandeur, including the picturesque grounds of Piercefield, the sublime and richly wooded height of Wyndcliff, the celebrated ruin of Tintern Abbey, &c.

Married.] At Monmouth, Mr. C. Hughs to Miss M. A. Roberts—Mr. B. Pollard to Miss E. W. Minifie, of Poolmerick—Mr. Ferney to Miss Rees, of Monmouth.

Died.] At Newport, Mrs. Ingulden—Mrs. Morgan—At Abergavenny, Mrs. E. Gabriel—The Rev. L. Lewis, Curate of Basalleg—A. Tidenham, near Chepstow, Mr. W. Stooke—At Chepstow, Mrs. Slade—At Llandilow, the Rev. Mr. Thomas.

NORFOLK.

At a late Meeting of the subscribers to a new Corn Exchange, held at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich, the site for the building was finally agreed upon. The plan is upon a more extended scale than was first contemplated, and very great improvements are to accompany it. This Exchange will be built on part of the present site of Sir Benjamin Wrenche's Court, and a new street is to be made to communicate with the market-place from St. Andrew's-street, to enter at the upper end of Cockey-lane.

Married.] At Terrington St. Clements, H. Goode, esq. to Miss E. Grant—At Wroxham, G. Heald, esq. to Miss E. Southwell—At Lynn, Mr. R. Curson to Miss Johnson—At Rainham, Mr. J. Turner to Miss M. Brett—The Rev. E. B. Frere, of Biggleswade, to Miss E. Williams—At Norwich, Mr. C. Bowthorp to Miss M. Redgrave—Mr. C. Drake to Mrs. S. Dyson—Mr. E. Fiske to Miss C. T. Majer—Mr. B. T. Clark to Miss C. Thurtell—At Hethersett, Mr. H. Browne to Miss F. Norgate—Mr. W. H. L. Mills, of Geyton, to Miss A. Foster—At St. Martins at Palace, C. Burton, esq. to Miss E. Morrill.

Died.] At Felmingham, Mr. W. Golder—At Lakenham, Miss Sparrow—Mrs. M. Wright—At Aylsham, Mr. E. Carr, 84—At Drayton House, E. D. Payne, esq.—At Yarmouth, Mr. W. Stagg—Mrs. Robson—Mrs. A. Fergusson—Mr. R. Hoborough—Mr. C. C. Gallant—Mrs. Crowe—At Swaffham, Mr. C. Newton—At East Dereham, Mrs. Bramwell—At Great Massingham, Mr. R. Hylden—At Norwich, Mr. R. Burton—Mrs. J. Cousins—Mr. J. W. Elliot—At Lynn, Mrs. Osborne—Mr. W. Docking—At North Elmham, Mrs. Herring—At Bale, Mr. T. Barnsdale—At Woodton, Mr. R. Dring.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. W. H. Moores to Miss M. Walmsley—At Sutton Bassett, Mr. G. Manning to Miss A. Nursey—At Kettering, Mr. W. Bays to Mrs. Wheatley.

Died.] At Wellingborough, Mr. C. W. Goodhall—At Creaton Lodge, Mr. J. Bosworth—At Kettering, Mrs. Hislop—At Northampton, Mrs. Campion—Mrs. G. Warwick—Mrs. S. Dexter—At Dallington Hall, Sir J. E. R. Miller, bart.—Mr. D. Ashby, of Long Buckly Mills.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Pearsey to Mrs. E. Stephenson—Mr. W. Law to Miss F. I. Dickenson—I. Rennie, esq. to Miss S. E. A. Campbell—At North Shields, Mr. R. Newton to Miss M. Clucken—At Hexham, Mr. French to Miss Dufour.

Died.] At Morpeth, B. Browne, esq.—Mrs. Brown—At Newcastle, Mrs. Johnson—Mrs. Forster—Miss H. Dent—Mr. M. Whitfield—Miss Wardell—At Wooler, Miss J. Davison—At Low Park, Mr. W. Hutson—At Greenlaw, Mr. T. Johnson—At Wallsend, Mr. W. Swan—At Ousebarn, Mrs. M. Mackey—At Churchill, Mrs. Ozen—At Berwick, Miss Reed—At Alnwick, Mr. T. Rennison—Mrs. Wardell—Mr. D. Clark—At Hexham, Mr. A. Davison—Mr. T. Aydon—Mr. H. Ridley—At North Shields, Mrs. J. Elstob—Mr. R. Todd—Mrs. Henderson—Mrs. Mills—Miss A. Aynstey.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nuttall, the Hon. and Rev. A. Curzon to Miss S. Holden—At Newark, Capt. Thompson to Miss A. Beevor—Mr. W. Cooley to Miss A. Dickenson—At East Retford, Mr. I. Roberts to Miss Kirkby—At Nottingham, Mr. I. Rhodes to Miss E. Brown—Mr W. Swann to Miss E. Heath—Mr. I. C. Isaac to Miss Blatherwick—Mr. S. Trueman to Miss E. Benson—Mr. N. Lawes to Miss H. Clarke—Mr. J. Pickering to Miss L. Thomas—Mr. S. Skeffington to Miss S. Chester—Mr. W. Dalby to Miss E. Whitaker—Mr. R. Anderson to Miss A. Bowles—Mr. G. Hitchen to Miss A. Braddon—At Southwell, Mr Woodward to Miss Reynolds.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Woolley—Mr. W. Leavers—Mr. T. Kelk—Mrs. Dutton—Mr. G. Nicholls—Mr. T. Dallison—Mrs. E. Wortley—Mr. F. Hollis—Mrs. Bucknell—At Blidworth Dale, Mr. W. Parsons—At Wollaton, Mr. F. Hopkinson—At Basford, J. Sanders, esq.—Mr. Wise—At Ilkeston, Mr. H. Latham—At Cropwell Butler, Mrs. Baguley—At Sawley, Mr. J. Lings.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A curious specimen of fossil zoology, an enormous nondescript animal, has recently been discovered at Stonesfield, near Oxford. The remains are very imperfect, but it is estimated that this Saurian reptile extended to the length of more than sixty feet, and that its bulk equalled that of an elephant seven feet high!

Married.] At Whitechurch, the Rev. E. Cooper

to Miss C. Powys—At Dorchester, Mr. H. Wilmot to Miss J. Vick—At Banbury, Mr. W. Malmsbury to Miss Beere—Mr. J. Lines to Miss E. Leicester—Mr. W. King to Miss S. Gulliver.

Died.] At Grandpont, near Oxford, Sir W. E. Taunton—Miss Brooks, of Fair Mile House, Henley—At Neithrop House, near Banbury, Mr. J. Morse, jun.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Uppingham, Mr. E. Abbey to Miss M. Curtis.

Died.] At Empingham, Mr. King.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Ellesmere, R. D. Vaughton, esq. to Miss M. A. Dymock—At Kenley, Mr. E. Acton to Miss M. Bryan—R. S. Dickin, esq. of Broughton Villa, to Miss J. Parkes—Mr. J. Vaughan, of Shrewsbury, to Mrs. Whithorn—At Tasley, Mr. W. Norris, 70, to Miss M. Thomas, 28—The Rev. W. Villars, of Chelmarsh, to Miss S. Peel—At Whitchurch, Mr. W. W. Manfold to Miss S. Hargreaves—At Wombridge, W. Blaze, esq. to Miss M. Roden.

Died.] At the Camp Andnam, Mrs. Willetts—At Market Drayton, Mr. D. James—At Shipton in Corve Dale, Mrs. Milner—At Hopton Waters, Mrs. Sheward—At Hardwicke Farm, Stottesdon, Mr. G. Clayton.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The road from Taunton to Southmolton, through Wiveliscombe and Bampton, will be executed with as little delay as possible. This road will become the direct and general thoroughfare from London to Barnstaple, as it will scarcely have one hill upon the whole line between Taunton and Southmolton, and will be shorter by six miles and a half than any other road.

Married.] At Bruton, the Rev. J. Sidney, of Milton Cleaveland, to Miss E. D. Cosens—At Bath, Mr. F. G. Cottell to Miss C. Holbrook—At Chard, Mr. J. Edwards to Miss Chorley—The Rev. H. Price, rector of Newtontoney, to Miss C. Elmley.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. Hall—Mrs. Watson—Miss M. Muttlebery—At Bridgwater, Mr. Webb—At Fyfield, Mr. H. Goodman—At Frome, Mr. J. Chasty—E. Pollard, 102—At North Petherton, Mr. J. Warner.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev H. Pickthall, of Wootton, to Miss M. Vardy—At Uttoxeter, —— Alsop, esq. to Miss M. Bambrigg—R. D. Vaughton, esq. of Wall, to Miss M. A. Dymock.

Died.] At Longdon, the Rev. J. Gaunt—The Rev. T. H. Spurrier, of Walsall.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] At Ipswich, Mr. F. Koevett to Miss Kent—At Stanningfield the Rev. N. Colville to Miss E. Metcalfe—F. Adams, esq. of Wamil Hall, Mildenhall, to Miss Burke—At Roydon, Mr. J. Sallows to Miss L. Sallows—At Woodbridge, Capt. J. Nunn to Miss H. Sparrow—Mr. E. Lease, of Bury, to Mrs. Lambert—Mr. Kemball to Miss Chenery, of Bury—At Bury, Mr. Davies to Miss R. Keenly.

Died.] At Stowmarket, Mrs. A. Hildyard—At Ipswich, Mrs. Bloomfield—At Dunwich, S. Barne, esq.—Mrs. Collins, of Bottesdale—At Bury, Mrs. King—Mrs. Cross, of Cockfield, near Bury—At Newton, Mr. Gill—At Springfield, Mr. E. Wren—Miss M. A. Durham, of Stratford St. Andrew, near Saxmundham.

SUSSEX.

The projected Athenæum and Oriental Garden at Brighton gains ground daily in the estimation of the public. Shares to a large amount have been taken during the last few days, and the site is finally determined on, and plans for the building are in a state of forwardness. Thus Brighton is likely at last to possess a temple of literature, not inferior in point of attractions to any establishment in the world, since it is hardly possible to conceive the idea of a plan which embraces more advantages than will be combined in this institution. The splendour and novelty of a glazed grove or garden, sufficiently capacious to grow palms, and other forest trees of Eastern climes, in all their beauty of flower and foliage, cannot fail to render this part of the institution as attractive to the fashionable world, as the literary department will be agreeable to men of science.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Married.] At Rodmell, C. Plumer, esq. to Miss S. C. Saxby—At Ovingdean, Mr. J. Beard to Miss M. A. Stanford.

Died.] At Shoreham, Mr. J. H. Clayton—At Chichester, Mr. Hemingway—Mr. C. Jaques—At Runcton, Mrs. Brewer.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married] At Birmingham, Mr. W. Cox to Miss C. Poulton—Mr. J. Reading, of Birmingham, to Miss A. Perry.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. G. Lockwood to Miss E. Sleddall, of Raw Head, near Kendal—At Kendal, Mr. R. Kinley to Miss M. Miller—J. Morland, esq. of Kendal, to Miss E. Thompson—Mr. T. Gudgeon, of Kirkby Lonsdale, to Miss M. Clarke.

Died.] At Brougham Hall, Lady F. E. Elliot—At Appleby, Miss G. Rennison—At Fowling, near Kendal, J. Gough, esq.—At Kendal, Mrs. M. Blamire.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Bell, of Brickworth Farm, to Miss A. Phipps—T. Somerset, esq. of East Wick, near Marlborough, to Miss A. Munden.

Died.] At Salisbury, Mr. J. Smith—Mr. F. Mott—Mr. Compton, of Tollard Royal—At Amesbury, Mrs. A. Smith—Mrs. J. Trowbridge, of Donhead St. Mary.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Died.] Mr. Cope, Cobournhill, near Stourbridge—At Pershore, Maj. J. Aldington—At Malvern, Mr. P. Bayliss—At Holdfast, near Upton-on-Severn, Mr. W. Clarke—Near Worcester, Miss Haden.

YORKSHIRE.

A plan has been submitted to Lord Cowper, and approved, for the erection of a town on his estate at Leeds, on which it has been determined to act. A plot of ground, containing about 250,000 square yards, situate between the Leeds and Harrogate, and the Leeds and Roundhay turnpike roads, has been offered for sale in building lots for this purpose.

An adjourned public meeting for the formation of a Mechanics' Institution at Dewsbury, was held lately in the school-room of Ebenezer Chapel. Thos. Todd, esq., president, was in the chair, and several of the principal manufacturers of the town were present. Mr. Edward Baines, jun., who had been invited by the committee to attend the meeting, gave an account of the formation and success of the Leeds Mechanics' Institution, as well as of other similar societies. The Institution was resolved upon.

A memorial has been preferred to Government, praying that Goole, on the River Ouse, may be made a port, for the purpose of facilitating the mercantile operations of the great manufacturing and commercial districts of Yorkshire and Lancashire. A shipping company is forming at Goole, towards which 20,000*l*. has been subscribed.

Married.] T. Clarke, esq. of Knedlington, to Miss S. Rudd—At Leeds, Mr. J. Sunderland, to Miss I. Lee—Mr. S. Gatcliffe to Miss F. Goodman—Mr. J. O. March to Miss Murray—Mr. W. Hardwick to Miss M. A. Farrar—Mr. H. H. Fishwick,

of Burnley, to Miss J. Fishwick—At Sheffield, Mr. T. Parker to Miss A. Parker—The Rev. W. Williams to Miss J. Nelson—At Halifax, Mr. W. Greenwood to Miss E. Townsend—Mr. T. Man to Miss H. Kershaw—At Hull, Mr. G. Sherwood to Miss M. Lambert—At Dewsbury, Mr. S. Oates to Miss S. Breary—At Huddersfield, Mr. W. Richardson to Miss A. E. Pontefract—J. Carter, esq. of Thirsk, to Miss Gale.

Died.] At Woodhouse, near Leeds, Mr. W. Watson—At Ripon, Mrs. Walker—At Halifax, Mr. J. Richardson—Mr. W. Marchant—Mr. M. Dean—Mrs. Bland—C. Mayor, esq.—At Chorley, the Rev. O. Cooper—At Guisborough, J. Harrison, esq.—At Malton, Mr. J. Lamb—At Bandford, S. Broadley, esq.—Miss S. D. Busfield—At Leeds, Mr. W. Foster—Mr. J. Batty—Mrs. Greenwood—Mr. H. Arnott—C. Hebblethwaite, esq.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. E. Weyman, of Knighton, Radnor, to Miss M. A. Edwards—At Llyswen, T. Lawrence, esq. of Brecon, to Miss P. Phillips—Mr. J. Jones, of Rhayader to Miss J. Williams—Mr. Rowlands, of Hawarden, to Miss M. Ankle—Hugh Lloyd, esq. of Tros-y-Park, Denbigh, to Mrs. Dean.

Died.] At Trewern, near Llandegley, Mr. W. Duggan—At Welsh Pool, D. Ross, esq.—Mrs. Williams, of Castle Hill, Cardiganshire—At Llanmiloe, J. O. Edwards, esq.—At Mold, Flints, Mrs. Cummings—At Diffin, near Llandovery, Miss M. Saunders—At Holywell, Mrs. Taylor—At Denbigh, Miss J. Jones—At Wrexham, Mr. Roberts—At Maesgameld, Mr. J. W. Davies and Miss E. M. Davies—At Carmarthen, Ann Leyson, 107—At Ruthin, Mrs. Jones.

SCOTLAND.

The business of weaving by steam is carried on to a great extent in Scotland. There are about fifty factories with power looms in Glasgow and its neighbourhood. Some of these are only partially going, or, at least, have had additions built to them, which are not yet working. There are at least thirty in full operation. The average number of looms in each amounts to about 185. Some of them contain between 400 and 500, while others have no more than fifty or sixty. The average gives for the factories in full operation at the beginning of the year 5550 looms. The other twenty, as being only partially working at that time, say one half filled, give 1850 additional looms, or 7400 in all. Each of these looms will work as much as three hand weavers on an average, and thus, in that neighbourhood, as much work is done by machinery as would require 22,000 weavers to perform in the usual way. Every two of these looms require the attention of one woman or girl, and every twenty, one man employed at a dressing machine. There are besides tenters, drawers, twisters, &c. &c. which will make another man or boy to the twenty looms. The quantity of cloth produced by this machinery is immense. At the rate of five pieces a-week for each loom, the annual produce amounts to 1,924,000 pieces, which, allowing 1,600,000 to be 11°°, gives 89,200,000 of that cloth, and the remaining 324,000 to be 14°°, gives 5,284,000 yards; in all 44,484,000. The value of this manufacture alone is upwards of 1,000,000*l.* There are besides about 2000 looms very nearly ready, exclusive of several new factories building, some of them very large.

Married.] Mr. C. Esplin, Morningside, to Miss J. Davidson—At Mount Gerald, Ross-shire, A. Dick, esq. to Miss I. M'Kenzie—At Edinburgh, the Rev. D. Simpson to Miss J. Kinnaird—Mr. J. Arthur to Miss C. Murray—N. Little, esq. to Miss M. A. Smail—Mr. J. Kenmore to Miss M. Doig—J. S. Darling, esq. to Miss E. M. Todd—J. Anderson, esq. to Miss F. Burn—Mr. J. M'Nichol to Miss C. M'Kenzie, Bathgate—W. Leachman, esq. to Miss H. Ramsay—At Porto Bello, Col. J. Hamilton to Miss M. E. Anderson—At Bannockburn, J. Buchanan, esq. to Miss C. Paterson—At Inch House, Major R. Gordon to Miss J. Gilmour.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Miss A. M'Kenzie—Miss M. S. Grant—Mrs. J. Drummond—Miss E. Lang—Miss H. N. Wardrop—Miss M. Dalyell—The Rev. J. Hogg—Mr. J. Milne—Miss J. Kennedy—At Glenarbach, A. Robertson, esq.—At Scoulhill, Caithness, Capt. J. Gunn—At Aberdeen, J. Catto, esq.—Mr. P. Stewart—At Glasgow, M. London, esq.—At Beith, Mr. J. Barr—At the Manse of Gladsmuir, Mrs. E. Dickson—At Grove House, Edinburgh, J. Bonor, esq.—At Muirton, J. Watson, esq.—At North Leith, Mrs. Wright.

IRELAND.

By a return made to the House of Commons, it appears that compositions for tithes in Ireland (under the Composition Act) have been made in 417 parishes, and registered accordingly. For these parishes the amount of composition payable to lay impropriators is 11,420*l.* 18s. 9¾d; and to incumbents, 101,240*l.* 7¾d.; making, with some payments to clerical appropriators, 126,064*l.* 4s. 4½d. The greatest number of compositions have been effected in the dioceses of Killaloe and Kilfenora (63), Ferns and Leighlin (55), and Limerick (45). The highest average of the parishes is in the archdiocese of Armagh, where the amount of composition for six parishes, is 3655*l.* or 509*l.* each. The largest sums paid to incumbents under the compositions, are Lismore and Macollop (a union we presume), 1700*l.* a year (diocese of Waterford and Limerick); Killabin (Leighlin), 1400*l.* a year; Temple Shano (Ferns), 1300*l.*; Ballymoney (Down and Connor,) 1100*l.*; Comer (Ossory), 1050*l.* There is no other parish where so much as 1000*l.* a year is paid to the incumbent under the composition, but more than one parish is often held by the same person, either as a union or otherwise; and in some parishes—those of Armagh, and other northern dioceses, especially—the glebes are of considerable extent and value.

Married.] P. Purcel, esq. of Halverstown, Kildare, to Miss M. O'Connor—At Dublin, O. Latham, esq. to Miss G. Butler—R. Macartney, esq. to Miss E. M'Peake.—W. Read, of College Green, esq. to Miss M. I. Knight—Lieut. J. Cooper to Miss E. Hawkesworth—Mr. R. M'Arthur to Miss M. Graisberg—J. Henlyn, esq. to Miss A. Hovenden—H. Pollock, of Youhall, esq. to Miss A. Ryan—At Ballyheige Church, Capt. R. Chute, of Chute Hall, Kerry, to Miss F. Crosbie—Mr. D. M. Blow, of Belfast, to Miss M. Neilson—At Cork, T. B. Justice, of Clonkelty, esq. to Miss S. Sharp—At Howth, Maj. C. G. Gray to Miss J. Grogan—At Donneraile Church, N. W. Ware, esq. to Miss E. Stawell—At Curtown, co. Lowth, J. M'Cann, esq to Miss E. Gibson—At Monaghan, Mr. T. Gillis to Miss E. Leckey—At Majourney Church, T. Bolster, esq. to Miss A. Gillman—At Heath Hall, Armagh, W. Clark, esq. to Miss Seavin—At Belfast, Mr. S. Bullick to Miss E. Jones.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Hogan—Mr. J. Grogan—At Mallow, co. Cork, E. Peed, esq.—The Rev. W. Couingham—Miss A. Laffan—At Sandmount, Miss R. E. Potter—At Limerick, H. J. Poe, esq.—J. W. Russel, esq.—At Ballyconnick, co. Wexford, Miss A. Parker—At Killarney, J. Wyre, of Flosk Cottage—At Clonard, Mrs. Richards—At Ennis, Lieut. J. O'Brien—At Bandon, J. M'Creaght—At Skibbareen, Miss A. More—At Dumore East, Mrs. Cooke—At Blackrock, Cork, J. Stopford, esq.—At Lisben Glebe, the Rev. H. Jones—At Dunross the Rev. G. O'Doherty—At Tralee, M. J. Mahony.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

OCTOBER 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Conjectures respecting the success of different candidates for seats in Parliament, rumours as to the time when the dissolution of the present house will take place, and addresses and canvassings of persons who are coming forward to contend for the honour of being statesmen and legislators, as far as sitting within the walls of St. Stephen's will make them so, with speculations on the extraordinary depression of the funds during the last month, are all, save the usual quantum of accidents and law-court reports, which we have to mention under our domestic head. Never has there been so little of interest before the public. Peace reigns in the country, trade flourishes, and improvements are going on, upon every hand. In Ireland, it is confidently believed that the people will bestir themselves in the event of an election, and that the Roman Catholic priesthood will exert themselves in getting their flocks to vote only for persons who pledge themselves to support that question of vital importance to the empire, Catholic Emancipation. Here they will be perfectly justifiable, as they may rely upon it that in this country the clergy generally will pull the other way, and use what influence they possess in backing out their opponents.

The zeal of some of the Protestants in Ireland, with all the warmth of championship, and the animosity of polemical disputation, has led them to make public challenges to dispute with a fixed number of Catholics upon the subject of the sacred writings, and certain points connected with them, to which the Catholic ministry do not agree. Such a mode of acting is at the best useless, for what party was ever yet convinced of what was right or wrong by such a display of oratorical gladiatorship? The pen alone is the weapon for such a contest, aided by cool reflection. Unfortunately, none are more apt than persons, under the circumstances of the contending parties, to lose sight of reason in the matter, and trust to the strongest lungs and the most violent modes of proceeding, to produce conviction—the natural result of which is directly the reverse of that which they seek to establish. The question of education in Ireland, with the prejudices of one party, and the bigotry of the other, is a very complex one. Nothing can be clearer than that, if education alone were the object of all parties in sincerity, and not a craving for proselytism, it would be effected without any further disputation. The Catholic clergy object to the Bible being made a book of education, but are said not to object to the New Testament being used. The intolerant Archbishop of Dublin, like the Emperor of Austria, is hostile to education itself, and to Bible reading, without what *he* may choose to call a good church comment—the sectaries are for Bible reading only. Unhappy Ireland! as if her civil miseries were not enough—her too redundant population, and her penal laws—but she must be torn by dissensions which the administration of a little common sense among the hostile parties, in about equal quantities, would entirely remove.

A loan has been raised in the city for the territory of Guatimala, the amount said to be 1,428,571*l.* 8s. at 5 per cent. Messrs. J. and A. Powles and Co. are said to be the contractors.

The steam-packet Enterprize, which has sailed in an attempt to reach India direct by the shortest traverse, was spoken to by a Danish ship, at 10 A.M. on Sunday the 21st of August, off Lisbon, bearing 25 S.E. from it, going eight knots an hour. The passengers were well, and in high spirits. She had made this progress in four days and a half, and had to contend with a heavy head sea the whole way.

The mania for speculation, by forming new companies, has died away. Some of the more recent have been dissolved, and the shareholders received back their instalments less a per centage for inevitable expenses. Others have been broken up at the sacrifice of the entire instalment, first paid.

THE COLONIES.

A dreadful hurricane has been experienced in the West Indies, particularly in the French islands. Basseterre has been completely devastated, five hundred houses having been swept away, or wholly unroofed.

The iron arm of uncontrolled power has been broken at the Cape of Good Hope. The profound and highly gifted governor, Lord Charles Somerset, has been controlled by the formation of a council, to consist of six of the most re-

spectable persons in the colony; and henceforth every measure there is to be carried into effect only by the governor in council. There has been great alarm among the inhabitants of the colony, from the rix-dollar being officially declared, by an order from England, current for 1*s.* 6*d.* in specie, in lieu of a paper currency of the same dollar, which was in circulation at the rate of 4*s.*

Australasia, by the latest accounts, is making a very rapid progress towards the rank of a nation. The contents of its newspapers indicate the existence of all the wants and desires of civilized life, and the ample means of supplying them. Their political news is not very interesting; a squabble about the jurisdiction of the East India Company, and some riots, which there, as elsewhere, appear to attend the celebration of Saint Patrick's Day.

In the East Indies, a Ghurric, near Sholapoor, having been occupied by some robbers, it was deemed necessary to dislodge them. The attacking party was, however, repulsed with some loss. Some troops having been ordered up from Poonah, the enemy evacuated it, and fled before their arrival, not willing to await a second attack.

The latest official accounts from the commander-in-chief, Sir A. Campbell, in the Burmese territory, will be found below. That officer had issued a proclamation to the Burmese, explaining the origin of the war, and inviting them to return to their habitations. The land expedition moved very slowly, through swamps and almost impenetrable forests, towards the Burmese capital. Sir A. Campbell had reached Saravé, on the Irrawuddy, 112 miles from Rangoon, on the 3d of March, distant about eight miles from Promé, where he thought to find the enemy. At Saravé he expected to be joined by General Cotton; but the latter having, at Danoobew, attacked and taken the first stockade, and afterwards attacked the second, was unsuccessful and obliged to retire, (evacuating the stockade he had before taken,) and constrained to embark his men in boats. He dropped down four miles below, and forwarded a despatch to Brigadier M'Creagh, stating that he must wait for the reinforcements under him. Captains Rose and Cannon, of the 89th, killed: and three officers wounded; 110 men killed and wounded. The Bundoolah was said to have 14,000 men in the works, and 3000 in war-boats. Major Sale had taken Bassein, the Burmese having burnt the town to the ground.

Sir A. Campbell is then represented as moving upon Danoobew, on the rear of the Burmese. Arracan, the chief town of the province of that name, was taken on the 31st of March, by General Morrison. General Campbell writes under date of the 23d of February last:—

"The land column under my own immediate orders arrived yesterday, a distance from Rangoon, by the road, of fifty miles, without having met the slightest opposition, although a strong division of the enemy, under Maha Silwah, waited our approach in the old Talian fort at Mophie, until I had actually made my disposition for attack, when it broke and dispersed into a close jungle in the rear. The Carian inhabitants of the country through which we have passed, have viewed the expulsion of the Burmese with much satisfaction: they have received us with kindness and friendship; their ruined villages and fields laid waste convince me they must be sincerely happy at the change; and I have endeavoured to confirm the hope of peace they entertain, by the enclosed proclamation, which has already procured us some assistance in rice, road making, and slaughter buffaloes. I have not heard directly from Brigadier-General Cotton, since I left Rangoon, but prisoners inform me Panlang has been taken with great ease, the Kee Woongee and his troops retiring before my marine column upon Danoobew; there, by all accounts, the whole Burmese force still remains, with what intention I cannot understand, for by all the rules of modern warfare, the position at Danoobew is turned the instant I reach the Irrawuddy either at Saraoo or Naugur. The intervention of a broad and rapid stream, with the want of pontoons, will necessarily prevent me from deriving the full advantage my situation would otherwise give me, but I shall at least prevent the Burmese army from crossing to the left bank of the river in sufficient time to cover Prome. I do not, of course, expect to reach that point without some fighting, but to the best of my information there is nothing now in my front that could materially impede my progress."

The following is the official account of the attack made upon the Burmese station in the Lyng river, dated Rangoon, Feb. 9th, 1825.

To General Campbell.

"Sir—The force you did me the honour to place under my command on the 5th inst. for the capture of the enemy's works at Qungalle or Tantabain, reached that point on the 6th, at five in the evening. I am to premise that on the morning of the 6th the flag of truce was sent up with the two Burmese prisoners, conveying your proclamation, and which was received by the enemy, and replied to most respectfully, explaining the inability of the chief to surrender, in a language of mildness rarely used by this vain and barbarous people. The position of the enemy was a strong and imposing one, upon the point of a peninsula, forming an angle of 1400 paces, strongly stockaded, and abattised down to the bank of the river, but entirely open to the rear. The Satellite armed ship, towed by the steam-boat, and directed by Capt. Chads, his Majesty's ship Arachne, laid her broadside on so

admirably, as to enfilade the whole of the principal face of the works. At half-musket shot we were received with thirty-six pieces of artillery, independently of jinjals, and two thousand men. This was forcibly replied to by the guns of the Satellite, assisted by Captain Graham, of the Bengal Rocket Troop, who, by the most excellent practice with his rockets from the steam-boat, surprised them with an arm of offence that will prove a most formidable weapon. I perceived from the Satellite the work all around was easily assailable; and in ten minutes after the signal was made, the place was stormed, leaving in our possession thirty-four pieces of cannon. The enemy suffered severely, and were followed for a mile and a half. I have again the pleasure to mention the name of Lieutenant Keele, of his Majesty's ship Arachne, who, with Lieutenant Hall, of his Majesty's ship Alligator, and their boats' crews, were the first to enter the enemy's position, and their conduct was most conspicuous. These were followed by Captain O'Reilly, with the grenadiers of his Majesty's 41st regiment. Our loss, I am most happy to say, is comparatively nothing; and this is accounted for by the boats containing the troops being placed under the land out of the enemy's first opening their fire, till they were to storm by signal. The next day, the 7th, the two branches of the Palong River were reconnoitred, the right by Captain Chads, whom I accompanied, and the left by Lieutenant Keele, for eighteen miles up; and an immense quantity of fire-rafts were destroyed, &c. &c.

(Signed) "HENRY GODWIN, Lieut.-Col. his Majesty's 41st regiment, commanding."

Then follow the accounts of the killed and wounded, being three of the former, and six of the latter; also an account of the stores captured.

By the Albion, which brought over the intelligence of the capture of Arracan on the 31st of March, it is learned, that the war still continued with as little appearance of a decisive result as ever. Mr. Adam, of some celebrity as an opponent of the wise measures of the Marquis of Hastings, after the departure of the latter from India, died on board the Albion, on his way to England.

FOREIGN STATES.

There is nothing very new or interesting in Paris. The acknowledgment of Haytian independence has ceased to occasion remark, and the people have returned to their old resources of *calemburg* and gossip.

The ridiculous protest made by General Roche against the offer of some of the Greek authorities to place their country under the protection of England, has been a good deal laughed at. Many persons think that this protesting General is in the pay of M. de Villele. The chief object M. de Villele has at present in view, is to frighten or cajole that mulish and wicked monarch, Ferdinand of Spain, into a recognition of the independence of his *ci-devant* colonies, on condition of their following the foolish example of the Haytians, and paying a round sum for that which already belongs to them. If the minister should not succeed in bringing about some arrangement of the kind, it is not improbable but he may be pushed from his stool by the Labourdonnaye party in the commencement of the next session. The return of M. de Lafayette, preceded by the acclamations of America, has given the alarm to the vanity of his old comrades, the courtiers of Louis XVI. They dread that the lustre of their gewgaws and ribbons will be thrown into eclipse, by the plain unembroidered and unstarred coat of the Marquis. They have consequently urged M. de Villele to prevent, if possible, any public honours being shewn to him on his arrival at Havre, where he is expected about the beginning of next month. For that purpose some old arbitrary decrees of Napoleon are to be revived. The mayor of Havre, unwilling to render himself unpopular to his fellow citizens, was frightened at being called upon to put these measures in execution; whilst the military commandant of the place, anxious to gain a star of a new order, is ready to employ the most vigorous measures. The Parisians say, that Charles X. is not inimical to M. de Lafayette. A few days ago, at a royal breakfast, the old ultras who compose the intimate society of the King, were not a little scandalized on hearing his Majesty say, "I cannot conceive why M. de Lafayette should excite so much alarm. He is a very amiable man; I have often played at tennis with him; he was then a fine young fellow, and an excellent horseman."

The situation of Spain under the modern Nero, becomes every day more deplorable. Bessieres, an *ultra*, having decamped from Madrid, intending to head a party against the too moderate councils of Ferdinand! has been pursued, taken, and shot; while the Empecinado, Don Juan Martin, has perished by the hands of the executioner as bravely as he lived, after a long and cruel imprisonment. The noted Trappist has been, it is more than probable, put out of the way, or died rather suddenly. The Empecinado exclaimed, "What! is this the way I am rewarded by a king for all my services! I, who was the very first to raise the standard in his favour, and conduced

more than any other to the destruction of the French, and the placing the crown on his head!" He made strong efforts to escape, released his hands from their fetters, grasped a sword of one of the officers, and, if his legs had been free, perhaps might have succeeded. It required several to secure him and to finish the business. He died execrating the king, the priests, and all around him. Orders have been sent to Granada to put the laws in execution with regard to the Freemasons, who were apprehended holding a lodge lately. They are to die. Paul Iglesias, a most excellent and virtuous citizen, has perished on the scaffold at Madrid: when the people saw on a hurdle a man whom they had known as one of the most flourishing citizens of the capital, a general sentiment of pity was manifested. But Iglesias mounted the scaffold, and having already the cord round his neck, asked to speak. "Spaniards, my brothers," said he, "I have been devoted to liberty; I die like a Christian, I have received the aids of religion; pray for me. I die for my country, for you all, learn from me to die with courage." Here the executioner threw himself off with him, and Iglesias, already suspended, cried with a loud voice, "Liberty or Death." Bessieres and his companions are said to have died "repenting their high treasons!!"

The accounts from Greece are still very contradictory. Some make Missolonghi to be still in a state of siege, while others represent the siege as raised. The Greek ecclesiastics have addressed the Pope, praying his interference with the Christian powers to settle their independence. A document, purporting to proceed from the Greek government, placing itself under the protection of England, has appeared: its authenticity, however, remains to be established. In the mean time the agents of the American and French subscription in aid of the Greeks have taken upon themselves, according to report, to protest against the conduct of the government! The Austrians openly aided the Turks, and the forces of Ibrahim Pacha still occupied their positions in the Morea.

Accounts had been received at New York from Rio de Janeiro to the middle of June, which state that the second expedition then preparing to sail for Monte Video, consisted chiefly of vessels with stores and ammunition. The transports of the first expedition, which sailed on the 25th of May, had on board 1600 troops. The Congress of Peru has, in consequence of the report of an intended attack on Colombia, passed a decree for assisting that State with troops, vessels, and armaments. Bolivar is authorized to raise by a loan three millions of dollars, to be applied to the defence of any part of South America in which assistance may be required.

Neither Great Britain nor America seem inclined to acknowledge the independence of Hayti, a measure which, had they done it long ago, would have been better for their mutual interests. As a friend, Hayti may be eminently useful to us, as an enemy fearfully dangerous. The following proclamation was issued by the government of Hayti on the acknowledgement of its independence by France, dated July 17, 1825.

PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE AND TO THE ARMY.

"John Peter Boyer, President of Hayti —

"Haytians!—A long oppression has pressed upon Hayti. Our courage and our heroic efforts snatched it 22 years ago from the degradation which oppressed it, to place it in the scale of independent nations. But there was wanting to our glory another triumph. The French flag, in coming to salute this land of liberty, consecrates the legitimacy of your emancipation. It was reserved for that monarch, as great as he is religious, who governs France, to signalize his accession to the throne by an act of justice, which dignifies at once the throne from which it emanates and the country which is the object of it. Haytians!—A special decree of his Majesty Charles X. dated the 17th of April last, recognises the full and entire independence of your Government. This authentic act, in adding the formality of right to the political existence which you had already acquired, will legalize in the eyes of the world the rank in which you had placed yourselves, and to which Providence had called you. Citizens!—Commerce and agriculture are about to extend themselves. The arts and sciences, which delight in peace, will hasten to embellish your new destinies with all the benefits of civilization. Continue, by your attachment to the national institutions, and above all, by your union, to inflict despair on those who would attempt to disturb you in the just and peaceable possession of your rights. Soldiers!—You have deserved well of your country. Under all the circumstances you have been ready to fight in her defence. You will be ever faithful to your duties. The confidence of which you have given such proofs to the Chief of the State, is the sweetest recompense of the anxiety he has felt for the prosperity and glory of the Republic. Haytians!—Show yourselves always worthy of the honourable situation which you hold among nations; and, more happy than your sires, who could transmit to you but a dreadful lot, you will bequeath to your posterity the most delightful inheritance which it is possible to desire—concord at home and peace abroad, a country

prosperous and respected. Given at the National Palace of Port-au-Prince, the eleventh day of July, 1825, in the 22d Year of Independence.

"BOYER.

"By the President, the Secretary-General,

"B. INGINAC."

Buenos Ayres papers state that the Emperor of Brazil, determined to prove the legitimacy of his claim upon Monte Video, takes the shortest mode of going to work and, assuming that it owes him allegiance, declares its resistance a rebellion. The Government of Buenos Ayres, on the other hand, pronounces the Imperial authority exercised over Monte Video an usurpation; and declaring the Banda Oriental a part of its own territory, places honour on the side of resistance, and treason on that of submission to Brazil. Thus the imperial and republican authorities in the New World join issue about their right to the possession of a province, to which neither might be entitled if the will of the inhabitants were consulted; and thus the first war may be kindled in America between Brazil and the Spanish republics, respecting a disputed claim which originated before their emancipation, and which they inherit as a legacy of discord from their Parent States. If the Emperor Don Pedro persists in his pretension, he will have to fight not only Buenos Ayres, but Peru, and its other allies.

The most important intelligence from Peru to the 1st of May, states that Bolivar had set off for Upper Peru, and General Rodil still held out in the fortress of Callao. The Peruvian government had appointed a minister to England.

A communication from the Grand Marshal of Ayacucho, General Sucre, advised the Congress of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, that the troops of the Emperor of Brazil invaded and occupied the province of Chiquitos in Upper Peru, about the 26th of April last. He also mentioned having learnt that insults were intended on the part of the imperial naval force against the national flag of the United Provinces. It was understood at Buenos Ayres that the imperial invading army of the province of Chiquitos only consisted of seven hundred men. General Sucre, having fifteen thousand at his disposal, had despatched a sufficient force to expel the invaders. It was supposed that the imperial force was sent into Upper Peru before the discomfiture of the Spanish Generals at Ayacucho was known at Rio Janeiro, with a view of making a diversion in their favour. No doubt was entertained in Buenos Ayres, that the war with the Brazils was to be a common cause of all the South American republics. General Alvear had left Buenos Ayres on a mission to General Sucre, and a body of troops was looked for at Buenos Ayres from Upper Peru. Two deputies from the Provisional Government of the Banda Oriental had arrived at the Congress of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. Some individuals had purchased the superior fast-sailing brig William, of Baltimore, and were fitting her out as a privateer, with a commission, it was said, from Lavalleja. It was expected that a blockade of the ports of Rio de la Plata would commence as soon as the imperial fleet could get farther information from Rio Janeiro, and the probable result will be a war between the powers.

We find by accounts from the United States, that a Court Martial at Washington has found Commodore Porter guilty of both the charges preferred against him, and adjudged that he be suspended for the term of six months. The first charge against the Commodore was—"Disobedience of orders, and conduct unbecoming an officer," in having, while in command of the United States naval forces in the West Indies, on the 14th November, 1824, with a part of said forces, landed on the Island of Porto Rico, in the dominions of the King of Spain, then and still in amity with the United States, and committed in a forcible and hostile manner acts of hostility against the subjects of the said King of Spain, in contravention of the law of nations, and in violation of his instructions from the United States." In deciding upon this charge, the Court "feels itself called upon to ascribe the conduct of the accused, which is deemed censurable, to an anxious disposition on his part to maintain the honour and advance the interests of the nation and of the service." The second charge was—"Insubordinate conduct, and conduct unbecoming an officer."

A 64-gun ship, intended for South America, was launched on the 31st of August, from a private builder's yard, at New York. The yellow fever was prevailing to a lamentable degree at Mobile. On the 25th ult. General Lafayette returned to Washington from his farewell visits to the Ex-Presidents, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe.

THE DRAMA.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.

Two new pieces, produced by the zealous manager of this establishment during the last month, seem to indicate an approaching revival of genuine comedy. In neither, it is true, is the natural vein preserved throughout; and both have more or less of farcical or sentimental alloy; but each contains scenes and characters not unworthy of some of our best masters. It is so rare to see any thing in our modern attempts at this delightful species of composition, but exaggerated caricature and grotesque oddity, interspersed with a due portion of the lachrymose, and seasoned with puns and *double entendres*, that the appearance of two pieces in one month, aiming at, and in a measure attaining, truth and novelty of character and ease of dialogue, is "a sign of the times," which every lover of the drama will hail with cordial welcome.

The first of these pieces, entitled "Roses and Thorns," is from the pen of Mr. Lunn, whose former productions, "Fish out of Water," "Lofty Projects," and "Family Jarrs," displayed much ingenuity and dramatic tact, but who has stepped now into a higher range of invention. The main object of his play is to develope and contrast the characters of two brothers of the half blood; one, a brave naval officer, but testy, impatient, and disposed to quarrel with the world and every thing in it; the other, a very personification of happiness and good-humour, plump as an alderman, and sensible as the most philosophic of optimists; both compelled, by a fantastical will, (one of those dramatic testaments proved nowhere but in the Green-room) to reside under one roof, though they have wisely divided the house into two compartments, called by their respective owners, "Crabtree Cottage," and "Honeysuckle Hall." The idea is good, and is executed with great discrimination and success. Sir Valentine Verjuice's tartness is finely flavoured with sense, and much of his part has a sting in it, like the repartees of the olden time. His nephew "finds travelling pleasant at this delightful season;" and he declares, for himself, that he knows only two seasons in travelling, "the season of dust, and the season of mud." He admires the sincerity of a rattling adventurer's coat, "since it has bid adieu to disguise, honestly shews its bare threads, and refuses to be any longer an accomplice in its master's hypocrisy;" and candidly allows that whenever the Chevalier can afford to dispense with its services, "he may give it a two years' character from its last place." Sir Hilary Heartsease, on the other hand, is the prince of good fellows; and in his "Sayings and Doings," there is a correspondent roundness and unction. A flash of lightning sets fire to his granary; he esteems himself one of the luckiest fellows in the world "that it is not his house;"—the new footman, whom he has hired out of charity, rifles his buffet and runs away, and he bursts into one of his cordial laughs to think the fellow should be such a fool as to give up his place for so trifling a booty;—his banker fails, what a happiness he stopped with only three or four hundred pounds in his hands, instead of the half year's dividends!—and when his daughter marries a travelling tutor without a shilling, instead of the wealthy youth he has destined for her husband, he laughs at the silly girl, and tells her she ought to have known him better, as he only wished to see her happy. These two characters play well into each other's hands, throughout the piece, and are admirably represented by Farren and Liston. Farren's acting is pointed and brilliant, while Liston's is full and rich, and no less chaste. This great humourist is not himself, and yet excellent; his form is stuffed out to the size of a pure Falstaff; his face, so often twisted in obedience to the unfailing joke, is settled into delighted repose, like that of a new-made judge; his happy chuckle at any little mishap is a triumphant defiance of fortune, and his laugh a cordial for melancholy. The developement of these two parts constitutes nearly all the merit of the play; for the plot is only important as affording them scope, to which purpose it is well adapted. The daughter of Sir Hilary is fated by the will of her grandmother (an adept in the great art of a testatrix to plague survivors,) to lose half her fortune if she marries without the joint consent of her father and uncle; both have wonderfully agreed to bestow her on Frederick Fitzalwyn, a young and rich soldier, of whom Sir Valentine is guardian; but he is resolved to do justice to a pretty rustic whom he has seduced, and Miss Heartsease is in love with her tutor; so, of course, the old ones are outwitted, and a consent is obtained to the wishes of both pair, by the stale artifice of a change of dresses. In the other characters, between whom this ordinary business is conducted, there is little new; Rosa, the frail inhabitant of "Ivy Cottage," talks sentiment, and looks miserable in a light drab frock and a chip bonnet; Frederick, her gallant seducer, hires the romantic cottage in the

name of a friend, and proves himself in all respects one of those fine fellows of the stage who deserve to be kicked or transported; Appleton, the bewildered father, declaims in a style of eloquence worthy of the Mechanics' Institute, while Mr. Blandcour, the tutor, gives no specimen of the qualities which have bewitched his new Eloise. On the stage a literary man, unless he is laughable, is always dull: he may teach the heroine to discover the art of love in the multiplication table; but the audience will only see him as a pragmatical person in black. There is a bustling adventurer, with a foreign order, pleasantly sketched by Harley; an intriguing waiting woman, topped by Mrs. Gibbs; and a good bit of characteristic dialogue between an old tar and a French valet, in which our sailor gives an animated description of one of his naval triumphs, much to the Frenchman's annoyance, who calls it "de old story of de battaile marine vat nobody can remember." This was extremely well played by Williams and West; the former of whom may mellow into half a Munden! All the parts indeed were well filled; nor ought we to omit to mention Mr. Vining, who threw a vivacity into the part of Frederick, which carried off the unpleasantness of some of the actions in which that hopeful young gentleman is made a principal.

The second piece in point of time, called "Paul Pry," from its hero, is the production of Mr. Pool, who had before acquired an agreeable dramatic reputation, to which he has now greatly added. His play, though containing nothing individually better than Mr. Lunn's pair of portraits, has a larger proportion of what is genuine, and more interest in its story, or rather in one of its stories—for there are two or three. In "Paul Pry," the author has fully drawn a character, of which every one has had a glimpse, but which no one has seen so distinctly elsewhere: A busy idler, who employs life in collecting the minute facts of his neighbour's history; an amateur of keyholes and ill-sealed epistles; who is in raptures at the discovery of the most immaterial truth in creation, and finds excitement in the most improbable guess; the Archimedes of the greengrocer and the alehouse, whom neither disappointment, nor reproaches, nor tumbles, nor ridicule, can cure of doing good-natured things, and playing the universal adviser. This gentleman keeps the piece moving: he is every where, "up stairs and down stairs, and in my lady's chamber," perplexing the plot when it gets too clear, pushing it on when it stands still, enlivening it when it grows vapid; and, at last, bringing it to a happy ending, by rendering his propensity subservient to public and poetical justice. He has, besides, the good fortune to be represented by Mr. Liston, who does not fail to put a good face on all his disasters, from "his hairbreadth scapes at the imminent deadly breach" of a chink in the wall, to the temporary loss of his umbrella, which he always contrives to leave behind him. Among the objects of Mr. Pry's curiosity, are two families, that of Col. Hardy, a sort of Oldboy, who has one fair daughter, who gives him a world of trouble, and that of Mr. Weatherdon, a wealthy old bachelor, who is completely in the power of two artful servants—and their affairs form the web in which our hero works. By far the better half of the plot is that of Mr. Weatherdon, and his precious attendants, Grasp, his steward, who plunders and rudely commands him, and Mrs. Subtle, his housekeeper, who cajoles him, and almost coaxes him into matrimony. The manner in which these persons retain their ascendency; the operation of habit and gradual dependence on a weak yet honourable nature, is exhibited with great art and delicacy of handling. The suspicions which they entertain of each other, are shadowed with a masterly touch; and their detection, by means of Mr. Pry, who discovers the arts by which they severed his nephew from their master, gives hearty pleasure. This part of the play is completely made out in the acting; Pope exactly hits the elderly gentleman on the verge of dotage; Younger makes a formidable Steward; and Mrs. Glover, the housekeeper, "has a tongue to wheedle with the devil:" her tones are those of the finest hypocrisy; and her terror at the last is picturesque. Her performance is very much of the same kind as Dowton's Dr. Cantwell, and very little inferior in kind, though, of course, less prominent. The other half of the play, which is a sort of heightening of the plot of "Love in a Village," where a young couple, intending to be disobedient, unconsciously hit the very intention of their fathers, is somewhat intricate; but it is relieved by the continual visits of Mr. Pry, and the flippancy and delicious voice of Madame Vestris, who plays Abigail, and sings two songs in her best and purest style. Farren's Col. Oldboy is one of his capital pictures of robust old age; but his manner to poor Weatherdon, though he is in the right, when he rates him about his intentions in favour of Mrs. Subtle, too nearly approaches bullying for Col. Hardy to put on, or so gentlemanly a person as Mr. Pope appear to bear. Miss Glover's affected simplicity, as Miss Hardy, is very good, and deserves a bet-

ter lover than Mrs. Waylett, who woos her as Harry Stanley, a lieutenant in his Majesty's navy! This lady is so agreeable in her proper dress, that it is unfair to degrade her into a bad representation of the other sex; for, in truth, she is but an indifferent specimen of a naval officer. With this exception, "Paul Pry" has received ample justice in its cast, and will probably be played every night till the end of the season.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

The prosperity of this theatre continues without abatement; Matthews has succeeded to Braham, and Miss Kelly, in a new part, has rivalled both in popular attraction. An interesting melo-drame (one of the best things in the world) entitled the "Shepherd Boy," has given her this opportunity of marking the finest gradations of feeling, and renewing her despotic control over the affections. Poor Alexis, whom she represents, is the son of a nobleman, who is induced by a second wife to commit his child to the control of a tutor, who treats him with such brutal severity, that he is compelled to abscond, and seek a livelihood by tending sheep. In this situation he is so fortunate as to save his father's life, without being discovered; and the Marquis de la Tour, in gratitude, leaves money for his support, in the hands of a respectable farmer. But "respectable people" are not always honest; the money is embezzled, and the unhappy lad consigned to an asylum as a lunatic. He escapes, and is protected by Gautier, a good-natured innkeeper; but as he persists in his romantic story, it is half believed that his wits are confused, though his gentleness of disposition wins the love of all, and especially of Lucetta, mine host's daughter. To remove the delusion, Gautier requests a stranger, who seeks entertainment at his inn, to personate the Marquis; to which the stranger agrees, being no other than the Marquis himself, who, having had the good fortune to lose his wife, has come in person to inspect his estates. Here an amusing scene ensues; from his rogue of a steward, who has, of course, plundered him, has brought his best wine to grace the supper, and now recognizes his master, who with a look imposes silence upon him, and proceeds to enjoy the free reflections of the company, and the horror of his steward, who looks aghast at every joke cut, and glass drunk, at the expense of his master; all which is excellently managed by Keeley, who performs the steward. The Marquis knows Alexis to be his preserver, and offers him a second provision; the boy only requests to be allowed to attend him, and tells his story without disclosing his name; the Marquis, strangely moved, offers to write for him to his father; and after the letter is written, and Alexis has suffered many struggles, he delivers it on his knees to the Marquis, and is received into his arms. It is in this last scene that Miss Kelly puts forth all her powers; and we know of nothing more real or more affecting. Her silent looks of love at the unconscious parent; her eager refusal to cast on him the shadow of blame; and the manner in which the encouraging touch of his hand seems to thrill and agitate her whole nature, are among the many instances of pure pathos with which the scene abounds. All the other parts were well filled. Cooper played very quietly as the Marquis; Bartley was a jolly landlord, whom one might expect to relieve a poor outcast, take in a rich traveller, and not be very scrupulous how he obtained good wine; Chapman made much of a little bit of a baillie, detected by his patron; and Miss Goward was piquant as the Landlord's daughter. Thus supported, Miss Kelly has made a great hit for the theatre in which she first acquired her high reputation, and to which, with a gratitude rare in the green-room, she devotes, too exclusively for the town, all her energies.

A new musical farce, called "The Stout Gentleman," has met with very different fortune. It was founded, of course, on that capital chapter in Bracebridge *Hall* which bears the same title; and which, as an accurate picture, and as a burlesque romance in miniature, is absolutely perfect. With all its merits, however, it was ill adapted for the stage; the humour was too light and subtle; and its great merit, like that of the old Scotch woman's tale, consisting in its want of point, could hardly do in a farce which must have action as well as drollery. As soon as we read in the bills "the Stout Gentleman" by Mr. Matthews, we foresaw the fate of the piece; for the Stout Gentleman should be only talked about, and it was clear Mr. Matthews would speak for himself. Alas! it turned out that the Stout Gentleman, brought "into the light of common day," was no other than Mr. Matthews's hacknied Welshman, travelling about in search of thinness; and the thing was over! An attempt to pass him off for "the great Unknown," at a circulating library, did nothing to assist it, though taken from a pleasant hint of the great novelist himself. In truth, so little do literary allusions ever tell on the stage, that even those which are pointed

at a writer whose fictions have almost become part of each man's individual experience, fall flat; and were it otherwise, dramatists should not introduce them; for the charms of reading have injured the theatre abundantly out of doors, and need not be aided within its walls. There were some ingenious puns, and some good acting, especially of Keeley, as a waiter at the library, and Miss Goward, as a romance-devouring chambermaid; but nothing could overcome the radical defects of the plot; and the Stout Gentleman was only twice repeated.

Miss Paton, whose theatrical appellation is, we hope, more convenient than correct, has resumed her place as *prima donna*, in full force of song; and Mr. Matthews, in Dick Cypher, Doubikins, and Mr. Blushington, has met with his wonted applause. The drunken scene in the last is his masterpiece; it makes one's head reel to look at it.

VARIETIES.

Lord Byron.—An elegant Grecian tablet of white marble has been erected to the memory of Lord Byron, in the church of Hucknal Torcard, about four miles from Newstead Abbey. It bears the following inscription:—"In the vault beneath, where many of the ancestors of his mother are buried, lie the remains of George Gordon Noel Byron, Lord Byron of Rochdale, in the county of Lancaster, the author of 'Childe Harold's Pilgrimage.' He was born in London on the 22d of January, 1788; he died at Missolonghi, in Western Greece, on the 19th April, 1824, engaged in the glorious attempt to restore that country to her ancient freedom and renown. His sister, the Honourable Augusta Maria Leigh, placed this tablet to his memory."

Royal Society of Literature.—The Report of the Royal Society of Literature contains a synopsis of the contents of the papers read during the first year:—I. A fourth paper, by Mr. Sharon Turner, "On the Origin of the Affinities and Discordances of Languages." If the adoption of the same elementary sound, by a variety of disconnected nations, to express the same idea, cannot be considered as accidental, still less can this be the case in terms compounded of simpler elements. This principle Mr. Turner illustrates in the present paper, by examples selected from various languages, of words made use of to express the relation of *Father*; and concludes, that such words must have descended to each tribe of mankind from some common origin. The languages of the world present three inseparable phenomena, viz. 1. Various identities and resemblances. 2. The fact that these identities and resemblances are not those of one uniform element, but of several distinct elements. 3. A vast general diversity, notwithstanding those partial identities. Of these phenomena, the only satisfactory account is given by the author of the book of Genesis; who informs us, that the language of the primitive families was made miraculously unintelligible to each other, and that they themselves were scattered abroad and disunited. The previous *identity* of language explains its present resemblances; in the "confusion of the lips," we discover the origin of the *variety* in those resembling elements; and for the multifarious diversity of words, a sufficient cause appears, in the variety of habits and circumstances, consequent upon the dispersion.

II. The second paper read, was communicated by the Rev. G. S. Faber, "Respecting the Theology and the Origin of the Mexicans." Mr. Faber commences his observations with some arguments in defence of the veracity of the ecclesiastical writers of Spain, to whom we are indebted for the only existing records of this extinct theology. After adducing several proofs from the Mexican traditions, as narrated by them, he concludes his reasons for believing in the honesty of those writers, by stating that they themselves did not consider the traditions to have been handed down from the early ages, but as the remains of a supposed introduction of Christianity, previous to the known discovery of America.

III. The third paper was "On the Introduction of Greek Literature into England, after the dark ages." By P. F. Tytler, Esq. Greek learning was revived in Italy, by Petrarch and Boccacio, about the middle, but more effectually under Chrysoloras, towards the close of the fourteenth century. The honour of its revival in this country, which did not take place until nearly the end of the succeeding century, is divided among several learned individuals; of whom, the most eminent are Linacre, Grocyn, Latimer, Lilye, Tunstal, Pace, Colet, and Sir T. More. The present communication is chiefly devoted to a detail of the life, studies, and personal character, of the first of these scholars; whose master was the famous Politian, and who numbered among his pupils Erasmus and Sir Thomas More.

IV. This paper was entitled "Obser-

vations, elucidatory and emendatory, on the Epistle of Horace to Torquatus." By Granville Penn, Esq. Mr. Penn explains or corrects four different passages in this little poem, and for each change and explanation suggested by him, he gives his arguments at length.

V. Another paper, by the same writer, on the Ode of Horace, "Persicos odi, Puer, apparatus," &c. to which Mr. Penn gives the name of "Carmen Brundusinum." The appropriateness of this title he defends, by endeavouring to prove, from internal evidence, that this ode was composed upon occasion of the festivities which took place at Brundusium, in the year of Rome 714, upon the ratification of the treaty between Octavius and Antony; and that the "Persici Apparatus" and "Simplex Myrtus," contrasted by the poet, are descriptive of the respective entertainments given by the Triumvirs; that of Octavius being distinguished, according to the Roman usages, by a martial simplicity, and that of Antony by the assumption of Oriental luxury and ostentation.

VI. The sixth paper was communicated by the Rev. H. J. Todd. It contained an account of a manuscript belonging to the Dean and Chapter of York Cathedral, entitled, "A Collection of Passages of State under Queen Elizabeth and King James." No writer's name is prefixed; but, throughout, it is apparent, that the author of this manuscript is Sir John Harington. Mr. Todd's paper consists chiefly of quotations, viz. 1st. An analysis of the vol. by a later hand. 2d. A letter from the work itself, written by King James I. to Sir James Harington, in return for the present of his translation of Ariosto. 3d. A defence of Queen Elizabeth's reputation for chastity. 4th. A character of Lady Arabella Stuart. 5th. An apology for Queen Elizabeth's conduct towards the Queen of Scots. 6th. A statement of the imprisonment of the Author's father. 7th. An account of the zealous attachment of all parties to Queen Elizabeth at her accession.

VII. "A short Treatise on the Antiquities of Persepolis," by W. Price, Esq. The writer gives an account of an attempt made by him, in 1811, to decipher the arrow-headed characters upon the walls of this ancient city, in the expectation that the language of these inscriptions would prove to be the same as that now used by the Guebres. He exemplifies the affinity of the language of the Guebres to the modern Persian, by a table of words and phrases; and subjoins extracts, with a translation, from one of several manuscripts, obtained upon the spot.

VIII. "An account of a Coin of Metapontum," communicated by James Millingen, Esq. This coin bears on its reverse the figure of an aged person, with a long thick beard, and having the horns of a bull, accompanied by the inscription *αθλον Αχελοιο.* It is considered by Mr. Millingen to have been struck at some very remote period, to serve as a prize in public games, celebrated in honour of the Acheloüs. The paper consists chiefly of an inquiry respecting the origin of the peculiar veneration of the Metapontines for this river; and with a defence of the opinion, that those coins of Naples and other cities of Italy and Sicily, the common type of which is a similar figure, represent not, as some think, Bacchus Hebon, but the Acheloüs.

IX. The ninth paper, by W. M. Leake, Esq. was "On some Ancient Coins of Cierium in Thessaly." Cierium was the same as the Thessalian Arne. From the coins, eight in number, found by the writer at or near Mataranga, a village in the neighbourhood of the vestiges of Cierium, it appears, that Neptune was the deity held in the greatest veneration by the inhabitants of that city. An ancient inscription discovered upon the spot, shews him to have been worshipped there, under the name of Cuarius, from that of the river which flows by the site of Arne. Mr. Leake has collected and compared the various notices left by ancient historians, geographers, and antiquaries, respecting this city.

X. "An account of a Codex containing several Greek Manuscripts belonging to the Patriarch of Jerusalem." Communicated by Mr. Todd. This communication is principally taken up with a copy of an accurate account, by Dr. Burney, of one of many volumes of Greek Manuscripts, brought from the East by Professor Carlyle and Dr. Hunter; of which Codices, four, including that here described, were subsequently returned to the Patriarch of Jerusalem. The volume consists of 268 pages, containing works partly entire, partly mutilated, of the following authors, viz. Anonymus, Rhetor Anonymus, Aphthonius, Demosthenes, Heraclides, Herodotus, Libanius, Simplicius. Some of which are inedited.

XI. A fifth paper, by Mr. Sharon Turner, "On the Origin of the Affinities and Diversities of Languages." It has been the writer's object, in this series of disquisitions, to prove that there exists every where among the languages of the world, partial resemblances, sufficient to evince an unity of origin; whilst, at the same time, there appears such a general dissimilarity, as indicates, not a gradual

departure, but a violent dismemberment and abruption, from an original common stock.

Natural History.—A fine specimen of the *sphinx atropos*, or death's-head moth, was recently taken near Edmond Castle, the seat of Thomas H. Graham, Esq. This is unquestionably the largest and most remarkable of the European moths, is rarely found in England, and has not been observed before in Cumberland. The expansion of its wings is five inches; the upper pair being brown with white and rust-coloured spots, and the lower pair yellow, with two dark brown bands. The body is bright orange, with black belts, and a broad lead-coloured stripe along the top. On the thorax is a singular yellowish-grey mark, which resembles the common figure of a skull, or death's head. This insect when alarmed or hurt, utters plaintive sounds, which are the more surprising, as it is the only one of its tribe that is endowed with the powers of voice. These peculiarities have made it an object of dread to the vulgar in several parts of Europe, who suppose that its appearance is the forerunner of death. The caterpillar from which this curious sphinx proceeds is in the highest degree beautiful, and far surpasses in size every other European insect of the kind, measuring nearly five inches in length, and being of a proportional thickness. It is of a bright yellow colour, and is marked on each side with seven violet and sky-blue stripes. This caterpillar is principally found on the potatoe and jessamine, which are its favourite food; but, as it feeds by night, artfully concealing itself under the leaves during the day, it is not often detected. It changes into a chrysalis in the month of September, retiring for that purpose deep into the earth, and the perfect insect emerges in the following June, or July. Though generally esteemed a rare insect, yet there are seasons in which, from some unknown cause, it is even plentiful, as was the case in the autumn of 1804, when the caterpillar was so common in some counties as to be prejudicial to the potatoe plants, particularly in some parts of Cornwall and Surrey.

African Expedition.—Captain Clapperton has sailed from Portsmouth in the Brazen, Captain Willes. His companions are Captain Robert Pearce, and Messrs. Morrison and Wilson, surgeons, R.N. The mission thus doubled (for Captain Pearce and Mr. Morrison take a different course from that of the other two) will, it is hoped, throw much light on the interior geography of Africa, and even lead to an amicable intercourse with some of its negro and moorish kings, for whom, and their chiefs, many suitable presents are embarked. The travellers are to land at Benin, and one party, Captain Pearce and his associate, to endeavour to penetrate to Timbuctoo, by an eastern route; while Captain Clapperton and his friend seek to reach Soudan, by the north. The king of Soudan, it is understood, favours the effort, has promised to have a guide at Sockatoo, and to use his influence with his brother monarchs to procure their countenance. Most cordially do we pray that success may attend our intrepid countrymen, and restore them safe to us, and full of new discoveries.

Public Libraries in France.—Whatever may be the state of the press in France, the extent and munificence of her public libraries must command our admiration. This is the more extraordinary, when we consider that the country which produced a Newton and a Locke, names with which Malebranche and Des Cartes can bear no comparison, is very deficient in public libraries. When the King's library shall be added to the Sloanian, Harleian, and Cottonian collections at the British Museum, the whole will not then amount to one-third of the books contained in the Bibliotheque du Roi at Paris. The following list will appear sufficiently extensive:—In Paris the Royal library has above 700,000 printed volumes and 70,000 MSS. The library of Monsieur 150,000 printed volumes and 5000 MSS. The library of St. Genevieve 110,000 printed volumes and 2000 MSS. The Mazarine library 92,000 printed volumes and 3000 MSS. The library of the city of Paris 20,000 volumes. All these are daily open to the public. In the departments there are twenty-five public libraries, with above 1,700,000 volumes, of which Aix has 72,670, Marseilles 31,500, Toulouse 30,000, Bordeaux 105,000, Tours 30,000, Lyons 106,000, Versailles 40,000, and Amiens 40,000. In the Royal library at Paris there are several uncollated manuscripts of the Scriptures.

Royal Academy of Music.—The Royal Academy of Music lately re-opened after a vacation of one month, according to the regulations of that institution. The loss sustained by the removal of the Rev. Mr. Miles, the late superintendent of the male department, who has become head master of the establishment for classical education at Hanwell, has been supplied by the appointment of the Reverend Frederick Hamilton, Chaplain to the Right Honourable Lord Melbourne. The following is a correct list of the professors who are to be employed during the next six months:

Harmony—Dr. Crotch and Mr. Lord.
Singing—Signors Velluti and Crivelli.

Piano-Forte—Mr. Moscheles, Mr. Potter, Mr. Beale, Mr. Haydon, and Miss Adams.

Violin—Mr. Cramer, Mr. Spagnoletti, and Mr Mori.

Violoncello —Mr. Lindley.

Harp, and Director of Practice and of the Orchestra—Mr. Bochsa.

Flute—Mr. Nicholson.

Egyptian Sarcophagus.—Within these few years Egyptian antiquities have become a principal object of trade at Marseilles, where they are very abundant, and whence was obtained the magnificent sarcophagus from Alexandria, which has since reached Paris. This monument is eight feet in length, about two and a half in height, and three and a half in its greatest breadth; it is a little narrow towards the feet, and terminates in a square edge on the end, while, on the contrary, it becomes round at the opposite extremity; that is, at the end near the head. The upper part is surrounded by a large border of hieroglyphics, and is separated from the lower part, on each of the four fronts, by a carved streak or broad line: a carving of the same description supports and surrounds the figures which form the engravings on the body of the sarcophagus, and are in the proportion of about eighteen inches. On the end next the head, that is, on the convex front, there are five figures, two of which are in a sitting posture. Below these two, near the middle, and immediately below the carving which surrounds the hieroglyphical inscriptions, is engraved the figure of a scarabœus within an engrailed disk. Triangular bodies placed in twelve rows, to the number of five in each row, seem to fall like drops of rain from this disk. Though these triangles, or drops, do not increase in number, as they do in size and in width of space according as they are more removed from the disk, the last rows become more separated from each other, and the whole viewed together resemble the shape of a fan. On the plane surface which occupies the foot of the sarcophagus, there are only two principal figures, which are surrounded with emblems or hieroglyphics; these are two jackals or wolves placed facing each other, and resting each of them on a pedestal. The long sides of the monument represent a sort of procession, composed of mystical figures, the greater number of which have heads of animals; their legs are closely joined together, and they hold in their hands the knife-shaped instrument so common in Egyptian symbols. They all face the head of the sarcophagus; and at the extremity, near the part where the surface begins to curve, a figure with the head of a man, and its legs spread wide and turned in a contrary direction, seem as if waiting to receive those who form the procession. Rows of hieroglyphics hang down from the upper border between the heads of the figures. The weight is about six thousand pounds, and the lid is almost equally heavy. It is of an uncommon shape, and of the most beautiful simplicity; it is cut in the form of a prism, and its surface forms nine longitudinal mouldings, the centre one of which is horizontal, and is entirely covered with a hieroglyphical inscription. Tenons have been left in the two small sides for the purpose of enabling the lid to be placed on the urn. The material is hard stone, of a very fine grain; the ground is a dark green, like the shade of bronze, and is marked with dark red spots. In addition to these spots, which are spread almost uniformly over the entire sarcophagus, it is shaded in three or four places by broad streaks of a bright yellow, which also extend wholly over it: these variations serve to relieve the dark colouring of the ground in a beautiful manner.

The Iguanodon.—The sandstone of Tilgate Forest is a portion of that extensive series of arenaceous strata, which constitutes the *iron sand formation*, and in Sussex forms a chain of hills that stretches through the county in a W.N.W. direction, extending from Hastings to Horsham. In various parts of its course, but more particularly in the country around Tilgate and St. Leonard's Forests, the sandstone contains the remains of saurian animals, turtles, birds, fishes, shells, and vegetables. Of the former, three, if not four, species belonging to as many genera are known to occur, *viz.* the crocodile, megalosaurus, plesiosaurus, and the iguanodon, the animal whose teeth form the subject of this communication. The existence of a gigantic species of crocodile in the waters which deposited the sandstone, is satisfactorily proved by the occurrence of numerous conical striated teeth, and of bones possessing the osteological characters peculiar to the animals of that genus; of the megalosaurus, by the presence of teeth and bones resembling those discovered. by Professor Buckland in the Stonesfield slate; and of the plesiosaurus, by the vertebræ and teeth analogous to those of that animal. The teeth of the crocodile, megalosaurus, and plesiosaurus, differ so materially from each other, and from those of the other lacertæ, as to be identified without difficulty: but in the summer of 1822, others were discovered in the same strata, which, although evidently referable to some herbivorous rep-

tile, possessed peculiar characters. Mr. Mantell, therefore, endeavoured to discover such connected portions of the skeleton as might determine the nature of their former owners, but in vain; but on comparing them with the teeth of certain recent lacertæ, he discovered their correspondence with those of a species of iguana. Whether the animal to which the fossil teeth belonged should be considered as referable to existing genera, differing in its specific characters only, cannot at present be determined. "But," says Mr. M. "if any inference may be drawn from the nature of the fossils with which its remains are associated, we may conclude, that if amphibious, it was not of marine origin, but inhabited rivers or fresh-water lakes; in either case the term iguanodon, derived from the form of the teeth, (and which I have adopted at the suggestion of the Rev. W. Conybeare) will not, it is presumed, be deemed objectionable."—*Quar. Jour. of Science.*

Currents of the Ocean.—"In the voyage between Cape Mount and Cape Three Points, Captain Sabine says that the Pheasant's progress appears to have been accelerated 180 miles by the current, which, in the season when the south-west winds prevail on this part of the coast of Western Africa, runs with considerable velocity in the direction of the land round Cape Palmas, to the eastern parts of the Gulf of Guinea. In the passage between the River Gaboon and Ascension, being a distance of 1400 geographical miles, the Pheasant was aided by the current above 300 miles in the direction of her course.

* * * "But the more important distinction, both in amount and in utility in navigation, is between the waters of the Equatorial and the Guinea currents.—These exhibit the remarkable phenomenon of parallel streams, in contact with each other, flowing with great velocity in opposite directions, and having a difference of temperature amounting to ten or twelve degrees. Their course continues to run parallel to each other, and to the land, for above 1000 miles; and, according as a vessel, wishing to proceed along the coast in either direction, is placed in the one or the other current, will her course be aided from 40 to 50 miles a-day, or retarded to the same amount. On the day after the Pheasant sailed from Maranham, she entered the current, the full strength of which she had quitted to go to that place, and it was then found to be running with the astonishing rapidity of 99 miles in 24 hours. On the 10th Sept., at 10 a.m., while proceeding in the full strength of the current, exceeding four knots an hour, a sudden and very great discolouration of the water a-head, was announced from the mast-head: the ship being in 5° 08′ north latitude, and 50° 28′ west longitude, (both by observation,) it was evident that the discoloured water could be no other than the stream of the Amazons, pursuing its original impulse at no less than 300 miles from the mouth of the river, its waters not being yet mingled with those of the ocean, of greater specific gravity, on the surface of which it had pursued its course. It was running about 68 miles in 24 hours."—Capt. S. continues, "On a general view of the currents which have been thus particularized, on the Pheasant's progress, in her voyage commencing at Sierra Leone and terminating at New York, it may be seen that she was indebted to their aid on the balance of the whole account, and in the direction of her course from port to port, not less than 1600 geographical miles, the whole distance being under 9000 miles; affording a very striking exemplification of the importance of a correct knowledge of the currents of the ocean, to persons engaged in its navigation; and consequently of the value of the information, in the acquisition and arrangement of which Major Rennell has passed the latter years of his most useful life. The publication of the charts of the currents in the most frequented parts of the ocean, which he has prepared with his accustomed and well-known indefatigable assiduity, and strict adherence to the evidence of facts, (as soon as he shall deem them sufficiently complete,) will be a most important service rendered to practical navigation."

Cold produced by the combination of Metals.—Some striking examples of depression of temperature during the liquefaction of metals has been pointed out by Dobereiner. According to him, fusible metal is a compound of one atom of lead 103, one atom of tin 59, and two atoms of bismuth 142; or it consists of an atom of the combination of bismuth and lead, and an atom of the combination of bismuth and tin. It becomes fluid at a temperature of 210°. The melting points of these alloys of bismuth and lead, and of bismuth and tin, in a separate state, are respectively between 325° and 335°, and between 268° and 280°. If 118 grains of tin filings, 207 grains of lead filings, and 284 grains of pulverized bismuth, (the constituents of fusible metal,) be incorporated in a dish of calendered paper with 1616 grains of mercury, the temperature instantly sinks from 65° to 14°. He even thinks it would fall so low as the freezing point of mercury, could it be performed in temperatures somewhat under 32°. In like

manner, when 816 grains of the amalgam of lead, (404 mercury + 412 lead,) were mixed in a temperature of 68° with 688 grains of the amalgam of bismuth, (404 mercury + 284 bismuth,) the temperature suddenly fell to 30°., and by the addition of 808 grains of mercury, (also at 68°,) it became as low as 17°, the total depression amounting to 51°.—*An. Phil.* N. S. ix. 389.

Immense Koran.—Mr. Frazer, in his journal lately published, mentions that at Cochom, "There are still preserved, though in a very careless manner, some leaves that belonged to a Koran of the most magnificent dimensions, perhaps, of any in the world, the history of which is not less interesting than its size is extraordinary. It was written by Boi Sanghor Meerza, the son of Shah Rokh, and grandson of the great Timoor, and laid by him upon the grave of that mighty conqueror, at Samarkand; from whence it was most sacrilegiously taken by the soldiery of Mahomed Khan, grandfather of the present Eelkhaneh, who accompanied Nadir Shah in his expedition to Toorkistan: the soldiers broke it up, and each took what leaves he chose to carry, as tokens of his triumph, back to his own country. Meer Goonah Khan, the son, collected about sixty of them, and placed them in this imaumzadeh, where they lie upon a shelf quite neglected and covered with dust. These leaves are formed of thick wire-wove paper, evidently made for the purpose, and, when opened out, measure from ten to twelve feet long, by seven or eight broad; the letters are beautifully formed, as if they had been each made by a single stroke of a gigantic pen. The nooktas, or vowel points, as well as the marginal and other ornaments, are emblazoned in azure and gold; but few of the leaves are perfect, having been mutilated for the sake of the ornaments, or the blank paper of the immense margin. It is a pity that so curious and splendid a work should go so carelessly to decay, and it shows how imperfect and inconsistent is the reverence, even of the priests, for the most sacred emblems of their religion."

Light produced during Crystallization.—Dobereiner states, that a splendid instance of light produced during crystallization was observed by M. Buchner, of Magonza, during the sublimation of benzoic acid, previously mixed with pulverized carbon. The sublimation was carried on in a tall glass cylinder upon a stove, and when it had well begun, there appeared an uninterrupted succession of sparks, continuing for half an hour, and which ceased only when the cylinder was removed from the stove. Dobereiner states, that he has reason to believe those salts, containing no water of crystallization, are especially powerful in producing light during their crystallization.—*Gior. di Fisica*, vii. 470.

Presence of Iodine in Sulphurous Mineral Waters.—In consequence of the great advantage found from the use of the sulphuretted water of Castelnovo d'Asti, in the treatment of goitre, and other disorders of the glandular system, Professor Cantu, of Turin, was induced to search in it for iodine; and though he failed at first, yet, encouraged by the results of M. Angelini, who found that substance in the waters of Vogera and Sales, he renewed his attempts, and succeeded in the following manner:—After having evaporated some of the water to dryness, he treated the residue with alcohol, which dissolved the salt of iodine and the deliquescent chlorides. The solution was evaporated, the residue dissolved in a weak solution of starch and a little chlorine added, the liquid acquired the same fine blue colour, produced by adding to an aqueous solution of iodine, a few drops of solution of starch. Instead of employing alcohol, the mother water left by evaporating the water almost to dryness, may be treated directly with starch and chlorine. M. Cantu is led to believe that iodine exists in all the sulphurous waters which contain chlorides. When present, it is evidently in the state of iodide. Various mineral waters, not sulphurous, and particularly that of Echaillon, in Savoy, which yields a twelfth its weight of common salt, and is considered a powerful remedy against goitre, do not yield any trace of iodine.—*Ann. de Chimie*, xxviii. 221.

Preservation of Anatomical Preparations.—Dr. Godman objects to the substances usually recommended for the preservation of anatomical preparations, such as saltpetre, common salt, corrosive sublimate, and pyroligneous acid, in consequence of their action upon the edges of the knives, the two best as preservers of the substance, being the worst as destroyers of the instruments. A better agent than any of the above, and one free from this great inconvenience, is common whiskey. We fix a pipe into a large artery, and inject the whiskey until no more can be thrown in. It does not flow out by the bowels or mouth, as the solution of common salt, which may be attributed to the action of the spirit contracting the delicate extremities of the capillary vessels. In this way the whole of the muscular and cellular system is acted on, and if the skin be then sponged with impure pyroligneous acid, the body may be kept for a great length of time even in warm weather.—*Silliman's Jour.* No. 18.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

At recent sittings of the Institute, the Bishop of Hermopolis (the Abbé Frayci-nous) addressed to the academy a letter from the prefect of the Moselle, who wished to know what would be the advantages or disadvantages that might result from placing lightning conductors on the towers of the cathedral of Metz. Referred to the committee occupied in the same question for the cathedral of Rouen. The Marquis de la Place presented the 5th volume of his Mecanique Celeste. M. Dupin presented his Course of Geometry and Mechanics. M. Arago stated that he had received no letter from M. Pons, of Marseilles, relative to the new comet; but on examination he is led to believe, that it is not the comet called the Short Period Comet. The Marquis de la Place observed, that the very data furnished by M. Pons proved that he was mistaken. He remarked particularly the slow motion of the new comet, which was such, that M. Pons stated that he was obliged to observe it several days in order to be certain that it had any motion. This alone suffices to distinguish it from the other, which moves with an extreme rapidity. Dr. Audouard addressed to the Academy a work entitled "Recueil de Memoires sur le Typhus Nautique, ou Fievre Jaune," (Collection of Memoirs on the Nautical, Typhus, or Yellow Fever.) This gentleman attributes the yellow fever to the slave trade: he thinks the crowding together so many unfortunate beings developes the infection, which becomes contagious. The author had already submitted a portion of his labours to the Academy, which desired to see a greater number of facts adduced in support of his theory, which he has produced. He concludes his letter in saying: "I am even surprised myself, at the number of facts which tend to prove the truth of the opinion I have adopted." Dr. Lassis, the non-contagionist, read a memoir, forming a curious contrast with the letter of M. Audouard. He still persists in the absolute non-contagion of the plague or yellow fever. He states that all the pretended contagious fevers had their origin in the places they ravaged, and that the sanitary measures adopted to prevent the effects of contagion, were themselves the causes of the misfortunes which happened. In support of this doctrine he cited the plague of Lyons in 1664, when many persons left the city to take refuge, where they were deprived of every comfort; they nearly all perished, while those who remained were saved. At the same period the inhabitants of Digne were afflicted with the plague, and fearing that they should be shut up in the town, and fearing also the threats of their neighbours to burn the town and all in it, to prevent the infection from spreading, they took up arms, forced their passage out of the place, and were thus preserved from the destruction that awaited them. He stated that the same thing happened at London during the great plague. He affirmed, that in 1822 the patients at the *Hotel Dieu*, at Paris, which created much uneasiness as to the sanitary state of the capital at the time, were really afflicted with the yellow fever: and he added, that if the sanitary measures had been adopted which are usual under such circumstances, the yellow fever would have extended desolation throughout Paris. The author concluded his memoir by reflections on the *Epizootie*, which had been so fatal to cattle in France; which, he said, confirmed his doctrine. If, he argued, animals perished in such great numbers, the mortality is solely owing to the precautions taken to stop the supposed contagion. To prevent all communication with the sick animals, they are shut up in stables and cow-houses, where the want of air, fresh food, exercise, and cleanliness, makes them perish, and this is attributed to contagion: precautions are then doubled with the healthy animals, and the disorder increases. The epizootie of 1815 was owing, according to the Doctor, to the precautions taken to prevent the cattle being stolen by the allied armies. He adds, many animals got well that were already attacked, by following his advice of sending them out to graze as usual. He adopts the same arguments on the disorder which has carried off so many horses this season, on which subject he cites a curious fact. An eminent veterinary surgeon declared in his report to the Minister of the Interior, that the malady was contagious; and in his report to the Minister at War, he declared the reverse!—M. Everets presented a work entitled "New Ideas on Population;" in which he specially proposes to refute the theories of M. Malthus. A person sent a model of a new balloon, with which he proposed to navigate the air in any direction.

Academy of Medicine.—A memoir was read on the mortality of infants. Dr. Villermé had already made some curious researches on this subject, in which he compared the mortality of children in the upper classes, with that in the lower classes of society. The present memoir

is formed on a similar plan. There are born at Paris about 22,000 annually; of these about two-thirds are sent out to nurse in the country: of these two-thirds, the mortality, during the first year, is three out of five, while of the 7000 to 8000 nursed in Paris, more than 4000 die within the year. In the very populous quarters of Paris, where the streets are narrow, and the inhabitants wretched, the mortality is about nine in ten, in the first year. In the country, when good air, cleanliness, and comfort are united, as in Normandy, the mortality during the first year is only one in eight. The academy, considering the importance of these facts, decided on communicating them to the *Société Maternelle*, and all the societies, whose object it is to aid the unfortunate. Hitherto these societies have invariably recommended mothers nursing their children; but it is evident that bad air, and other concomitant circumstances, more than counterbalance those advantages: it is more charitable to aid them to send their children to nurse in the country. Dr. Barry, an English physician, read a memoir on the means of arresting the progress of any venomous bite, by preventing the absorption of the matter. He had made the experiment on animals, by laying bare a muscle and deposing in it strichnine, or hydrocyanic acid, and then cupping the part, which was attended with success, even after tetanic convulsions had taken place.

Oriental Literature.—The encouragement given to oriental literature in France, becomes every day more extensive: the vast stores of the royal library, so rich in oriental literature, are to be explored anew, and those MSS. deemed worthy of impression are to be printed at the public expense. The governments of Europe vie with each other in seconding this impulse. The King of Prussia has founded an university at Bonn, which is devoted to the study of the Asiatic languages; the King of Bavaria, the Duke of Gotha, and the King of Denmark, have sent into Asia and into Africa in search of manuscripts; Holland brings forth successors to the Schultens, and Russia is lavish in its encouragements and rewards to genius. After mentioning these facts, a report by the keeper of the seals in Paris, proceeds: "Would it not be possible, after the model of the great Byzantian collection, and the compilations of the councils, and of the historians of France, which were formerly executed at the royal press, to undertake the formation of a collection of the principal oriental works, to be published under the auspices of your Majesty? It would be very easy for the royal press to complete the execution of this enterprise, without any interruption in the usual course of its proceedings, or even without its causing any material expense." A decree has since been issued, containing regulations for the accomplishment of the project.

Ourika.—M. Gérard has painted a picture for the noble authoress of this extraordinary production, which represents the young and interesting negress in the habit of a nun. It has not yet been exhibited, but is about to be engraved.

The Paris faculty of Medicine lately held an extraordinary meeting under the presidency of Baron Portal, for the purpose of receiving a letter from the Minister of the Interior, making known the different opinions which divide physicians upon the question whether the plague and yellow fever are or are not contagious. His excellency at the same time laid before the faculty letters from Drs. Lassis, Coste, and Laserre, offering to shut themselves up in the lazaretto of Marseilles, and to wear the linen and garments of persons who have died of the plague or the yellow fever. A commission, consisting of six physicians, four surgeons, and two apothecaries, was appointed to examine the subject. Baron Portal communicated a letter from the Academy of Medicine at Marseilles, announcing that three young physicians of that place were willing to share the peril of the Doctors above mentioned, and even to taste the matter vomited by the patients.

ITALY.

The prisons of the Inquisition (says a private letter from Rome) are now rebuilding on the spot where that tribunal always had its seat at Rome, *viz.* between St. Peter and the Porta Cavalleggieri; however, the Dominican father Olivieri takes care that the dungeons shall have light and air. Those who are not accused of any thing very serious are allowed the use of a little garden. The tribunal of the holy office at Rome is not sanguinary, like that in Spain, and they know nothing there of *auto da fe*, or of executions in consequence of its sentences. Nevertheless, the fear that it inspires, the impenetrable mystery that covers its proceedings, and the *ennui* that it causes, are so powerful in their effects, that persons often lose their senses even after their innocence has been recognized and they are restored to liberty. This was lately the fate of a poor monk of the name of Gabrielli, of the convent of St. Andrea delli Fratti: his delusion consists in the firm persuasion that he is again arrested. Another monk of the same order was lately sentenced to three years' confinement.

Naples.—Recent excavations at Pompeii have brought to light some of the most interesting objects hitherto discovered in that extraordinary place. They are—a dwelling house, which, from the nature of its paintings, &c. is called "*La casa del poeta drammatico;*" a complete public bath; a marble statue resembling the statues of Cicero; a large bronze equestrian statue, supposed to be of the Emperor Nero; and sundry small articles. The "*casa del poeta,*" in its commodious distribution, in the elegance of its decorations, and in its neat finish throughout, is perhaps superior to any of the disinterred houses, neat and elegant as they nearly all are. At the threshold is prettily delineated, in mosaic, the figure of a house-dog, on guard, with the words "*cave canem*" (beware of the dog) under it. Another beautiful piece of mosaic, representing a female performing on the *Tibia*, an old man producing the tragic masks, and two actors preparing to play, is inserted in another part of the marble pavement. The best of the paintings on the walls is a little composition of a poet, or actor, reciting, from a manuscript, to an attentive and lovely audience of three females. In a bed-chamber is depicted one of those gross scenes so frequently met with in the decorations of Pompeii and Herculaneum.—In the public bath every thing is complete; it looks as if it had been abandoned but the other day. There are the four chambers as required by the ancient Romans in these establishments: the *hypocaustum*, or furnace, the warm bath, the cold bath, and the vapour bath, besides the room which served as a wardrobe, the lobby for loiterers, or such as expected their turn to bathe, and the portico for walking in. These *Balnearia* are highly ornamented in all their parts, even within the furnace room: the ceilings and walls are covered with beautiful stucco work, and the floors are inlaid with marble of different colours and mosaic pictures. The roof of the chamber of the cold bath is a dome with an aperture in its centre to admit light: the bath is beneath the level of the pavement; it is about twenty feet square, and lined with white marble. In the chamber of the warm bath is a white marble *conca*, round the brim of which are inlet in letters of bronze the name and quality of the donor, and the sum it cost him; and in the vapour bath are some long bronze stools with similar inscriptions. A large bronze *brasier* stands in the lobby, just as it did when the ancient inhabitants of Pompeii, frequenting the baths, warmed themselves over its charcoal fire. Several *strigiles* (a rough sort of flesh-brush used by the ancients after the bath) were picked up, and now enrich the collection of the Royal Museum, which almost receives a daily tribute from these curious excavations. The baths correspond in size rather to the smallness of the private houses than to the magnitude of the public edifices and the population of the city; but every house of superior order had baths within its own walls, and there were probably other public ones in the town. The improper conduct of most of the visitors to Pompeii deserves severe reprobation; they are eager to carry away with them a piece of marble, or *tonica* or mosaic, and to satisfy this puerile desire they break and spoil wherever they can; they must give a puny immortality to their unmeaning names, forsooth! and so commemorate their visit to Pompeii, by scratching and defacing its walls, which, by a wonderful process of nature, have been reserved so many centuries for curiosity and admiration. The tasteful, the beautiful, stuccoes of the temple of Isis, and, indeed, of most of the remarkable edifices, are garbled over and defiled by such classic inscriptions as, "Jos. Brown, of London, March 12, 1824;" "Achilles Grosjean, Paris;" "Nathaniel Rice, United States," &c. &c.; and it is to be expected that in a few years the indefatigability of these barbarians will despoil this interesting city of half its charms.

Sculpture.—Ph. Albacini, a sculptor of very considerable talents, at Rome, has finished a statue of Achilles of the size of life, of which the Duke of Devonshire is the purchaser. It represents the Greek hero in the act of pulling the fatal dart of Paris out of his heel. He looks fiercely towards Heaven, as if reproaching the gods for his misfortune; but his countenance is expressive of pain and despair. Public report speaks highly of this work.

SWEDEN.

Swedish Literature.—One of the remarkable circumstances in the history of modern literature, is the number of unsuccessful attempts which have been made in the epic department of poetry. That the Swedes should have failed in this respect cannot therefore be surprising. But though the Swedish language can boast no satisfactory example of the genuine Epopea, it possesses two excellent specimens of the burlesque or mock heroic, namely, the "Rymthusiade," in six cantos, and "Asnan," (the Ass) also in six cantos, which form the first and second part of "The Sleepless Nights of Markall," (Markall's Somnolosa Natter Haft, 1, 2, Stockholm. 1820, 1822, 8vo.)—The object of both poems is to satirise the disputes and pretensions of certain Swedish

authors. This appears to be very successfully accomplished, but though the works possess unquestionable merit, we cannot assent to all the high-flown eulogies bestowed on them by the Swedes, who assert that they exceed every thing of the kind in any language—leaving the Dunciad, and the Viage al Parness, far behind. The Rymthusiade, in sonorous hexameters, and with epic dignity, desrribes how the pupils of Sysis, the Rymester of the Academy, undertakes to storm the bifurcated hill, to dethrone Apollo, and to crown Polyhistrio (M. Leopold), King of Poesy, in his stead. Apollo, who is supported by all the eminent deceased poets, defeats the Rymethusians in a great battle, in which Polyhistrio is killed, and after which the greater part of the prisoners are transformed into brutes. The standard-bearer, Markall (M. Willmark) who is condemned to put on the body of an ass, becomes the hero of the second poem. At first, one half of Markall, or Sir Dunce, appears mounted on his other half, an ass. The ass part being, however, separated from him, to recover his better half, he wanders over land and sea, and descends to the infernal regions. He is at last successful, and the parts permanently united, forming the Ass-man, or Man-ass. Richness of invention and genuine humour are displayed in this poem, which is in stanzas of six lines each. The absurdities of the modern school are not spared, and its leaders are severely lashed. The author has not yet been discovered.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The King of the Netherlands has lately caused to be erected, on the building of the Academy of Leyda, a small observatory, for the reception of a telescope which was made by three peasants, named Roeloss, Sieds, and Rieuks. The mechanism of this instrument is so well arranged, that it can be directed to any point by the hand of one person only. It is twelve feet long and one foot in diameter, and the lenses are consequently about a foot in thickness. The body and stand of the instrument are of fine mahogany, admirably worked and polished, and the whole is a fine specimen of workmanship, unassisted by any previous knowledge of the subject.

POLAND.

Warsovia.—The following information is extracted from the report of the Minister of the Interior, Count Mostowski, as to the state of affairs since the second diet, that is, during the last four years. In consequence of the number of reformers, sixteen extra parishes have been created, and they have already commenced building houses for their Lutheran ministers. The organization of the Jews has been meliorated, and 327 inspectors have been established, to watch over the affairs of the ecclesiastics. The funds allowed for public instruction, have amounted to 6,536,509 florins, and the profits arising out of the schools amounted to 896,784 florins; which sum has remunerated the temporary class-masters, and purchased a great addition of books, mathematical instruments, &c. &c. The botanical garden belonging to the university is beginning to vie with the best in Europe—containing 10,000 species of plants. The university library, which is always increasing, contains 150,000 volumes, among which are many very rare and curious works. The university has two buildings added, for the purpose of museums of natural and experimental philosophy. A printing-office and lithographic presses are established near the university. There is an elementary society formed for the examination of the candidates for professorships, masters, &c.; which situations are generally ably filled by Poles. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb supports twelve poor beings, who are taught various works. Sunday schools are open in various parts of the kingdom. Limits have been made to civil procedures; so that, in the last four years, 15,908 causes have been determined by justices of peace. Iron rail-roads have been constructed from Kalish to Brezese, sixty German miles, in uninterrupted length. High-roads have been constructed in the palatinates of Cracovia, Lublin, Plock and Angustow, and 523 bridges. The country has ceased to be tributary to foreign nations, in many important points. Their manufactory of cloth is sufficient for the wants of the people. More than 10,000 foreign manufacturing families have peopled new towns. The mines of Poland produce, independently of silver, copper, and lead, the exportation of which might be made very considerable, 100,000 quintins of iron, equal to that of Sweden; more than 40,000 quintins of zinc; and 5000 of pit-coal. The report, in every other particular, shews an increase and improvement in the manufactures and general prosperity of the country that is truly satisfactory.

RUSSIA.

A race took place on the 4th of August, near St. Petersburgh, between two English and two Cossack horses, distance 71 versts, or 47 1-3 English miles. The stakes were 50,000 roubles (about 2000*l.*) and the road fixed upon was from the Ligova Canal, through Zarskojeselo to Galchina, a distance of 35½ versts, and back to the starting post. The road is

paved at the bottom, and the surface hard and stony. The Cossack party had taken every precaution to procure the best horses of the breed. Count Orloff Deneessoff went himself to the Don, to pick them out, and there was not a tribe of the Cossacks but what furnished their quota. Cossacks of the Don, the Black Sea, and the Ural, Calmucks, Bashkers, and Kirgues, all sent their most celebrated racers; and in this way, about twenty horses arrived at St. Petersburgh, from which the two best were selected, after a variety of trials. In the mean time, the English horses were neither seen nor heard of. It was only known that Count Matueszewic had imported some for the purpose, with grooms to train and ride them. The horses fixed upon were a bay Cossack, of the stud of the late Hetman, Count Platoff, and a chesnut Leonide, of the stud of Count Kuteinikoff. The former was rather a coarse, vulgar animal, high in the hips, but good in the loins, and shewing considerable powers. The latter, though bred on the Don, was a very neat horse, betraying clearly its Arabian descent.—The English horses brought to the post by Count Matueszewic, were Sharper, bred by the Earl of Egremont; and Mina, bred by Lord George Cavendish. The horses started at five minutes past five in the morning, the Cossacks leading on one side of the road, at a moderate pace, and the English following on the other side, about three or four lengths. Before they had gone half a verst, the stirrup-iron of the person who rode Sharper, broke, and the horse ran away with him, passing Mina, who would not stop behind. Owing to this accident, the two English horses ran at a tremendous pace up Pulkova hill, and through Zarskojeselo, bidding defiance to the utmost exertions of their riders; the Cossacks following about two hundred yards behind. The English horses arrived at Gatchina in one hour and four minutes, the Cossacks coming in two minutes after them. The English horses were quite fresh, as was the chesnut Cossack, but the bay was much distressed, and fell about three versts after turning, never appearing again in the race. Before reaching Zarskojeselo, on their return, Mina burst his coronet, from the hardness of the road, and was immediately pulled up and taken away. Soon after this, the remaining Cossack began to flag, and the accompanying Cossacks, contrary to all rule and agreement, began to drag him on by the bridle, throwing away the saddle, and putting a mere child on his back. Before reaching Pulkova hill, Sharper shewed the effects of the pace he had gone when running away at the early part of the race, and on descending the hill, was much distressed; but it was evident he must win, in spite of the foul play of the Cossacks, who now fairly carried on their horse, some dragging him on by a rope and the bridle at his head, others actually pulling him on by the tail, and riding alongside of his quarters to support him, and push him along, relieving each other repeatedly in this fatiguing employment. Sharper cantered in much distressed, but game enough to have gone considerably farther. He did the whole distance in two hours and forty-eight minutes and forty seconds, and had it not been for his running away, might have done it in less time, without being so much distressed. The Cossack was warped and carried in eight minutes after him; and had he been left to himself and his rider, would undoubtedly have remained at Pulkova hill. The English horses, at starting, carried full three stone more than the Cossacks, and during the latter half of the race, the difference was still greater, the Cossack being rode by a mere child, for form's sake. The concourse of spectators was immense, and amongst others, the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael were present. The road for the whole distance was lined with Cossacks of the Guards, at regular intervals.

But few original works have appeared in Russia during the last year. Among the principal are the History of Russia, by M. Karamsin; Tales, by M. Naréjny; and Travels into Mongolia and China, by M. E. Timkofsky; the last of which contains some new and curious details. Ancient literature has been enriched by the publication of an old manuscript of John the Exarch, of Bulgaria, with notes, by M. Kalaïdovitcht; for which publication the world is indebted to Count Roumiartzof, the chancellor of the Russian Empire. Several of Sir Walter Scott's novels have been translated into the Russian language. Various poems have likewise appeared. The theatre has produced several novelties; one of the chief of which is a comedy in two acts and in verse, by Prince Chakhofskoy, called, "Thou and You." The subject of this piece is derived from Voltaire's celebrated epistle:

"Phillis, qu'est devenu ce tems
Où, dans un fiacre promenée,
Sans laquais, sans ajustemens, &c."

In the first act Voltaire appears a young man of twenty, burning with an ardent passion for the beautiful Phillis. An interval of forty years separates the two acts. Phillis has become fat, and Vol-

taire is no longer young! This infraction of Aristotle's rule, exacting unity of time, ought to be overlooked in favour of the interesting scenes which, without such a liberty, the author could not have created. Notwithstanding the severity of the censorship, the number of periodical publications has greatly increased in Russia during the last year; and at the commencement of 1825 various new Almanacks were published.

PERSIA.

Olab Phelair, the celebrated Persian poet, died lately at Ispahan, aged 96. He was the Voltaire of Persia, and has left behind him a very considerable number of manuscripts on mathematics, astronomy, politics, and literature. The Sophi had just granted him a considerable pension from the treasury; he was very expensive in his living, his principal food being the flesh of larks, which were brought from Europe, and he went very rarely on foot. He has left no children.

UNITED STATES.

Gigantic Organic Remains.—We lately mentioned (says the New York Evening Post of July 15) that the bones of a nondescript animal, of an immense size, and larger than any bones that have hitherto been noticed by naturalists, had been discovered about twenty miles from New Orleans, in the alluvial ground formed by the Mississippi river and the lakes, and but a short distance from the sea. It now appears, that these gigantic remains had been disinterred by a Mr. W. Schofield, of New Orleans, who spent about a year in this arduous undertaking. A fragment of a cranium is stated to measure twenty-two feet in length; in its broadest part four feet high, and perhaps nine inches thick; and it is said to weigh 1200 lbs. The largest extremity of this bone is thought evidently to answer to the human scapula; it tapers off to a point, and retains a flatness to the termination. From these facts it is inferred, that this bone constituted a fin, or fender. One of its edges, from alternate exposures to the tide and atmosphere, has become spongy or porous, but, generally, it is in a perfect state of ossification. A large groove or canal presents itself in the superior portion of this bone, upon the sides of which considerable quantities of ambergris may be collected, which appears to have suffered little or no decomposition or changes by age. It burns with a beautiful bright flame, and emits an odoriferous smell while burning; it is of a greasy consistence, similar to adipocere. It is evident that there was a corresponding fin, or fender. The animal, therefore, must have been fifty feet in breadth from one extremity of a fin to the other, allowing for wear and tear, as well as a disproportionate width of the back. The body of each vertebræ is at least twenty inches in diameter, and as many in length; the tube or calibre for containing the spinal marrow is six inches in diameter: some of the arterial and nervous indentations, or courses, are yet visible. There is a bone similar to our os calcis, one foot in length, and eight inches in diameter.

CHINA.

The Russian traveller, M. Timbowsky, collected during his stay in China some remarkable data relative to the present state of the military force of that empire, which, expressed in numbers, seems very formidable, but is far from being so in reality. The regular troops are divided into four corps. The first corps, 67,800 strong, consists of Mantchous, the conquerors of the empire, to which nation the family of the reigning emperor belongs. These troops are the flower of the whole army, and enjoy extraordinary privileges. The second corps, of 21,000 men, consists of Mongols. The third, of 27,000 men, is composed of Chinese, whose ancestors joined the Mantchous, and assisted them in the conquest of the empire. The fourth corps, which is the least esteemed, though the most numerous, is also Chinese: it is stated to amount to 500,000 men; who are dispersed in garrisons in the interior of the empire. If we add to these 125,000 Chinese militia, the whole Chinese army will make 740,000 men, of whom 175,000 are cavalry. There is, besides, a Mongol cavalry, which, with respect to its organization and the nature of its service, may be compared to the Russian troops from the Don and the Ural. Its amount is not accurately known, but is stated by some at 500,000 men. All the Chinese soldiers are married; and their children, who are entered in the lists of the army from their very birth, recruit the corps to which they belong. Besides arms, a horse, a house, and a quantity of rice, each soldier of the first, second, and third corps, receives a monthly pay of three to four *lanes*, (six to eight silver rubles,) but must provide himself with clothing. The troops of the fourth corps are furnished by the government with lands, which they must cultivate for their subsistence. Notwithstanding the immense sums which the maintenance of this force costs, and which is said to amount to 87,400,000 *lanes*, the spirit and discipline of the troops are at an inconceivably low ebb.

RURAL ECONOMY.

New Vegetable.—The Editor of the Darien (Geo.) paper says—"Mr. Reuben King, last week, very politely presented us with a 'mineral potatoe,' Erythrina erecta, or Cherokee root, the first, it is presumed, ever found in this part of Georgia. It weighed seven pounds two ounces and a half. It appears to be a species of the sweet potatoe, but has rather a bitter taste—hogs eat it with avidity. It is probable that, if cultivated, it would be a valuable article for fattening hogs."

New Machine for Digging Potatoes.—Mr. Michael Barry, of Swords, has invented a machine, simple in its construction and principle, by which, with two horses and one attendant, an acre of potatoes can be dug out in one hour—also, an acre of ground previously ploughed for oats or other grain, can be harrowed by it in an hour with two horses and one attendant, thereby effecting in the branch of harrowing a saving of upwards of 93 per cent: or, in other words, doing the work of 32 horses and 16 attendants with two horses and one attendant. This machine, if brought into general use, under proper regulations, would soon effect wonderful and happy changes in the world.

A correspondent in the Farmer's Journal communicates the following experiment, in order to shew the great value of clay ashes used as manure:—In the year 1822, a piece of land containing 6 acres was drilled 30 inches asunder; six drills were manured alternately throughout the field with rotten dung and clay ashes at the rate of 20 loads of dung and 40 loads of ashes per acre. It was sown with Swede and common turnips; both were an excellent crop. The parts manured with ashes were quite as good as the other. The crop was carted off, the land sown with wheat, and seeded down the following spring: the wheat crop was equally good, and the seeds a very heavy one, especially where the ashes were put. The field is now sown with wheat, and those parts manured with the ashes look more luxuriantly at present than the others which had been dunged. The expense of coal and labour amounted to a little less than 5d. per cubic yard; coal cost 8s. per ton, exclusive of hauling. Where coal cannot be obtained at a reasonable rate, turf, with a small portion of wood, would answer every purpose to burn the clay, except that it would cost a little more in manual labour. This system of burning clay has been adopted on the same farm for the last six years, and in no one instance has it ever failed of producing a good crop.

The Injurious Influence of the Plum-Stock upon the Moor-park Apricot. By T. A. KNIGHT, *Esq. F. R. S. &c.*—In the selection of Stocks for the reception of grafts or buds, of different species of fruit-trees, the English gardeners and nurserymen generally suppose, that when a stock is employed upon which the inserted graft or bud will grow freely and permanently, every thing which is expedient or beneficial is done. It is even supposed that cases exist in which much advantage is obtained by the use of a stock of a different species, and even of a different genus. The peach and nectarine trees are thus generally believed to succeed better upon the plum, than upon the native stock; and some varieties of the pear have been pronounced by Miller to acquire their highest state of perfection upon quince stocks; but I suspect that Miller formed his opinion rather upon the external colour, and size of the fruit, than upon its intrinsic qualities, and decided, as every gardener who had honestly sent the best produce of his garden to his employer's table would probably have done, that the sample of his fruit which exhibited the finest colour and the largest size was the best; and it is well known that a young pear-tree, when growing upon a quince stock, affords fruit of brighter colours, and in some varieties, of larger size; and that the tree is rendered more governable, and therefore more productive, when trained to a wall. Taking off a circular ring of bark, or what is called ringing the stock, gives a similar increase of size to the fruit and of brilliancy to its colour: but its pulp is rendered much less succulent and melting; and I suspect that the effects of a quince stock and of ringing will be found very nearly similar, each operating to interrupt the free and proper course of the sap. Some varieties of pears are known to be spoiled by the quince stock; and I entertain little doubt but that the quality of every species of fruit, to some extent, suffers when grown upon a stock of another species or genus. I have been led to these conclusions by the following circumstances, which have within the last two years come under my observation. I have before stated, that the Moor-park apricot succeeds much better upon its

native stock, than upon a plum-stock. I had observed that its foliage acquired a deeper shade of colour, and that it retained its verdure very considerably later in the autumn; and its fruit appeared to me to be singularly excellent. I had not, however, at that period an apricot tree growing upon a plum-stock, upon quite the same aspect, and I therefore hesitated to ascribe the superiority of the fruit to any operation of the native stock. But I have subsequently planted two trees, growing upon plum-stocks, and two upon apricot-stocks, upon the same aspects, and in a similar soil, giving those upon the plum-stocks the advantage of some superiority in age, and I have found the produce of the apricot-stocks to be in every respect greatly the best. It is much more succulent and melting, and differs so widely from the fruit of the other trees, that I have heard many gardeners who were not acquainted with the circumstances under which the fruit was produced, contend against the identity of the variety. The buds were, however, taken from the same tree. I have also some reasons for believing, that the quality of the fruit of the peach-tree is, in some cases at least, much deteriorated by the operation of the plum-stock. My garden contains two peach-trees of the same variety, the Acton Scott, one growing upon its native stock, and the other upon a plum-stock, the soil being similar, and the aspect the same. That growing upon the plum-stock affords fruit of a larger size, and its colour, where it is exposed to the sun, is much more red; but its pulp is more coarse, and its taste and flavour so inferior, that I should be much disposed to deny the identity of the variety, if I had not inserted the buds from which both sprang with my own hand. Having tried experiments only in one soil, and in the same situation, I of course have stated the foregoing circumstance chiefly with the view of exciting other Horticulturists to make similar experiments, and it is particularly desirable that such should be tried in the garden of the society. I think it probable that the quality of the nectarine will be still more affected, its pulp being less succulent than that of the peach; but I have not at present any facts worth adducing in support of this opinion. One valid objection to the use of peach-stocks must be admitted: trees budded upon them certainly cannot be transplanted with an equal certainty of success, and particularly trained trees; but those I am very much disposed to call spoiled trees, which appear calculated to gratify the impatience of the planter, but which often ultimately disappoint his hopes. I have never found any difficulty in transplanting young budded peach-trees with perfect success. The peach-stones having been protected from severe frost through the winter, may be planted in drills, at about eight inches distant from each other, and a space of about two feet was left between the rows. The plants will spring up in April, and in August and September will be of proper age and size to be budded about two inches from the ground. The nurseryman therefore will have the advantage of taking his buds from the trees whilst the fruit is upon them, and he can in consequence easily guard against errors, which much too frequently occur; and he may be quite certain that none of his buds will break prematurely. Buds may be inserted in the early part of October; and in the last autumn I introduced some with perfect success in November. Late in the autumn I generally shorten the roots of my young peach-stocks, particularly those roots which descend perpendicularly into the soil, by introducing a spade into the ground on two sides of each plant, but without moving it, or further disturbing its roots. Thus managed, the buds shoot very freely; and with proper attention to preserve their fibrous roots, and to pack them properly, they may, I am certain, be sent to the most distant parts of the island without danger of their being killed by their removal. Older trees possibly cannot be removed without danger of their failing; but I transplanted a peach-tree in the last autumn of ten years old, which grows upon its own roots, and was more than ten feet high; and it is this spring emitting its blossoms as freely as those trees which have not been transplanted. Its roots were, however, well preserved, and its branches properly retrenched. Peach and nectarine trees, particularly of those varieties which have been recently obtained from seed, may be propagated readily by layers, either of the summer or older wood, and even from cuttings without artificial heat; for such strike root freely. But the most eligible method appears to be that of sowing the stones, and budding the young plants in the same season.—*Trans. Horti. Soc.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Patent granted to HENRY R. PALMER, *of Hackney, Middlesex, Engineer, for improvements in the construction of rail-ways and tram-roads, and of the carriages to be used on them.*—MR. Palmer's rail-way differs from those in common use, in consisting of one rail only, elevated on posts, some height above the ground. On this rail carriages of a peculiar construction are to be moved without upsetting, by having the centre of gravity of their loading suspended below the line of support, or rail. They are to have but two wheels, placed three or four feet apart on the rail, whose axles are to support a light iron frame, from which the loading is to be suspended in two cases or packages, one at each side of the rail, in such a manner, that if a little more weight should be in one than in the other, it may not materially impede the progress of the carriage; and they are drawn forward by the horses, with ropes of twenty or thirty feet in length, as boats are on canals. The posts, when made of cast iron, are to be constructed in the form of two planes, crossing at right angles, similar to the pillars of some of the gas-lamps, with a projecting horizontal flanch in the middle of their length, and tapering somewhat in both directions from thence; this flanch is to lie at the surface of the ground, when the post is fixed in its place, all below it being buried in the earth; at the top of each post a slit, or fork with parallel sides, is formed in the direction of the rails, the extremities of two pieces of which rest within it, they being formed with vertical scarfed joints there for that purpose, and having beneath them wedges placed, by driving which the level of these rails can be adjusted more exactly. When the pieces of the rail exceed a certain length, they pass through the tops of more of the posts, but in all cases are placed there as described. To fix the posts firmly in the ground, a hole is dug, of a proper depth, depending on the nature of the soil, and its bottom rammed firm with a conical rammer, by an engine like a small piling engine; some broken stones, such as are used for making roads, are then thrown in, and rammed up to the place intended for the bottom of the post, which is then put into the hole, and more of the broken stones thrown in, and rammed tightly about its sides, which are cast of a serrated or notched shape, the better to adhere to the stones; and this process is continued till the hole is filled up. The posts must vary in height, according to the undulations of the ground, and their distances must depend on the thickness of the rails, though the patentee seems to prefer distances of ten feet. Mr. Palmer asserts that this arrangement of the rail will cause a great saving in embankments, bridges, culverts, and drains, and that the carriages will be moved on it with less friction and resistance than on the rail-ways hitherto in use; averring that a horse can draw a load on it, when level, of 33,750 lbs. 2½ miles in an hour, which on the best performing edge rail-way that he had heard of (that near Newcastle-on-Tyne) could move only 17,773 lbs. at the same rate.

Description of a Udometer, a new instrument, which shows the quantity of rain fallen. By M. NICOD, *of Vevay.*—This instrument is composed of a circular basin, made of tin-plate or copper, the outer edge of which is surrounded by a double inclosure, forming a canal. An opening is made six lines above the bottom, so that the basin cannot become full of water, but all the rain that falls into it runs out, through this opening, into a receiver placed beneath. Through the whole height of this vessel there is a vertical slit, covered by a strip of glass, which closes it hermetically, and allows the height of the surface of the water in the vessel, and all its variations, to be seen. A scale, divided into inches and parts, is marked at one side: and a tube, closed by a cork, serves for emptying the vessel when it is full of water. The basin communicates, by a closed canal above, with another and a smaller basin, surmounted by a cylindrical reservoir, which has likewise a longitudinal opening, closed by a piece of glass, in the same manner as in the larger basin. At the side a scale is marked, which is lengthened in the ratio of the difference of the diameters of this reservoir and of the large basin. This reservoir, which is filled with water before it is put in place, being constructed like the reservoirs which supply oil to the wick of an Argand lamp, replaces the water which evaporates from the large basin, by means of the canal of communication. The effect of this instrument is as follows:—when it rains, all the water that falls into the large basin passes into the receiver below, where the quantity of it may be afterwards measured. When the rain is over, and evaporation begins to take place, the water which evaporates from the large basin is immedi-

ately replaced by the water contained in the little reservoir, and the scale on the latter shows at once the quantity.

Fresh Water.—As a means of preserving water at sea, an officer of the name of Ruyter recommends the use of a composition of resin and olive-oil well mixed with brick-dust, to which he gives the consistence of varnish. He renders the resin adherent by melting it with olive-oil, which unites itself with great facility to iron, with which it becomes perfectly combined when applied to it very hot. Its combination with the brick-dust gives it a sufficient degree of solidity without altering its adherent quality. This plastering, when applied to the inside of the casks, is not liable to be dissolved by water, which, on the contrary, increases its hardness, while it preserves the iron on the outside from being rusted. The author states, that he has employed this composition for several years on casks bound with iron hoops, which underwent no oxydization, and therefore rendered the use of pitch unnecessary.

Fire-Engine.—A new fire-engine has been invented at Berne, by a mechanic of the name of Schenk, which possesses much greater power, and is worked with much greater facility, than any former machine of the same description. Its force is so extraordinary, that the column of water which it sends out will, at a distance of 100 feet, easily break up the pavement of the street, untile the houses, and demolish their masonry up to the second-floor.

Method of Curing Smoky Chimneys.—There is a way of building a vent, which was found to succeed in the huts, which were erected by the British army in America, during the war of the Revolution, and even in the under-ground vents, which were built to their tents, when out at a late period of autumn, or rather the beginning of winter. In the writer's own house, where the principal vents were altered upon this plan, after the house was finished, and in which there have been fires for nine months, the purity and cleanliness of the rooms sufficiently testify its efficacy; but he has a still further proof in the testimony borne to it by Mr. Elliot, who built the house and made the alterations, and who was so convinced of the improvement effected, from what he saw, while the vents were damp, that, in the two houses, which he has since built in Melville Street, Edinburgh, he has constructed all the vents on the same principle. The method is simply to contract the vent as soon as possible, then gradually to widen it for four or five feet, and then again contract it to the usual dimensions, and carry it up in any direction. No register grates are necessary.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

C. Friend, of Bell Lane, Spitalfields, for improvements in the process of refining sugar. July 26, 1825.

J. Reedhead, of Heworth, Durham, for improvements in machinery for propelling vessels of all descriptions, both in marine and inland navigation. July 26, 1825.

J. E. Brooke, of Headingly, near Leeds, and J. Hardgrave, of Kirkstall, for improvements in or additions to machinery used in scribbling and carding wool, or other fibrous substances. July 26, 1825.

D. O. Richardson, and W. Hust, manufacturer, both of Leeds, for improvements in the process of printing or dyeing woollen and other fabrics. July 26, 1825.

J. Kay, of Preston, Lancashire for machinery for preparing and spinning flax, hemp, and other fibrous substances, by power. July 26, 1825.

R. Witty, of Sculcoates, for an improved chimney for Argand and other burners. July 30, 1825.

J. Lean, of Fishpond House, near Bristol, for a machine for effecting an alternating motion between bodies revolving about a common centre or axis of motion: also additional machinery or apparatus for applying the same to mechanical purposes. July 30, 1825.

The Rev. W. Barclay, of Auldeare, Nairnshire, for an improved instrument to determine angles of altitude or elevation, without the necessity of a view of horizon being obtained. July 30, 1825.

R. Badnall, the younger, of Leek, for improvements in the manufacture of silk. July 30, 1825.

S. Bagshaw, of Newcastle-under-line, for a new method of manufacturing pipes for the conveyance of water and other fluids. August 8, 1825.

G. Charleton, of Maidenhead Court, Wapping, and W. Walker, of New Grove, Mile-end Road, for improvements in the building or constructing of ships or other vessels. August 10, 1825.

S. Lord, J. Robinson, and J. Forster, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery in the process of raising the pile on woollen cloths and other fabrics, and also in pressing the same. August 11, 1825.

W. Hust, H. Hirst, and W. Heycock, and S. Wilkinson, of Leeds, for an apparatus for preventing coaches, carriages, mails, and other vehicles, from overturning. August 11, 1825.

J. S. Langton, of Langton juxta Partney, for an improved method of seasoning timber and other wood. August 11, 1825.

J. Perkins, of Fleet-street, for improvements in the construction of bedsteads, sofas, and other similar articles. Communicated to him by a foreigner. August 11, 1825.

H. R. Fanshaw, of Addle-street, London, for an improved apparatus for spinning, doubling and twisting, or throwing silk. August 12, 1825.

J. Butler, of Commercial Road, Surrey, for a method of making coffins for the effectual prevention of bodies being removed therefrom, or taken therefrom, after interment. August 12, 1825.

M. Lariviere, now residing at Frith-street, Soho, late of Geneva, in Switzerland, for a machine for perforating metal plates of gold, silver, tin, platina, brass or copper, being applicable to all the purposes of sieves, hitherto employing either canvass, linen, or wire. August 15, 1825.

J. A. Taylor, of Great St. Helen's, London, for a new polishing apparatus for household purposes. August 13, 1825.

C. Downing, of Bideford, for improvements in fowling-pieces and other fire-arms. August 15, 1825.

A. Shoolbred, of Jermyn-street, for improvements on, or a substitute for, back stays and braces for ladies and gentlemen, chiefly to prevent relaxation of the muscles. August 18, 1825.

P. Taylor, of the City Road, Middlesex, for improvements in making iron. August 18, 1825.

P. Williams, of Leeds, and J. Ogle, of Holbeck, Yorkshire, for improvements in fulling mills, or machinery for fulling and washing woollen cloths, or such other fabrics as may require the process of felting or fulling. August 20, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY, MEMOIRS, &c.

The Life of John Paul Jones, from Original Documents in the Possession of John Henry Sherburne, Esq. Registrar of the Navy of the United States. Crown 8vo. 7s. 6d.

This is rather a dull piece of biography, consisting, for the most part, of despatches and official correspondence on topics which, for nearly fifty years, have ceased to be of the slightest importance. A dull book is, however, now-a-days no novelty; and it is not because it possesses that quality, that we have accompanied its announcement as a new publication, with any remarks. The book is the history of a Scotch adventurer of the name of John Paul, who, on becoming a citizen of the United States of America, took the name of Jones. His exploits, which were daring enough, were performed at sea about the time when his elected country first struggled for her independence; and his success in a desperate action with an English ship, called the Serapis, seems to have turned his brain for the rest of his life. In the biography before us, Paul, alias Jones, is eulogized as the most brave, eloquent, generous, chivalrous, and disinterested of all human beings; while, on the contrary, all the English he meets with (Sir Joseph Yorke, [illegible] Hague, the captain of the Serapis, and others,) are ignorant, base, ridiculous, and contemptible. It is just possible that all this might be true; but it is rather odd that it should be trumpeted forth in a work published by the bookseller to the Admiralty. Our national skill in naval affairs is rated by Jones and his biographer as being very defic[illegible] indebted to the French for what little marine knowledge we happen to possess. It must be confessed, however, that considering all things, we have done pretty well with our small proficiency!

There is certainly no denying the reckless bravery of Jones; and there is something very interesting in the few pages of his life which describe his descent upon Whitehaven, when, at the head of a small party, and in the dead silence of the morning, he scaled the walls of that town, and spiked all the cannon in the forts.

We suspect, however, that there was a great portion of "cant" in the composition of this Scotch-American hero. He is eternally writing to women, and telling them that he drew his sword, not for self-interest, but for universal philanthropy, the rights of man, the dignity of human nature, and so forth. A little of this goes, or ought to go, a great way; but our knight-errant is never tired of repeating it. He concludes one of his letters to a lady (Madame d'Ormoy) in this way:—

"But I have a favour to ask of you, Madam, which I hope you will grant me. You tell me in your letter that the inkstand I had the honour to present you, as a small token of my esteem, shall be reserved for the purpose of writing what concerns me; now I wish you to see my idea in a more expanded light, and would have you make use of that inkstand to instruct mankind, and support the dignity and rights of human nature."—Very pretty employment this for a Madame.

A Sketch of the Character of the late Rev. Samuel Parr, LL.D. &c. 8vo.

With the exception of the candid and eloquent character of Dr. Parr, drawn by his friend Dr. Butler, which we had some time since the pleasure of noticing, we have met with no tribute to the memory of that celebrated man, of equal merit with the "Sketch" now before us. To trace in detail the life of a scholar so profound, whose rare excellence it was to possess a heart as benevolent as his intellect was exalted, was a task, which evidently could not be achieved in the compass of a few pages; but all that the limits of a short sketch like the present will admit of, has been accomplished by the elegant [illegible] the ch[illegible] befo[illegible] fr[illegible] which [illegible] the following observations on Dr. Parr as a disputant.

"Every man takes a pleasure in doing what he knows himself to do well; it is not surprising, therefore, that Dr. Parr delighted in disputation. Gifted with incomparable quickness of perception, and unparalleled capacity of memory, together with an imagination which promptly supplied sound illustrations of wisdom or sportive sallies of wit, it was impossible that he should not be regarded as an intellectual gladiator of formidable strength and dexterity. In serious argument he was almost [illegible]ably t[illegible]nph[illegible] and when led on lighter subjects by a love of paradox or playfulness to signalize himself by the assumption of the weak side of a question, it was, nevertheless, most difficult to conquer him, or at least to make his defeat apparent. Many of his opponents might, possibly, apply to him the saying of Thucydides, when interrogated which was the better argumentative wrestler, Pericles or himself—"When I throw him, he declares he was never down; and he persuades the spectators to believe him."

Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, Daughter of James I. &c. By Miss Benger. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 1s.

GEOLOGY.

Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a Collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants peculiar to the Coal Formations of Great Britain. By E. T. Artis, F. S. A. 4to. 2l. 10s.

HISTORY.

Historical Notices of the Collegiate Church, or Royal Free Chapel of St. Martin le Grand, London. By A. J. Kempe. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

JURISPRUDENCE.

Williams's Annual Abstract of the Statutes passed in the present Year, 1825, 6 Geo. IV. By T. W. Williams, Esq.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Royal Code of Honour, for the Regulation of Duelling. 12mo.

It is singular that a gentleman who appears to be so deadly an enemy as Mr. Hamilton has shewn himself to the practice of duelling, should promulgate a code of honour for the regulation of that pleasing mode of terminating disputes. Acting, however, under the sensible principle, that when an evil cannot be abolished, the most desirable course is to mitigate it, Mr. Hamilton drew up a rational code for the benefit of all pugnacious gentlemen; and after submitting it "to experienced friends in Ireland," forwarded copies of his manuscript to the first political, military, and literary characters in the British empire, from whom he received the most complimentary assurances of its propriety and importance. Mr. Hamilton's pages certainly do contain many valuable hints and directions, though, at the same time, they occasionally provoke a smile from the particularity and precision with which the rules are delivered. Thus we are told that a principal ought not to be allowed to wear ruffles, and that the parties must not fight with daggers or knives; that a gentleman is not to spy at an adversary through an eye-glass; that no duel ought to be fought on a great festival; and that wounded gentlemen must not be carried over walls, ditches, gates, styles, or hedges.

At no very distant period we hope that even Mr. Hamilton's milder code may be found useless. Clearer ideas upon the subject of duelling are beginning to disseminate themselves; and the time is approaching when we shall look upon the duels of the present day, as we now do upon the fire and water ordeals of our Saxon ancestors.

Traditions of Edinburgh. In four Parts. By Robert Chambers. Edinburgh, 1825.

This little book has sold extensively; and, indeed, it is well calculated to be popular among precisely that class of persons whose patronage is not worth having. We allude to that part of the Scotch, who rejoice in the title of a "Nation of Gentlemen," and have the silly vanity to style a city built in the most naked and paltry style of architecture, the *Modern Athens*, the *Modern Balbec*, a *City of Palaces*, &c. &c. &c. To such people Mr. Chambers's book must be highly attractive; it must soothe their vanity to find their *New Town* lauded *a toute outrance*, and that every steep *close*, every narrow *wynd*, and almost every inaccessible flat, even of the uninhabitable *Old Town*, has been hallowed by the residence of some Scottish noble. Thus we find that "the Duke of Gordon lived at the foot of the alley called Blair's Close"—"Lord Kennet in the Horse Wynd"—that "in the second floor of James's Court dwelt the Earl of Aberdeen,"—"the Earl of Norton in Strichen's Close"—"Lady Lovat lived in the second flat, first door up-stairs right hand in Blackfriar's Wynd"—and even the Modern Aspasia of the Modern Athens, the beautiful Duchess of Gordon, dwelt, according to Mr. Chambers, (page 110,) "in a large flat, second door up-stairs, first entry down the close, with windows looking *into another alley*." Surely the residences of Alcibiades and Timandra, and of the Lords of the Syrian city, were somewhat different from these!

We confess that we Southrons are somewhat dead to the charm of such associations. We are delighted, indeed, with the sight of Pope's villa—we gaze with feelings of veneration upon Milton's house—a thousand pleasant feelings and stirring recollections are awakened within us by the aspect of the coffee-houses which Dryden and Steele and Addison have hallowed for ever with their presence—and we have even made the Boar's Head at Eastcheap a sacred place in our imaginations; but we cannot sympathize in the same way with houses remarkable only for being the abodes of mere "persons of quality,"—who seem to have been chiefly remarkable for their courage in braving the personal risks which their daily or nightly ascents and descents to their *flats*, through *wynds* and *closes*, must have made them run. The Scotch do not seem to have exactly the same feelings about such matters as the English. If our Howards and Percies had, fifty years ago, inhabited second floors in some of our obscure alleys, we should have thought it more to the honour of our city and its population to have concealed than to have divulged a fact so damnatory to our national character for wealth, taste, and even civilization.

"It is a curious fact," says Mr. Chambers, page 72, "that sixty years ago, there was scarcely a *close* in the High-street but what had as many noble inhabitants as are now to be found in the whole town—now that it is *the Modern Athens, the Modern Balbec, the City of Palaces, the Palace City*," &c. &c.

After all these magnificent names, by which it seems Edinburgh is now christened (since the erection of the greater part of the new town within the last twenty years), Mr. Chambers goes on to show us how justly they have been applied. After describing the first-built houses in the new town, and stating that they were "in flats" and "in ruble work," he thus proceeds:—

"But within the last twenty years a very different taste has arisen; and the *dignity of a front door* has become almost indispensable. The later buildings are, with few exceptions, of the finest *ashler work*, erected upon *a scale of magnificence said to be unequalled in the world!*" (p. 77).

This is really too much. In the *City of Palaces* people talk of the *dignity of a front door*, and the *magnificence* of *ashler work!* To say nothing of the gigantic marble halls and interminable vistas of glittering columns of Balbec, tell us, ye Modern Athenians! was the palace of Pericles destitute of the *dignity of a front door*, or embellished only by the *magnificence of ashler work?* And these are buildings "said to be unequalled in the world!" Where, then, are the Italian palaces, to quote no other existing structures?

All, however, in Mr. Chambers's book is not redolent of this kind of absurdity; there are many amusing and characteristic anecdotes, which we would gladly quote, if our limits allowed us. One, however, we must find room

for; it relates to the signing of the Union, and cannot fail to be highly interesting both to John Bull and to Sawney.

"It has been mentioned in several late works, that the Union was signed in a summer-house or arbour in the garden behind the Earl of Murray's house in the Canongate. But this, although an extremely curious fact, is only part of the truth, if a still more recondite tradition, which we have now the pleasure of recording, is to be relied upon. It is allowed by our authority, that four Lords Commissioners signed the Union in the said arbour; but the mobs, which then kept the city in a state of the most outrageous disorder, getting knowledge of what was going on, the Commissioners were interrupted in their proceedings, and had to settle upon meeting in a more retired place, when opportunity offered. An obscure cellar in the High-street was fixed upon, and hired in the most secret manner. The noblemen, whose signatures had not been procured in the summer-house, then met under cloud of night, and put their names to the detested contract; after which they all immediately decamped for London, before the people were stirring in the morning, when they might have been discovered and prevented. The place in which the deed was thus finally accomplished, is pointed out as that *laigh shop*, opposite to Hunter's-square, entering below Mr. Spankie's shop, being No. 177, High-street, and now occupied as a tavern and coach-office, by Mr. Peter Macgregor. It was in remote times usually called the Union Cellar, but has entirely lost that designation in latter years."—(p. 19.)

Il Decamerone di Boccaccio, con un Discorso Critico da Ugo Foscolo; embellished with a Portrait and ten beautiful Engravings by Mr. Fox, from Designs by T. Stothard, Esq. R. A. 3 vols. crown 8vo. 2*l*. 12*s*. 6*d*.

In this new and beautifully printed edition of the Decameron, the text has been carefully revised by Signor Foscolo, whose preparatory essay on the genius of Boccaccio will afford great pleasure and instruction to the admirers of the old Italian novelist. But what, perhaps, renders the present work more valuable than even the labour of its editor, are the designs of Stothard, illustrative of the delicious introductions and endings of the different days into which the Decameron is divided. The original pictures, ten in number, forming this series, were exhibited some years ago at the Royal Academy, and were considered by many to be Stothard's best work. This is great praise; since of all our artists who have applied their talents to the illustration of books, he is unquestionably the most original in composition, the most varied, refined, and *characteristic*. In this latter quality he is especially distinguished; it being wonderful to see with what spirit he identifies himself with his subject, and makes his compositions appear, as well in the character of their figures, as in their inferior adjuncts of scenery, building, costume, &c. to belong inseparably to the time and story of which he treats. The great fertility of his pencil has not weakened this merit; nearly the whole of his productions having their "proper mark and likelihood." From delineating, with surprising verisimilitude, the quaint, time-hallowed humour and nature of old Chaucer, he will pass to the artificial manners of the reign of Queen Anne, which, in his drawings for the Spectator, "live and move, and have their being" once more. With Milton he is primeval and angelical; with Bunyan dreaming and Calvinistic: he represents the solitary moods of the mariner Robinson Crusoe on the uninhabited island, as if he had been cast away with him; and then again he flutters with infinite grace in the courtly and sparkling scenes of Pope's "Rape of the Lock." With Spenser he is able to escape from the world of realities, and lose himself in the shadowy domains of Faery; and while nothing can be more abstracted and ideal than his designs for this poet, it would seem, on the other hand, in looking at his scenes from the modern novelists, that towns and drawing-rooms, boarding-school heroines, and ordinary society, were his proper and only sphere.

The work before us is eminent indeed in this quality of adaptation to the subject-matter; it is redolent throughout of Italy and Boccaccio. In the first print, which represents the Crowning of Pampinea, as queen for the day, the party of "seven ladies and three gentlemen" are exquisitely grouped round a fountain in the midst of the court of a stately palace "engirt with galleries, halls, and chambers." Nothing can be more graceful than the action of Pampinea, who is shrinking from the proffered honour of the crown; nothing finer than the old sequestered Italian building, with its distant gardens seen through the pillars; and the whole effect of the design is like a placid dream of the leisure and enjoyment of other times. The second print shews us the party seated in the shady heart of a deep glade, telling their stories. What a landscape! and what a group! The women are the perfection of female loveliness. The bathing in the Valley of Ladies (sixth print) is very delicately and yet voluptuously managed; and although it might have been better had Stothard kept closely to his author, in illustrating the conclusion of the eighth day, when we are told the Cavaliers played and sang to the ladies, while the latter gathered bouquets; yet the sunny brilliance of the design, with its flowers, birds, and tender trees, shooting up into the blue air, is a piece of finished luxury, though of a different kind from the sixth subject. All the prints, indeed, are more or less delightful; but the most charming of all is, in our opinion, the ninth, (a night-scene) where the party are supping out of doors. The banquet is spread in the most removed and secret nook of the garden; the tapers cast a tender light over the fair company, but reach no further, for the trees hang heavily, in deep masses, in the gloom and sultriness of the nocturnal air; a thin, crescent moon just makes the "darkness of the heavens visible;" there are no stars to break the repose of the firmament with their sparkling,—no noise save the drip of a small fountain. The talk of the party has evidently subsided, and given place to happy thoughts; and the ladies, who have no doubt been coquettish enough all day, seem now amiably impressed with the languor and luxury of the scene and hour.

We have no room here to expatiate, as we

fain would, upon the other prints; but to such of our readers as are fond of the gentler exercises of art, we earnestly recommend these illustrations of the Decameron, which, it appears, are published separately as well as in the book.

Some Considerations on the Policy of the Government of India, more especially with Reference to the Invasion of Burmah. By Lieut.-Col. Stewart. 8vo

This work deserves a close and attentive perusal. The state of India and its dependencies creates too slight a sensation in this country, when any thing occurs to shake the stagnant and selfish policy which governs 80,000,000 of souls, and regards property, rank, and civil rights, as the mere *materiel* of a merchant's counting-house. Nothing but an apathy of character peculiar to the Hindoo would have enabled us to succeed in the East as we have hitherto done; and the least change in the way of reverse, or even the system of aggrandisement which the East India Company have followed, extended a little further will, before long, crumble to pieces the disjointed and ill-arranged fabric. It seems that every governor-general gets into a war. If he be a man of talent, like Lord Hastings, he follows the best l[illegible] of polic[illegible] his foe, b[illegible] not crush him by an exertion of overwhelming power at once; and he is careful to abstain from hostilities, which involve a great loss of treasure and blood for any trivial cause. A governor-general of little talent leaves half the affair to a council, led by such a deputy-governor-general as the late Mr. Adams! A war is entered into upon an excuse of some sort or another, the first and last argument tried; and burthens, which must ultimately fall upon the English people, are laid on, and the Indian empire weakened, to support in the East the abstract ideas of European honour. The pamphlet of Col. Stewart is an able and excellent examination of the policy pursued in the East; and exposes our demoralization of the people by keeping them down. The reducing the better ranks to the lowest, and when worthy of being trusted, never employing them, while we suffer no settlers to remain and amalgamate as far as religion will allow, with the Natives, and thus attain a perfect knowledge of their notions; sending inexperienced persons to be judges of what they do not comprehend, loading the law administration of the poorest people on earth with fees, and trying them by European notions—are shewn in all their impolicy and injustice. In fine, applying under the military despotism which constitutes our government, there many of the forms applicable only to a people in possession of something like freedom and right. The Burmese war will long be remembered in the East; and the single accident of such a people resisting *en masse*, and not submitting upon the destruction of their capital, but still keeping up a war of partizanship,—such an accident happening (and it is possible!)—where is the invincibility of the *Topey Wallahs* in the East? Where is the charm of Lord Amherst's power?

East India Company's Records, founded on Official Documents, shewing a View of the Past and Present State of the British Possessions in India, as to their Revenue, Expenditure, Debts, Assets, Trade, and Navigation; to which is added a variety of Historical, Political, Financial, Commercial, and Critical Details, from the period of the first Establishment (1600) of the Honourable East India Company to the present Time (July 1825). Compiled and Arranged by César Moreau. Oblong folio, 1*l*. 1s.

This is one of the most extraordinary works, in point of labour, that ever met our eye. The book is a curious specimen of lithography, in imitation, throughout, of hand-writing. Its intricate statements, indeed, would laugh the power of typography to scorn. A single glance at its myriads of figures and elaborate details is enough to turn the brain giddy! It might fairly be called an "alarming fact;" and how it was ever accomplished is to us an utter mystery. It seems quite vain to talk of the power of human perseverance, which is manifestly inadequate to the production of such a multitudinous array of calculations as is here spread out like the innumerable sands of the sea-shore. The work never could have been "written," in the literary sense of the word; it must have "come to pass," or have grown gradually, and of itself, as an oak, with its thousand branches, does.

Seriously, however, this publication does great honour to the devoted industry and talent of M. Moreau. It is without a parallel in extent of research; and, if its details are correct, of which, we believe, there is no reason to doubt, it must be, indeed, a vast and valuable storehouse of knowledge for the commercial world.

NATURAL HISTORY.

American Entomology; or Descriptions of the Insects of North America, illustrated by Coloured Figures from Original Drawings, executed from Nature. By Thomas Say, Curator of the American Philosophical Society, &c. vol. I. 8vo. 5 dollars.

This beautiful volume is a pleasing specimen of the present state of the arts in the United States. To say that it rivals, in the brilliant execution of the plates, the admirable work on American Ornithology, which appeared some years since, is in itself very high praise. In a publication like the present—the first, we believe, of the kind which has appeared in America, many difficulties must be encountered; but there must certainly exist a sufficient attachment both to science and art, amongst the citizens of the United States, to encourage Mr. Say in the prosecution of his useful and pleasing labours.

The Animal Kingdom described and arranged according to its Organization. By the Baron Cuvier. With additional Descriptions of all the Species hitherto named, &c. By E. Griffith, F. L. S. and others. 8vo. and 4to. Part VII.

This useful publication proceeds with rapid strides. The order of the *Carnassiers*, or flesh-eaters, which embraces such a variety of animals

from the *Cheiroptera*, or bats, down to the last of the marsupial tribes, has been completed. To say that a full and perfect account of all these animals is given, would be incorrect, considering the limits which the editor has prescribed to himself. There is scarcely one of these genera that might not take up a whole number, or a number be written on one or two of the species alone. Yet all the existing information on the subject, really useful, is collected and compressed into the present work. We refer our readers more particularly to the descriptions of the *carnivora*, properly so called, in the supplementary remarks which are appended to the text of Cuvier. Among these, too, we would more particularly direct their attention to the accounts of the *Felina*. Those elegant and formidable animals that stand in the first rank of the rapacious tribes, are described with great clearness and accuracy.

In the present number we have Cuvier's order, *Rodentia*, with supplementary remarks on a portion of that order. A part of this number is also devoted to the continuation of the tabular synopsis of the Mammalia, a most useful undertaking, and not less laborious than useful. In the text and supplement no species are noticed except such as have been indubitably authenticated. But in the table all are inserted that naturalists or travellers have ever mentioned, with their various synonimes, and with references to the works in which they are described. The engravings of this work are very good. Some by T. Landseer, particularly, have all the spirit and character so peculiar to that young artist, and there are others of much merit.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

Matilda; a Tale of the Day. 1 vol. 10s. 6d.

This is a work which claims mention from us on more than one account. In the first place, it has the fashionable attraction of being "founded on facts," as the phrase is. Such at least is what we gather from its preface—and there is an air of verisimilitude about it which seems to bear out the supposition. Those facts, too, if such they be, are of recent date, and must necessarily be generally known in that society in which the scenes are laid. In the next place, the work, as far as it goes, presents us with some lively and spirited sketches of fashionable life in our own day—sketches, the merit of which consists in their being neither exaggerated into caricature, nor sentimentalised into romance. But the point which will probably lend most attraction to this work, and which, perhaps, should do so, is the fact of its being the production of a man of high rank, and of the first *monde*. That persons of this class now-a-days, contend for the palm of success in a merely popular department of literature, is a remarkable sign of the spirit of the age; for a work of this nature can only be written with a view to the tastes of the general "reading public" of the day, and must be content to take its chance among the host of other works of a similar nature, which are perpetually presenting themselves in reply to the call of this unprecedented appetite for mental excitement. There have been few periods, since the revival of letters, in which some one or two students, of high rank and extensive possessions, have not been content to forego these adventitious claims to distinction, and expend the midnight oil in prosecuting enquiries—either philosophical, political, or scientific—which, for those who suffer themselves to be absorbed by them, include "their own reward." And when the results of these enquiries have been given to the world, it has generally been more as a consequence of their prosecution than as a cause. But when (as in the case before us and in some other recent ones) a young nobleman, of fashionable as well as political notoriety, enters the lists as a candidate for the applause that is to be acquired by appealing to the merely popular taste of the day, the love of literary distinction in this class must have reached a point on which it had not before touched.

It is not necessary for us to offer any minute account of the plot of Matilda. Suffice it that the story is of the most simple kind,—merely relating the circumstances which lead to the unhappy termination of one of those "*mariages de convenance*" which are so common in our day in high life, and the consequences which follow upon it. The scene is laid, at first in the higher circles of society here, and afterwards in the same circle abroad; and in both cases the interest is varied and enlivened by the introduction of a whole set of those *nouveaux riches* which the commercial spirit of the day has enabled to mix now and then with their betters—to the no small scandal of the latter. For our own parts, we do not greatly admire these particular scenes, and think that they must be somewhat overdrawn. But they are undoubtedly those which will afford most general entertainment, and which best display the satirical humour of the writer. Neither do we greatly relish the *serious* interest which is sought to be excited by portions of this story. The parts which we best like, because we believe them to be best in themselves, are those which delineate every-day scenes in the highest circles of fashionable society.

Leonard and Gertrude; or a Book for the People. Translated from the German of Pestalozzi. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

The period seems to be rapidly approaching when the reading public will consist, not as formerly, of the middle or higher classes of society exclusively, but of those also who may emphatically be termed the *people*—the *common* people. The avidity with which publications, adapted to this description of readers, are already sought for, and the zeal displayed throughout the kingdom in the establishment of libraries for the use of the working classes, are happy proofs that this spirit of intelligence is diffusing itself amongst us. To assist in its extension is the object of the present volumes, which are intended to convey, in a simple and agreeable manner, a number of popular moral lessons. "In the following pages I have attempted,"—says the ingenious author, whose name is too well known to require any comment, —"I have attempted, through the medium of a tale, to communicate some important truths to the people, in the way most likely to make an impression upon their understandings and their feelings."

The genius of this tale, originally intended for the instruction of a people differing from us so essentially as the Germans do in their manners and institutions, unfits it in some degree for those popular uses for which it was designed by its author. It is, however, a valuable work, and may afford some excellent hints for a purely English tale of the same character. The translation is executed with great ability.

Moderation, a Tale by Mrs. Hofland. 12mo. 6s.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

Alphonsus, a Tragedy, in five Acts. By George Hyde. 8vo.

Dramatic works of any pretension in respect to style, excellence of fable, or close adherence to nature, can only, in the present day, be published for the closet. The order of things is reversed; and if we would have solid food in the line of tragedy, we must retire and search among books in solitude, instead of mingling with the crowd at the theatre. The monopoly of the houses, the clap-trap tricks of managers to draw together now and then a full house, the practice of playing to the galleries, and the reign of show and tinsel, of ass and horse melodrama, have so debauched the public mind, that the frequenters of our national theatres have come at last to be, for the most part, of a class in which true taste, high feeling and elevated sentiment would be thrown away. We do not mean that the present tragedy of Alphonsus would figure as a Macbeth, but the individual would be better employed, and one of real taste would be more entertained, by spending an evening over such a production by a fire-side at home, than he would be entertained or improved by eight-tenths of the pieces, of all sorts, which "come and go" on the boards of our great houses, as the plaudits of the gods settle their respective merits. The present tragedy is one which may be read with pleasure, and which might be acted before a *select* audience. It has passages of great eloquence, and confers credit on the talent and genius of the writer. We have not space here to analyse it; but while it would not succeed on the stage, and its want of success would not be entirely owing to its own demerits, it is one of those which may be perused with pleasure in the closet, containing poetical beauties of no mean order, which it would well become the author to cultivate.

Legends of the North, or the Feudal Christmas. A Poem. By Mrs. Henry Rolls, Authoress of "Sacred Sketches." &c. 8vo.

The talents of this lady, which, if not of a striking, are yet of a pleasing character, are not unknown to the public. Although not the mistress of a powerful imagination, or a brilliant fancy, she still possesses the faculty of composing graceful and agreeable verse, especially in the narrative and descriptive style. "The Legends of the North" are supposed to be framed from the romantic tales and wild minstrelsies with which in other days the castles of our chieftains were supposed to resound at the grand festival of Christmas. The plan of the poem, like that of Mr. Hogg's "Queen's Wake," (the best of his poems,) permits the introduction of a number of ballads and short tales, in which the poetical talents of Mrs. Rolls display themselves very agreeably.

The Arabs, a Tale in 4 Cantos. By H. A. Driver. 8vo. 5s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of a Visit to Brazil, Chile, Peru, and the Sandwich Islands, during the Years 1821 and 1822. With Miscellaneous Remarks on the Past and Present State and political Prospects of those Countries. By Gilbert Farquhar Mathison, Esq. 8vo. 14s.

Mr. Mathison, anxious, like all the rest of the world, to acquire information as to the actual state of the South American republics, and imagining that no witnesses were so worthy of credit as his own eyes, resolved to pay a visit of pleasure and instruction to those interesting countries. Of that visit the volume before us is the result. Its character is such as we might expect from the views with which the author travelled. Having no mercantile speculations to forward, no favourite scientific pursuits to prosecute, his journal contains a simple and amusing narrative of his travels, interspersed with such passing reflections as naturally suggest themselves to a clever and well-educated traveller. During his sojourn in South America, Mr. Mathison made several excursions into the interior parts of the country, the details of which are amongst the most valuable portions of his work, as they give us much information which a mere residence in the great cities of the new republics cannot offer.

Of the political prospects of the South Americans, Mr. Mathison has, we are inclined to think, taken too unfavourable a view. "Where," he enquires, "are the patriot politicians, capable of rebuilding a new social edifice on firm and equitable bases? Where are the people, whose will declared in a representative assembly, can safely be trusted with the discharge of legislative functions?" When a people have accomplished all that has been achieved by the South Americans within a few years past, such questions as these are surely unnecessary.

The visit to the Sandwich Islands, with which the volume concludes, will be found to contain some interesting matter. Civilization appears to be making a very considerable progress amongst these islanders, who avail themselves with avidity of the assistance of their European instructors.

"Upon visiting the king to-day," says Mr. Mathison, "the house really presented a novel and interesting sight—at least thirty natives of both sexes were present: most of them, the king and queen amongst the rest, engaged in learning to read and write. Two of the Otaheitan converts attended the other missionaries, and gave instructions to the general satisfaction. Several of the other white inhabitants were likewise present, and we were, one and all, much delighted by the childish eagerness of the new pupils to execute their respective tasks, and to shew off to us strangers their recently acquired learning.'

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Le Charlatanisme, Comédie, en un acte, par Messrs. Scribe et Mazeres, représentée sur le Théatre de Madame. [Charlatanism, a Comedy in one act. By Messrs. Scribe and Mazeres, exhibited at the Theatre of Madame.]

This is a most accurate and witty exposure of the juggles and deceptions by which all species of reputations may be got up in France, from that of the "Palais de l'Amour Divin" to that of Mademoiselle Delphine Gay and her vision. But what is still more comical than the comedy is, that those very persons who laugh at the exposure of these tricks upon the stage, will, a quarter of an hour afterwards, become dupes of the very same, and believe, for instance, that "Tristan le Voyageur," the tiresome and bombastic romance of M. de Marchangy, is a work of genius, because all the journals join chorus in its praise, whereas this universal praise is nothing more than lighting a candle to the devil, M. de Marchangy being a *puissance* in the courts of justice.

Marilie, Chants Elégiaques de Gonzaga, traduits de Portugois, par M. M. de Monglave et Chalas. 1 vol. (The Elegies of Gonzaga, translated from the Portuguese.)

M. Pankouke, a very speculating Parisian bookseller, has undertaken the publication of translations of all the *chefs-d'œuvre* of ancient and modern literature. As Porteguese literature is but little known, it may not be uninteresting to announce the appearance of this version of the Elegies of Gonzaga. In this southern poetry there is an exuberance of passion and sensibility, which should render it curious if not valuable in the eyes of the less susceptible inhabitants of the North, who carry into the fine arts too much pretension and affectation, and betray too little of true sensibility in their thoughts, and naiveté in their style.

Annales de l'Imprimerie des Aldes, ou l'Histoire des trois Manuces et de leurs Editions, par M. Renouard, Libraire. Tome I. (Annals of the Aldine Press, or the History of the three Manutius's and their Editions.)

This interesting work will be completed in three volumes. The author is a bookseller at Paris, who has amassed a considerable fortune by his knowledge of old books. Is he really the author of the work now before us? Many doubt the fact. But whoever the author may be is of little importance. The book is a curious one, and well got up.

Voyages dans les Departemens formés de l'Ancienne Province de Languedoc. Description de Montpelier et du Departement de l'Herault. Par M. de Vilbach. 1 vol. avec Cartes et Dessins. (Journey in the Departments forming the Ancient Province of Languedoc. Description of Montpelier and of the Department of the Herault. By M. de Vilbach.)

The South of France has never been so barbarized as the North. The hordes who came from beyond the Rhine either had not the idea of eradicating, or could not wholly succeed in destroying the institutions left behind by the Romans in that part of the country. Under Louis XIV., the founder of despotism in France, Languedoc formed a kind of oasis. One of the most ferocious magistrates whom France has given birth to, Lamoignon de Basville, was, under Louis XIV., Pacha of Languedoc, with the more civilized title of Intendant. He presided, as chief executioner, at the massacres in the Cevennes. But men and magistrates pass away, and institutions remain. The proof of what is here advanced will be found in the History of the Abolition of the Edict of Nantes, by Rhulieres, but which M. Vilbach, Chevalier de Saint Louis, dared not, under the present reign of the Jesuits, frankly avow. The cruel and wily Basville died. Louis XIV., then unfortunate in his military projects, ceased spilling the blood of the Protestants, and followed to his great account in 1715. From that moment the fine province of Languedoc arose from her lethargy. Her estates, though badly composed and organised, for the bishops exercised undue power in them, yet introduced a certain portion of public spirit and opinion into the administration of the province: and it is for this sole reason, that amongst all the provinces of the empire formed by Louis XIV. after Richelieu had smoothed the way for him, Languedoc and Brittany are the only ones that deserve to have particular histories written upon them. The work of M. Vilbach is certainly curious, and in some respects valuable; but might have been infinitely more so but for the great timidity of the author.

Histoire de la Ville d'Agde, depuis sa Fondation, avec sa Statistique au 1e Janvier, 1824. Par M. Jordan. 1 vol. 8vo. (History of the Town of Agde from the earliest Times.)

This is another curious work of a similar nature with the preceding one. The taste for historical research is spreading rapidly in France. The great success of M. Barrante's History of the Dukes of Burgundy has set all the provincial erudites and antiquarians upon translating and analyzing the old manuscripts formerly collected in the convents, but which, on their suppression during the revolution, were deposited in the public libraries of the principal provincial towns.

La Parfaite Demoiselle, Recueil des Regles, Principes et Maximes generales de Conduite pour les Demoiselles de tout age. 1 vol. (The perfect Young Lady, or a Collection of Regulations, Principles, and Maxims, for the Conduct of Young Ladies in general.)

This book is not unworthy of notice even by the philosopher, as it shews at what point female education is at present in France. Several copies of it have been subscribed for in the name of Mademoiselle, the sister of the Duke de Bourdeaux. This royal protection gives it a passport into all the families of high-church principles in France, so that it is in the spirit of this book, (most egregiously silly,) that will be brought up all the daughters of the aristocracy, who, as married women, will rule over the drawing-rooms of Paris in the year 1835.

LITERARY REPORT.

The commencement of the Second Volume, forming part of Sir Jonah Barrington's Historic Anecdotes, and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, will appear immediately. Sir Jonah having been in the confidence of both parties in Ireland, at the time this important measure was agitated, is perhaps better calculated than any other writer to furnish authentic memoirs of the whole proceedings.

Mr. Chandos Leigh has a Volume in the press, under the title of The Queen of Golconda's Fête, and other poems. This, we believe, is to be a collection of all this author's poetical works. The poem from which the book is to take its title, is indeed a delightful piece of imagination, in the Spenserian stanza, which Mr. Leigh manages with great felicity.

The Countess de Genlis is now residing, for the benefit of her health, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, where she is busily occupied with the completion of her interesting Memoirs. The 7th and 8th volumes, which are expected to conclude the work, are nearly finished: part of the 7th is already in the press. In noticing this fact, we cannot help remarking on a foolish paragraph which has appeared in all the newspapers of the last week, announcing the arrival of Madame de Genlis at Boulogne, and stating furthermore that she was residing in a *Maison de Santé* — the editors of all these papers being profoundly ignorant that the words *Maison de Santé* mean a pest-house, or refuge against the plague, or some other contagious disorder —not a sea-bathing residence, which is evidently the thing meant.

The Camisard; or, The Protestants of Languedoc. A Tale. In 3 vols. 12mo. is announced.

The Secret Correspondence of Madame de Maintenon and the Princess des Ursins; from the original MSS. in the possession of the Duke de Choiseul, 8vo. will very soon appear.

Memoirs of Monkeys, &c. &c. are in the press. We hope this work will be somewhat more lively than Mr. Stewart Rose's book with a similar title.

Select Specimens of English Prose and Poetry, from the Age of Elizabeth to the present Time, including considerable portions of those authors who have had a decided influence over our language and literature; with Introductory Essays, by the Rev. Geo. Walker, Head-master of the Leeds Grammar-school, 2 vols. 12mo. are nearly ready.

A novel, called The Highest Castle, and the Lowest Cave; or, Events of Days that are Gone, by the author of The Scrinium, is announced in 3 vols. 12mo.

Mr. Whittaker will shortly publish Herban, a poem. In four cantos.

An Epitome of Classical Geography; by W. C. Taylor, A.B. is in the press.

A translation of "The Plays of Clara Gazul, a Spanish Comedian," will soon appear in post 8vo. The French volume under this title is a very curious and original work, by a young man who promises to eclipse all the dramatic writers of his day, and to equal the best among his countrymen in any age. We hope the work will be well translated: much of the impression it may be expected to make in England will depend upon this circumstance.

Instructions for Cavalry Officers, translated from the German of General Count Bismark, by Capt. L. Beamish, small 12mo. are in the press.

The Mirror of the Months, post 8vo. is announced.

Mr. Whittaker announces A Century of Surgeons on Gonorrhœa, and on Strictures of the Urethra. This work, we understand, is by Dr. Kitchener.

On the 5th instant, The Life of the Right Hon. R. B. Sheridan, by Thomas Moore, Esq. author of "Lalla Rookh," with a portrait from an original picture. 4to. Why the work should appear in 4to. except for the sake of gratifying the lovers of expensive books, or putting a large sum into the pockets of publishers, we do not perceive. There is a very good reason for printing very bulky books in 4to. or for printing lives and other matters in 4to. when the author's works, or any of them, have been printed in that size, because one quarto can be bound up with another—but when octavos and duodecimos are all that exist of a writer, we must say, that the publication of his life in 4to. can only serve to keep it some months longer out of the hands of general readers, or force them to purchase an early perusal at an extravagant price.

Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture, will appear in a few days.

The Gardener's Quarterly Register, and Magazine of Rural and Domestic Improvement, to be continued quarterly.

Messrs. Longman and Co. announce A Voyage performed in the Years 1822-23-24; containing an Examination of the Antarctic Sea to the 74th degree of latitude; and a Visit to Terra del Fuego, with a particular Account of the Inhabitants. To which will be added, much useful Information on the Coasting Navigation of Cape Horn, and the adjacent Lands, with

Charts of Harbours, &c. By JAMES WEDDELL, Esq. in 1 vol. 8vo.

A translation of the Six Cantos of KLOPSTOCK's Messiah, in verse, will soon appear. 'The Messiah' was never very popular in this country, and it is still less likely, we fear, to be so in verse than in its native poetical prose.

An Introduction to Entomology; or, Elements of the Natural History of Insects. By KIRBY and SPENCE, in 8vo. has been long known and esteemed. Vols. III. and IV. to complete the work, are announced.

Volume 3d of The English Flora. By Sir JAMES E. SMITH, President of the Linnæan Society, &c. &c. will soon appear. The work is to be completed in five volumes.

Dr. WHITELAW AINSLIE proposes to publish Materia Indica; or some Account of those Articles which are employed by the Hindoos, and other Eastern Nations, in their Medicine, Arts, Agriculture, and Horticulture; together with Lists of Scientific Books, in various Oriental Languages, &c. &c.

A Comic Poem in the Scottish Dialect, called John o' Arnha', by the late Mr. GEORGE BEATTIE, with characteristic coloured engravings, is soon to be published by Messrs. Longman and Co.

Part I. (the whole to be included in Ten Parts) of a Translation of Les Ossemens Fossiles of the Baron CUVIER, is announced. The Editor states that the work will be honoured with occasional aid from the Baron CUVIER himself.

A Translation of Travels in Greece, accompanied with Critical and Archæological Researches, and illustrated by maps, and upwards of one hundred and fifty splendid engravings of ancient Monuments recently discovered. By Dr. P. O. BRÖNSTED, U.H.P.A.S. Knight of the Order of Danebrog, and agent to his Majesty the King of Denmark, at the Court of Rome, is in the press, and will be comprised in Eight Parts, in royal 4to.

Messrs. PHELAN and O'SULLIVAN, two Irish clergymen, are preparing a Commentary upon the Evidence offered to the Irish Committee. Mr. O'SULLIVAN is the anonymous author of "Captain Rock Detected," in answer to Mr. MOORE's admirable "Memoirs of Captain Rock."

Messrs. Oliver and Boyd announce a new annual publication, under the title of "Janus," which from the prospectus appears to be a yearly pocket-book, approaching more nearly in character to the German *Annuals* than any thing that has hitherto appeared in this country.

Next month will be published, a translation of LA MOTTE FOUQUE's charming romance, The Magic Ring; a work which came out long before Ivanhoe, and is said to rival that *chef-d'œuvre's* delineations of tournaments, tilts, and all the life of chivalry.

Mr. ALLAN CUNNINGHAM is preparing for publication, Paul Jones, a romance, in 3 vols. post 8vo. This adventurer is a good subject for a romance. He was the most melo-dramatic of human beings, and deserves precisely the kind of celebrity which Mr. Allan Cunningham is preparing for him.

Shortly will be published, a historical novel, in 3 vols. 12mo. entitled William Douglas; or, the Scottish Exiles.

In the press, a valuable work, entitled The Contest of the Twelve Nations; or a Comparison of the different Bases of Human Character and Talent, in one volume 8vo. This work consists of twelve chapters; in each of which a different kind of genius, or turn of mind, is brought into view, described, and copiously illustrated by an enumeration of its distinctive qualities, and their modifications. The object of the work is, to shew that the peculiarities of character observable in every individual may be traced to some one or another of twelve departments, and that he may have his place assigned him in a classified view of the diversities of human nature.

The Speeches of Mr. Canning, we are given to understand, are in the press, under the superintendence of a gentleman and scholar in every respect qualified for the task. The work is to consist of two volumes, with a preface, notes, &c.

Mr. H. CAMPBELL has in the press a volume of poetry, entitled The Fruits of Faith, or Musing Sinner; with elegies and other moral poems.

Greek Drama.—The sixteenth and last volume of the new edition of the Theatre couplet des Grecs, by M. RAOUL-ROCHETTE, is on the eve of publication.

A translation into French of the Border Minstrelsy will soon appear in Paris.

A translation of all the existing Fragments of the Writings of Proclus, surnamed the Platonic Successor, by THOMAS TAYLOR, the Platonist, are announced as being in the press.

Part II. of Dr. KITCHINER's Economy of the Eyes, and Treatise on Telescopes, being the result of thirty years' experiments, is preparing for publication.

Among the forthcoming print novelties is a Panoramic View of the city of Liverpool, taken from the opposite side of the river.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Aug. 1 to Aug. 31, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Aug. 1	53	80	29,96	30,00	Aug. 17	48	74	29,80	stat.
2	56	79	29,96	stat.	18	54	65	29,90	30,06
3	44	73	29,85	00,00	19	53	65	30,10	30,10
4	54,0	71	29,59	29,49	20	40	70	30,20	30,26
5	54,5	72	29,45	29,53	21	50	79	30,26	30,26
6	51	71	29,60	29,61	22	50	69	30,20	30,17
7	49	70	29,70	29,77	23	51	74	30,17	30,07
8	47	68	29,68	29,52	24	47	73	30,06	30,06
9	52	69	29,66	stat.	25	46	74	30,07	30,08
10	48	60	29,68	29,64	26	48	70	30,09	30,10
11	46	47	29,86	29,96	27	49	60	30,05	29,98
12	48	70	29,96	29,94	28	54	65	29,94	29,98
13	52	64	29,63	29,45	29	55	66	30,00	stat.
14	55	65	29,40	29,44	30	58	78	30,00	30,04
15	55	65	29,44	29,56	31	56	75	30,05	stat.
16	55	70	29,70	29,80					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Although the influx of corn upon the market, immediately after the conclusion of the harvest, has not been so overwhelming in the present season as we were wont to observe during the years of agricultural depression, enough has yet been exhibited to determine the quality of the new grain; and we believe it is admitted on all hands, that notwithstanding the wheat is full-bodied and a good acreable produce, it is nevertheless thick-skinned and deficient in weight, and consequently better calculated to satisfy the grower than the miller and the flour-dresser.

With respect to barley, the quality, as well as the acreable quantity, varies perhaps almost in an exact proportion with the texture of the soil on which it has been produced. Frequently the light lands (not subject to scald) afford the heaviest and brightest grain, although the total bulk is less than that from stronger and richer lands; but in the present year the most fertile soils have not only produced the most abundant crops, but also grain of a superior quality, of which indeed we still think the whole quantity will be found amply sufficient for the supply of the market. Nevertheless, the preponderating opinion seems to be that good barleys will command high prices throughout the winter, not only in consequence of a supposed deficiency in that grain, but from the expectation that all the inferior corn will be required in the grazing department for cattle food, by reason of the very general failure of the turnip-crop and the unusually diminutive appearance of the hay-ricks. The latter article has advanced considerably within the last few weeks, and is still looking upwards; and from the avidity with which graziers are purchasing oil-cakes and other articles of artificial cattle-food, there is every reason to suppose that they anticipate a scarcity of keeping towards the spring of the year. The late rains, however, have greatly improved the appearance of the country: the last-sown turnips will now produce spring food for sheep where a total failure appeared inevitable; the grazing lands are clothed with verdure—the corn and hay stubbles will afford, in aftermath-grass, a valuable succedaneum to the autumnal stock of provision, and the young layers, which were scarcely perceptible when the corn was first severed, are now as vigorous as can well be desired.

Draught horses and inferior roadsters are twenty per cent. cheaper than they were six months ago, in consequence of the scarcity of hay; and we apprehend the same cause must eventually operate a reduction in the value of lean beasts and store sheep, although the holders are at present very unwilling to conform to circumstances.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Aug. 13th, 67s 0*d*—20th, 67s 11*d*—27th, 69s 1*d*—Sept. 3d, 69s 3*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Stone of 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	3s	0*d*	to	4s	0*d*
Mutton -	3	4	to	4	6
Veal -	3	4	to	5	0
Pork -	4	6	to	5	8
Lamb	4	0	to	5	4

NEW POTATOES.—Spitalfields Ware - 4s to 6s per cwt. Middlings 2s 6*d* to 4s ditto
Scotch Reds - 0 0 to 0 0
Marsh Champions 0 0 to 0 0

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*.—Old Hay, 99s to 100s—Inf. 70s to 87s 6d—Clover, 100s to 110s — Inf 80s to 97s 6d—Straw, 38s to 45s.
St. James's.—Hay, 72s to 100s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 75s to 126s 0d—Straw, 36s to 48s
Whitechapel,—Clover, 84s to 130s—Hay, 70s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 45s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols were, on the 26th September, 88½ ⅜.—New Four per Cent. 103 102¾.—India Bonds, 16 14 pm.—1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. 5 4 pm. Consols for the Account, 88¾ ⅞.—Lottery Tickets, 19*l*. 19s.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, September 27, 1825.

THE crisis in the money market, which we predicted in our last Commercial Report, was nearer at hand than we imagined; but coming, as we think it did, rather prematurely, a reaction appeared to follow close upon it, which, according to our views, was only occasioned by its precocity. To speak plain, it was easily foreseen that the extensive speculations, in public securities, foreign and domestic; in shares of innumerable companies; in cotton, tobacco, sugar, coffee, spices, in short, in every article susceptible of fluctuation, must ultimately involve many in ruin; and we are among those who think that the mischief is not over yet. It is impossible that the effects of so much overtrading, of such blind speculation, can be so speedily overcome; and a comparison of prices of the present day with those of this time six months, evinces such a frightful defalcation in the value of various descriptions of property, that we cannot persuade ourselves such serious losses are, wealthy as we are, to be so easily got over. It cannot be denied, that such violent convulsions shake confidence, so indispensable in a commercial country, and disturb all regular and legitimate trade for a long time after. But we could also shew, that many of the late speculations have been attended, or followed by considerable waste of property; and that the character of the British merchant has suffered materially by the gambling spirit they have lately evinced; and by the facility with which they have lent their names and become parties to the wildest and most absurd schemes which have ever entered the minds of rational and accountable beings.

In the mean while, money is becoming daily more scarce; the Bank of England, though they have not openly avowed it, are evidently acting a cautious part; they will necessarily have to keep a watchful eye upon the stock of precious metals in their vaults.

COFFEE has upon the whole been heavy; most of the parcels offered for sale this afternoon, were bought in; and those disposed of were at a reduction of about 2s. upon former prices. St. Domingos fetched 58s.

SUGAR continues a favoured article amongst the general depression of commercial produce, and is still advancing; this state of things is mainly ascribable to the limited importations, combined with a good demand, particularly for the home trade.

RUM generally follows the impression given to the sugar market; and a contract for 1200 puncheons, made by government on Thursday last, at 1s 10½ per gallon, has tended to improve the tone of the market.

In COTTON we can notice no improvement in price, though the immense consumption must necessarily bring buyers to market at the present reduction; and we accordingly find, that the sales at Liverpool last week, amounted to no less than 12,000 bags.

OILS are scarce and rising; accounts of the Davis' Straits fishing are now looked forward to with considerable anxiety.

The stock of West India produce on the 24th instant, was as follows:—40,786 hhds., 2736 tierces, 1042 barrels, 20,560 bags Sugar, besides 4982 chests of Havannah; 1642 puncheons Molasses; 16,020 casks, 2227 barrels, 101,366 bags Coffee; 23,412 puncheons, 1476 hhds. Rum; 111,146 bales and serons Cotton; 3228 bags Pimento; 1474 casks, 5485 bags Ginger; 1945 casks, 4850 bags Cocoa; 6552 tons Logwood; 1508 tons Fustic, and 694 tons Nicaragua wood.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM AUG. 18, TO SEPT. 17, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADAMS, J. Bristol, grocer (Goolden
Barnes, T. Dennington, merchant (Crabtree and Alcock, Halesworth
Barnes, W. Miles-lane, cheesemonger (Scott and Son, St. Mildred's-court
Barrow, T Liverpool, corndealer (Hinde
Bate, T. Hastings, chymist (Birch and Garth, Great Winchester street
Bishop, G Great Eastcheap, butcher (Towse, Fishmongers-hall
Binns, A. E. Bath, bookseller (Gaby
Boddington, C. J. Birmingham, innkeeper (Humphreys and Porter, King's Arms yard, London
Boosey, W. Colchester, grocer (Stephens, Bedford-row
Bradfield, J. London-wall, grocer (Davies, King's Arms Yard
Bridges, G. B. jun. Oldham, draper (Wood, Manchester
Bryon, J. Lynn, ironmonger (Smith, Arnold, and Hains, Birmingham
Butt, C. E. Bristol, grocer (Williams, Bristol
Chadwick, J. Kennington, carpenter (Fitch, Union-street, Southwark
Clark, D. Walsall, draper (Lewtas, Manchester
Clarke, J. Leeds, upholsterer (Lee, Bradford
Connelly, B. Great Portland-street, tailor (Gray, Kingsland Road
Crowder, T. and H. T. Perfect, Liverpool, merchants (Lace, Miller and Lace
Cross, C. Ludgate-street, victualler (Thompson, Clement's Inn
De Bar, J. Gloucester, coach-maker (Matthews
Dickson, J. Fish-street-hill, wholesale haberdasher (Oldbadeston and Murray
Dods, R. High street, Southwark, linen-draper (Hurd and Johnson, Temple
Every, T. Fore-street, Limehouse, anchor-smith (Smith, Basinghall-street
Fergusson, J. Catterick, scrivener (Hirst, Northallerton
Fidkin, T. Teddington, malster (Smith and Son, Richmond
Godber, G. Red Lion-street, draper (Gates and Hardwick, Lawrence-lane
Goold, H. M. F. Brighton, dealer (Palmer and Co. Bedford-row
Hansford, R. Cumbe-down, victualler (Hellings, Bath
Harper, J. jun Oxford, tailor (Walsh, Oxford
Harrison, H A. Li . l, haberdasher (Crowder and Maynard, Lothbury
Hesketh, J. Manchester, victualler (Thomson, Manchester
Hippesley, H. Shepton Mallett, brewer (Reeves, Glastonbury
Hodgson, S. Dover-street, Piccadilly, wine-merchant (Pope and Brewer, Blomfield-street
Jarman, J Bath, haberdasher (Hellings
Keeling, E. and E. Hanley, flint-merchants (Tomlinson, Potteries
Lawson, R. R. Heslingden, leather-cutter (Bean, Took's Court
Lingham, G. A. Whitechapel road, wine-merchant (Gatty, Haddon, and Co
Manning, T. B. Portsea, music-seller (Farris, Strand, London
Mansell, J. Birmingham, timber-merchant (Baxter and Fleming, Gray's Inn Place
Markland, F Norwich, brewer (Parkinson and Staff
Morse, J. Daventry, woolstapler (Wurdle
Nicholson, J. Workington, flour-dealer (Hodgson, Whitehaven
O'Reilly, E. Exmouth-street, agent (Ledwich, John-street
Park, T J. Westbourn-place, Chelsea, builder (Hartley, New Bridge-street
Parry, H and Underwood, J. Change Alley, bill-brokers (Hindman, Basinghall street
Peake, G. Milton, Kent, shipwright (Richardson, Cheapside
Robson, R. Seymour place, carpenter (Hallet and Henderson, Northumberland-street, Marylebone
Sandwell, I Pittfield-street, Hoxton, victualler, (Martineau and Malton, Carey-street
Snell, P Copthall-court, merchant (Fox, Austinfriars
Scholefield, R. M Bradford, dyer (Moulden
Selden, D and Hynde, W. Liverpool, merchants (Pritt and Clay
Shiers, B. Manchester, cotton-merchant (Seddon
Smith, J Basinghall street, wool factor (Tanner, New Basinghall-street
Stevens, J. Norwich, yarn-factor (Parkinson and Staff
Tuckett, P. D. Gloucester, grocer (Hindmarsh, Jewin-street
Walsh, P. Bristol, linen-draper (Hellings, Bath
White, J Bishopwearmouth, iron founder (Thompson
Williams, D. Deptford, slate merchant (Walls, Bedford-street

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Gledhill, manufacturer, Gallashiels
D. Donald, spade-manufacturer, Carmyle
J. Bone, merchant and trader, Ayr
Anderson and Co. worsted-printers at Riccarton, near Kilmarnock

DIVIDENDS.

AISTROPE, J. M. Garthorpe, Sept 27
Barnard, G. Wantage, Sept. 27
Battey, W. and E. Stafford, Sept. 21
Bealey, J. Little Lever, Oct. 3
Bertram, M. Philpot lane, Oct. 29
Blount, J. Lancaster, merchant, Sept 12
Bosisto, W. Reading, Sept. 22
Bouteville, W. H. Aldersgate-street, Sept. 13
Bramwell, J Leadenhall street, Oct 1
Brown, W Wood street, Sept. 24
Butcher, T. Holborn, Aug. 23
Chubb, W. Bristol, Sept. 29
Clark, G. B New Shoreham, Oct. 7
Clubbe, T. Chester, Sept. 28
Cox, J. St. Cuthbert, Oct. 4
Crooke, J. Burnley, Oct. 19
Crowther, J. Liverpool, Oct. 3
Dawson, W. Hull, Sept 7
Dicken, J. St. Stevens Hill, Oct. 8
Dipper, F. Worcester, Sept. 12
Douglas, J. Loughborough, Sept. 14
Dover and De Froger, Broad street Mews, Oct. 11
Bring, T. Bristol, Sept. 15
Ellaby, T. Emberton, Sept. 24
Field, T. and Du Vivier, J. Hull, Sept. 21
Ford, H. London, Oct 15
Hall, H. Nelson Terrace, Oct. 1
Hall, T. Old Compton street, Sept. 10
Hanson, R. B. Bedford, Sept. 13
Hattersley, M Bilton, Sept 28
Herbert, W. Llanidloes, Oct. 1
Howard, J. and T. and N. Houghton, Sept. 27
Howell, J. Piccadilly, Oct. 22
Humphreys, H. and Lacon, W. Liverpool, Sept. 28
Hunsden, J. Bulstrode street, Sept. 10
Hurndall, J Bristol, Oct. 1
Kirkham, G Lancaster, Sept. 12
Lacon, W. Oswestry, Sept. 17
Lee and Ballard, Hammersmith, Nov 5
Lees, J. Nat. Bank, Sept. 14
Levy, J. Hemming's row, Oct 1
M'Nair, Abchurch-lane, Oct 11
Meek and Gill, Liverpool, Sept. 14
Miles, R. London, Sept. 24
Mitchell, E and S. Norwich, Oct 3
Moon, J. Acres Barn, Manchester, Oct 3
Mosdell, J. Compton, Sept. 27
Naish, J. Bristol, Oct. 3
Peek, J. Andover, Sept. 17
Phillips, P. King street, Sept. 10
Richardson, G. Mecklenburgh square, and Vokes, T. Gloucester street, Oct 1
Robinson, T. and T. H. and Hancock, R. Manchester, Sept. 26
Robinson, S. Fenchurch street, Oct 1
Sager, E. sen. and jun. and W. and R. Chadderton, Sept. 23
Sager and Co Bury, Sept. 14
Salter, T. Manchester, and Pearson, W. London, Oct 3
Scott, R. Liverpool, Sept. 10
Smith, T. Uttoxeter, Sept. 15
Smith, W. and Atkinson, J. jun. Aldermanbury, Nov. 19
Squire, J Kendal, Oct. 5
Stanley, E. Old Kent road, Sept. 5. Nov. 5
Stickney, W. Welton, Oct. 18
Telford, J. and Arundell, W. Liverpool, Oct. 8
Walker and Parry, Bristol, Sept. 13
West, W. Bredenbury, Sept. 27
Whitbread, W. Southend, Oct. 20
Wood, T. Bilston, Oct. 4

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

State of Newgate.—A summary statement, descriptive of the various offences with which the prisoners for trial last month severally stood charged:—Murder 4, burglary 6, housebreaking 5, horse-stealing 7, highway robbery 8, cutting and maiming 1, rape 1, sodomy 2, forgery 9, stealing in dwelling houses 27, maliciously killing horses 1, embezzling 8, assaulting with intent to rob 1, bigamy 4, manslaughter 3, stealing from the person 13, receiving stolen goods 4, found stealing from letters while employed in the Post Office 2, uttering counterfeit coin 3, larcenies 247—Total 411. Of the above number, there are 82 prisoners charged with crimes alleged to have been committed in the City of London, and 329 in Middlesex. At the corresponding Sessions of last year, there were only 318 prisoners for trial, making an excess this year of 91. There was in Newgate last month:—

Prisoners under sentence of transportation for life	28
Under sentence of transportation for 14 years	8
Under sentence of transportation for 7 years	29
Under sentence of imprisonment for felony, &c.	12
Insane	2
Committed under the Bankrupt Laws	1
Whose judgments are respited	1
Remanded	1
For trial at the ensuing Sessions	411
Total	493

London Mechanics' Institute.—A quarterly meeting of this Institution was held last month at the theatre, Southampton-buildings. The report was read, by which it appears that 525 new members have been admitted during the last quarter, making the total number 1483; that the erection of the theatre cost 3700*l.*, the whole of which was advanced by Dr. Birkbeck; and that on the other buildings and improvements 1170*l.* have been expended. The state of the accounts was then submitted, by which it appeared that, after all their expenditure, the finances of the Institution were in a most flourishing condition, there being an unappropriated balance in their bankers' hands amounting to upwards of 1000*l.*—A resolution was passed enabling the Committee to admit Professors who would deliver a course of Lectures gratis, and distinguished foreigners as honorary Members.—Thanks were then unanimously voted to Dr. Birkbeck, the founder, who, in making his acknowledgment, expressed his gratification that among the benefits produced by the London Mechanics' Institution was the rapid formation of similar institutions all over the country; and it was truly gratifying to observe, that the establishment of Mechanics' Institutions was uniformly attended with increased order and respectability of the important class of society of which they were composed; in every particular realizing the expectations of those who advocated the improvement of mind as the best means of improving the conduct, and promoting the happiness of man.

Regent's Park.—The vast increase of building in this quarter has suggested the necessity of constructing a reservoir for the supply of water to the new neighbourhood. A work of this kind has been going on for some months, and being now near its completion, attracts a good deal of curiosity. It is advantageously situated on Little Primrose Hill, from which elevation, being 175 feet above the level of the Thames, the liquid body will flow from a point higher than any building in Marylebone, and be enabled, consequently, to invade the topmost chamber in the parish with ease. The basin will be 20 feet deep, and cover an area of two acres, and when finished will be enclosed by a wall with an ornamental palisade, so as to render it an object of embellishment to the Park. It will contain 18,000 tuns of water, considered to be adequate to the supply of as many houses; and the fluid will be brought from the Thames above Hammersmith, a distance not less than seven miles. The increase of houses in the parish of Marylebone has been from 9000 to 14,000 within the last two years.

Improvements.—A basin is to be excavated in the field south of Waterloo-road, for the purpose of receiving lighters and small craft entering the wet dock now making at Waterloo-bridge. The canal leading to the basin will intersect the Belvidere-road, and consequently a bridge will be thrown over the carriage way. The improvements and employment of capital in the above quarter are upon a most extensive scale.

Christ-Church. — At the Anniversary Meeting of the Christ-Church Scholars last month, the Lord Mayor, accompanied by the Sheriffs, &c. proceeded in state to the Great Hall of that venerable edifice, where two orations were recited by the Senior Grecian Scholars, Messrs. Leighton and Browne. David Henry Leighton mounted the platform, and, having made his obedience to his Lordship, &c. commenced an eloquent oration in the Latin

language, in which the learned scholar took a retrospective view of the college, from its infant state up to its gradual advancement, and present high state of attainment in classical knowledge, which he said was entirely owing to the patronage of succeeding Monarchs, ever since the death of its original Royal Founder. This oration was delivered in a very graceful manner. The youthful aspirant will thus become eligible for admission into the University of Cambridge on the next annual meeting.

Improvements in the City.—A public meeting was held on Wednesday at the Horn Tavern, Doctors Commons, for the purpose of extending to the City its share of the general improvements which are taking place in other parts of the Metropolis. It was proposed that the avenues to St. Paul's should be opened by wide and spacious streets, one running from Crescent-place, New Bridge-street, due east to St. Paul's Church-yard, destroying a great number of mean tenements behind Ludgate-Hill, and joining Ludgate-street at the corner of Creed-lane, where a large opening, approaching to the form of a square, is to be formed, with a statue of Geo. III. in the centre. On the south side of St. Paul's a curve would run nearly to Black Swan Court, where a wide street should be opened, cutting through Little Carter-lane, Little Knight Rider-street, part of St. Peter's Hill, and Upper Thames-street, down to the river, on the side of which a crescent is to be formed. This street will destroy many paltry lanes and courts in its progress. On the north side a curve is to run, making the north of the church-yard more regular than at present, from the centre of which a street is to pass into Newgate-street, by which Queen's Head-passage and Canon-Alley will be taken down. The plan will be rendered complete by handsome streets communicating with Ludgate-hill and Earl-street, and two regular places, the northern facing Cheapside, and the southern Distaff-lane. Letters were read from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Liverpool, the Dukes of Devonshire and Bedford, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, &c. &c. some consenting to become Vice-Presidents, and others declining, but all approving of the plan.

New Bankrupt Act.—The New Act of Parliament for Bankruptcy, which commenced its operations the first of last month, is clear to the comprehension and guidance of every practitioner. The whole of the former Acts, to the number of twenty, (except one or two of limited operation,) are repealed; and although the substance of them is in a great measure embodied in the present Act, yet they are accompanied by very important alterations and additions, and for the sake of easy reference the new topics have head-titles prefixed. One material advantage gained is, that the commercial man may now acquire a tolerably correct idea of the Bankrupt Law, with very little trouble and expense; and in order to shew how important it is to be master of its bearings, we shall refer to the latter part of section 108, whereby it is provided, "That no creditor, though for a valuable consideration, who shall sue out execution upon any judgment obtained by default, confession, or *nil dicit*, shall avail himself of such execution to the prejudice of other fair creditors, but shall be paid rateably with such creditors." Now it is not uncommon for a person, on first setting up in trade, to borrow money of a friend, for which he gives (what is commonly called) a bond and judgment, being the best security in his power. The lender rests satisfied with the idea that the party's stock in trade will always be of greater value than the sum lent; and being in the habit of frequent intercourse with the borrower, he thinks that should the latter be in failing circumstances, he shall always discover it in time to put his judgment in force, and secure his full demand. And according to the old law, he would be perfectly safe in so doing, provided that his security was duly filed according to the Act of 1817, and that no act of bankruptcy had taken place before the goods were seized by the Sheriff. But the clause above quoted seems intended to do away all preference, and to make it quite immaterial whether or not an act of bankruptcy has been committed previously to the levy. The effect of it is to put such creditors exactly upon the same footing with those who have become so in the ordinary way of trade, and to render it (generally speaking) utterly unsafe to lend money to a trader except upon real security.—By the sixth section, any person may declare himself insolvent, so as to constitute an act of bankruptcy. The New Law enacts, "That if any trader shall file in the office of the Lord Chancellor's Secretary of Bankrupts a declaration in writing, signed by such trader, and attested by an attorney or solicitor, that he is insolvent, or unable to meet his engagements, the said Secretary of Bankrupts shall sign an authority for inserting the said declaration in the Gazette; and that every such declaration shall, after such advertisement inserted as aforesaid, be an act of Bankruptcy, committed by such trader at the time when such declaration was filed; but that no commission shall issue there-

upon, unless it be sued out within two calendar months next after the insertion of such advertisement, (unless such advertisement shall have been inserted within eight days after such Act of Bankruptcy,) after such declaration filed; and no docket shall be struck upon such Act of Bankruptcy before the expiration of four days next after such insertion, in case such commission is to be executed in London; or before the expiration of eight days next after such insertion, in case such commission is to be executed in the country."

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. S. Paynter, B.A. of Trinity College, Cambridge, to the Rectory of Hatford, Berks.—The Rev. J. H. J. Chichester, M. A. to the Rectory of Loxhore. —The Rev. D. Nantes, M.A. to the Rectory of Powderham.—The Rev. W. Johnson, B.A. to the Vicarage of Bilsby, near Alford.—The Rev. C. P. Vivian, B.C.L., to the Vicarage of Wellingborough, vacant by the death of the Rev. C. Pryce.—The Rev. F. C. Johnson, Clerk, B.A. to the Vicarage of Whitelackington.—The Rev. J. Baker, to the Rectory of Nuneham Courtenay.—The Rev. W. James, M.A. to the Rectory of East Lambrook, Somerset. —The Rev. J. D. Coleridge, B.C.L. to the Prebendal Stall in the Cathedral Church of Exeter, void by the death of the Rev. J. Carrington.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Hon. Algernon Percy, to be Minister Plen. to the Confed. Swiss Cantons; Hamilton H. C. Hamilton, Esq. to be Sec. to the Embassy at Paris; and Hon. John Bloomfield, to be Sec. Legation at Stutgardt.—The King has constituted W. B. Brent, Esq. Steward and one of the Judges of his Majesty's Palace Court of Westminster, in the room of Burton Morice, Esq.

Married.]—At St. John's, Hackney, C. Blandy, esq. to Sophia Isabella, only daughter of Robt. Wright, esq.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, by the Rev. R. Watkinson, the Rev. A. Irvine, of Charter House, to Eliza, eldest daughter of John Rawlinson, esq.—Caleb Field, esq. of Camberwell, to Magdalena Sophia, third daughter of Robert Puckle, esq.—At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, John Williams, esq. M. P. to Harriet Catherine, only daughter of D. Davenport, esq. M. P. —At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, J. P. Atkins, esq. to Anna, daughter of J. G. Children, esq. — At St. Pancras New Church, J. F. Wood, esq. to Juliana Lissetta, the second daughter of Matthias Arutz, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Augustus Pocock, esq. to Miss J. C. Coventry.—At Gloucester-place, the Rev. J. Coker, Rector of Radcliffe, Bucks, to Charlotte Sophia, daughter of the late Major-General Dewar.—At Stoke Newington, Mr. Smart, to Mary Anne, only daughter of the late George Heath, esq.—At All Souls' Church, St. Marylebone, Captain Lewin, R.N., to Jane, widow of the late William Plumer, esq. M.P.—Philip Samuel, esq. of Guilford-street, Russell-square, to Phœbe, youngest daughter of Solomon Israel, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, William Payton, esq. to Jane, only daughter of the late W. Ward, esq.—At Thames Ditton, Captain G F. Lyon, R.N. to Lucy Louisa, youngest daughter of the late Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—At All Souls', Marylebone, the Rev. W. Franklyn, B.A., to Sophia, youngest daughter of William Hollond, esq. of Bevis Mount, Southampton.—At Marylebone Church, the Rev. R. Beard, of Westerham, Kent, to Elizabeth, sister of John Jones, esq. of Portland-place.—The Rev. H. G. Cholmondeley, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of the late Godschall Johnson, esq.—At St. Dunstan's in the West, John Cole, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Martha, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Smart.—At St. Peter's Cornhill, C. H. Gardner, esq. to Emma, only daughter of William Day, esq.—At St. Pancras New Church, George Papps, esq. of Great Coram-street, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Lawrence, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Charles Douglas, youngest son of James Halford, esq. of Piccadilly, to Emma Matilda, only daughter of the late Richard Sumner, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, W. F. Spackman, esq. to Isabella Anne, youngest daughter of the late Thos. Scott, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Ernest Count de Gersdorff, to the Hon. Miss Twiselton Fiennes. —At St. Marylebone Church, Col. Clitheroe, of the 3d Foot Guards, to Millicent, eldest daughter—and at the same time, E. J. Rudge, esq. of Abbey Manor House, Worcestershire, to Felizarda, youngest daughter—of Charles Pole, esq.—At Marylebone Church, Samuel Weld, esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Gordon, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, John Alexander Hankey, esq. of Grosvenor-square, to Ellen, third daughter of Wm. Blake, esq. — At Cranley, near Guildford, J. Ellery, esq. to Caroline, eldest daughter of Lewis Potter, esq.

Died.]—At Blackheath, George, eldest son of John Anderson, esq.—Jane, the wife of Josiah Boydell, esq.—At Cooper's Hill, Surrey, Lord Langford.—At his house in Upper Montagu-street, Portman-square, Robert Johnson, esq. — At his mother's house, Stamford-street, Black-

friars, Richard Sharpe, sixth son of the late Mr. South.—At North Terrace, Camberwell, Mr. James Fraser.—After a short illness, Mr. John Muggeridge, Southwark. —At Hackney, James Davies, esq. of Gracechurch-street.—Henry Woodthorpe, esq. Town Clerk of London.—John Daniel Hose, esq. of Old Broad-street. — At Greenhill Grove, Miss Charrington, eldest daughter of the late John Charrington, esq.—Amy, the wife of Mr. John Saunders, of Cannon-street.—In Montague-square, General Stevens.—Near Croydon, Mrs. Green, relict of the late James Green, esq.—In Albemarle-street, Lady Elphinstone.—At Notting-hill, Kensington, Edward Stables, Esq.—At Castle Hedingham, Mrs. F. A. Harrison, formerly Matron of the Charterhouse.—In St. Margaret-street, at the advanced age of 97, Mr. John Burgess.—At the Mount, Harrow, Charlotte M'Gregor Campbell, youngest daughter of Arch. Campbell, esq. —At his residence in Brunswick-square, Francis Jones, esq.—Mrs. Templer, of Lark Hall-lane, Clapham.—At his residence in Penton-place, Pentonville, Mr. W. O. Adrian.—At Egham, Henrietta Thompson, second daughter of Henry Thompson, esq.—James Dent, esq. of Clapham. — At Sunbury, Mrs. Anne Wells.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MR. T. WHITE.

We are called on to perform a very painful duty (says the Dumfries Courier) to announce the demise of our respected townsman, Mr. Thomas White, who expired on the 1st of June, in the 67th year of his age. For more than a twelvemonth his health had been declining; but he bore his sufferings with admirable fortitude, and so far from complaining, took every opportunity of soothing his relatives and friends by appealing to the consolation afforded by the Gospel, and declaring that even the near approach of death was much less formidable than he had expected. For nearly half a century, he presided over the mathematical department of the academy here, and even yet seems so intimately associated with all our recollections of the town of Dumfries, that we can hardly look upon it as the same place—that we feel as if some landmark had been suddenly removed, which graced and distinguished our moral boundaries. During that long period his classes were attended by three successive generations of Dumfriesians, and they, at least, whether maintaining the high character of Scotchmen abroad, or benefiting society by the fair exercise of their talents at home, will bear us out in saying that his death leaves a blank which cannot be filled up—that, taken all in all, we shall probably never look upon his like again. Mr. White was a native of Hexham, in the county of Northumberland. He was born on the 12th April, 1758, and was inducted to the charge which he so long held here in the year 1782, after a comparative trial, in which he foiled every competitor, and secured by the early display of his talents the friendship and esteem of these great ornaments of letters —Dugald Stewart, Esq. and the late excellent Professor Robinson. Though fond of reading, and possessed of various and extensive knowledge, mathematical science was evidently his *forte*; and we believe we may state without exaggeration, that in the higher department of that severe study, he had few equals and no superiors.

REV. HENRY KETT, B.D.

Lately at Stanwell, the seat of Sir J. Gibbons, Bart. the Rev. Henry Kett. He had preached at Stanwell, on the preceding Sunday, and on the morning when the fatal accident occurred had, as usual, breakfasted with the family party in excellent spirits. About noon, the weather being hot, he proceeded to take a cold bath, when it is supposed that venturing out of his depth he was seized with cramp and sank to rise no more. His clothes were found on the bank where he had undressed for bathing. He was born at Norwich in 1761, and received his education at the Grammar-school in that city, under the Rev. Mr. Lemon. In 1777, at the age of sixteen, he was admitted a Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, and was chosen scholar the following year. Mr. Kett took the degree of A.M. Nov. 26, 1783, soon after which he was elected Fellow, and appointed one of the College tutors. He early commenced his theological studies, nor did he give them up on taking orders. He was appointed Bampton Lecturer in 1790. These Lectures were published the following year, dedicated to the Bishop of St. Asaph, and a second edition, "with corrections and additions," appeared in 1792. It was not only in defence of the doctrines of Christianity that Mr. Kett distinguished himself; he was equally solicitous to show that their precepts influenced his practice. About the period of his being Bampton Lecturer, he exerted him-

self, in conjunction with other friends, in rescuing Dr. John Uri, a native of Hungary, one of the best Oriental scholars in Europe, from indigence and distress. This gentleman had been sent for from the University of Leyden to Oxford, and had been employed, during the vigour of his faculties, in taking a catalogue of the Oriental Manuscripts in the Bodleian Library; but growing infirm and old, without relations or friends in his own country, he was discharged by the delegates of the press. By the benevolent interference, however, of Mr. Kett, of Mr. Agutter, now Secretary of the Asylum, Mr. Smith, Master of Pembroke College, and Dr. Parr, a handsome subscription was raised for his support; and the venerable scholar was placed in a situation of comfort in Oxford, where he passed the remaining part of his life. In 1787 Mr. Kett engaged with Mr. Monro, formerly of Magdalen College, and Dr. Horne, afterwards Bishop of Norwich, in a periodical publication, under the title of "Olla Podrida," to which several other distinguished scholars contributed. In 1793 he published a small collection of "Juvenile Poems," (most of the verses in the collection had appeared in the Gentleman's Magazine.) However meritorious these trifles of his muse appear, the author was afterwards very desirous to suppress them, and so sedulous to effect that intention as to increase the value of this little volume above the usual proportion of modern publications. When the poems first appeared, the playful muse of Mr. Thomas Warton supplied the following epigram:

Our Kett not a poet!
Why how can you say so?
For if he's no Ovid,
I'm sure he's a *Naso*.

See his portrait by Dighton.

On the 13th of July, 1793, he took the degree of B. D.; and in October he was a candidate for the Poetry Professorship against the Rev. James Hurdis, Fellow of Magdalen, but lost his election by a majority of 20, polling 181 against 201. Alarmed at the rapid progress of infidelity, and wishing to awaken in the minds of the public a sense of the importance of religious truth, by the most striking arguments, derived from the divine predictions, in the year 1798 Mr. Kett published "History the Interpreter of Prophecy; or, a View of Scriptural Prophecies, and their Accomplishment in the past and present Occurrences of the World." The Journal of "A Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland, performed by Henry Kett, B.D. in August 1798," was published by Dr. Mavor in his British Tourist. This was one of several similar tours, which Mr. Kett was accustomed to make during the long vacation. At the beginning of the Revolution he visited France, intent on observing the changes then in progress. In 1802 appeared "Elements of General Knowledge, introductory to useful Books in the principal Branches of Literature and Science; with Lists of the most approved Authors, including the best Editions of the Classics; designed chiefly for the junior Students in the Universities, and the higher Classes in Schools." The ninth edition has been very lately published. Mr. Kett's first preferment was the small perpetual curacy of Elsfield, near Oxford, for which he is said to have been indebted to the kindness of Dr. Chapman, the President of his College. He was also a King's preacher at Whitehall. In 1814 his friend and patron Bishop Tomline presented him to the perpetual curacy of Hykeham, co. Lincoln. He published "Logic made Easy, or a short View of Aristotle's Method of Reasoning," 12mo. 1809; "Emily, a Moral Tale," 3 vols. 12mo. 1809 and 1812; "A Sketch of the Life of Henry Headley, Scholar of Trinity College, Oxford, prefixed to his Beauties of English Poetry," 2 vols. 12mo. 1810; "The Beauties of Christianity, by F. A. de Chateaubriand, with a Preface and Notes," 3 vols. 8vo. 1812; "The Flowers of Wit, or a collection of Bon Mots, Ancient and Modern," 2 vols. 12mo. 1814.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL COWPER.

Colonel William Cowper, of the Bombay Engineers, entered the Indian army in 1791, with the advantage of an education at the Military Academy at Woolwich, which had previously been closed against young men destined for the East-India Company's service. He soon attracted the notice of government, by the earnest he gave of the talent which afterwards placed him, unaided by interest, in situations which it seldom falls to the lot of an individual to fill. He was in consequence appointed assistant to Capt. (now Colonel) Johnson, C.B., who was employed in surveying the coast and interior of Malabar, with whom he continued for several years, until obliged to relinquish the situation from ill-health. He then took the usual routine of duty, distinguishing himself by the correctness and highly finished style of his plans and surveys, and particularly by the accuracy of his estimates, till 1804, when he was called to the field as chief engineer to the army, which, under the command of Sir Richard Jones, effected a junction with the Bengal army before Bhurtpore. A complete survey of that portion of Hin-

dostan Proper, which was for the first time traversed by a British army, was the recreation of his active mind, and was gratuitously presented to the government, as he had neither the establishment nor the allowances usually granted to officers employed in the survey department. Soon after the return of this force to garrison, he was selected for the national work which will perpetuate his fame along with that of the naval glory of Great Britain, with which it is so intimately connected. The commanding sea force which it was deemed necessary to keep afloat, during the late apparently interminable war, naturally turned the serious attention of Government to the means of securing an adequate supply of timber, for the enormous expenditure which threatened to desolate our forests, whilst the increasing influence of the French Emperor deprived us of the usual resources on the Continent. In this dilemma, the extensive regions of our Indian empire, with its inexhaustible stores of durable teak wood, appeared to provide an ample remedy against the approaching evil; and, to avail ourselves of its magazines with the fullest effect, it was determined to have docks constructed in India capable of building vessels of eighty guns. The local advantages of the island of Bombay, pointed it out as the best adapted for applying the resources of the East to the exigencies of the parent state. But the difficulties which attended the commencement of the undertaking had nearly caused its abandonment, when Col. Cowper was requested by the Government to superintend it. After a short deliberation he accepted the charge; but it was not till after he had commenced his labours, that he was himself aware of the numerous and unexpected difficulties with which he had to contend; to the world they will remain unknown, but it may be observed that the ordinary studies of a military engineer are not directed to such structures; and that, without the means of reference to scientific experience or books—and wholly dependant on untutored artificers, whom he was obliged personally to instruct, it is solely to the resources of his powerful mind that the British empire is indebted for one of her most durable and magnificent monuments. He returned to his native country with an impaired constitution, in 1817, and retired from the service the following year. Respected by the whole army, esteemed by his numerous acquaintance, and loved by the few who enjoyed his intimacy, and who alone could fully appreciate the unassuming virtue, honourable feelings, and zealous friendship which distinguished his character through life, he finished his career at the early age of fifty, leaving a widow and three young children.

EARL WHITWORTH.

At Knowle, Kent, after three days' illness, aged 71, the Right Hon. Charles Whitworth, first Earl Whitworth of Adbaston, co. Stafford. The deceased Earl was son of Sir Charles Whitworth, Knt. M.P. for Minehead, by the eldest daughter of Richard Shelley, Esq. He was born at Leybourne Grange, but in 1776 removed with his father to Stanmore, Sir Charles having, with his eldest son's consent, obtained an act of Parliament which enabled him to sell Leybourne. Earl Whitworth was educated at Tunbridge school, under Mr. Cawthorne the poet, and Mr. Towers, the translator of Cæsar. Soon after leaving this academy, Mr. Whitworth became an officer in the Guards. His first diplomatic mission was to the Court of Poland, whither he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary in 1786. Warsaw was then the centre of intrigues; for a new partition of Poland happened to be meditating at that moment, and the generous attempt at national independence proved but the signal for the final overthrow of that ancient state. After residing two years in Poland, Mr. Whitworth was recalled, and in Sept. 1788 nominated Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Russia. In 1793, when the English ministers determined to support the cause of the Bourbons against France, it was thought proper to invest the ambassador at St. Petersburg with the Order of the Bath, to add dignity to his mission; and Sir Charles Whitworth from this moment began to act a conspicuous part on this great theatre of European politics. A more intimate connexion than had hitherto subsisted became an object of mutual desire; a subsidiary treaty began to be hinted, and the death of the Empress alone prevented its completion. The zeal of her son and successor, Paul, required but little stimulus to induce him to make a common cause with the chief potentates of Europe. He entered into the contest with a degree of enthusiasm worthy of the days of chivalry; while his general, Suwarrow, at the head of a chosen body of troops, conferred new lustre on the Russian arms. But the sudden reverse that occurred in Switzerland, added to some misunderstanding relative to Holland, and a coolness that took place between the two Imperial Courts, were calculated to effect an alteration in the aspect of public affairs. On the return of the ambassador he was created, March 21, 1800, an Irish Peer, by the title of

Baron Whitworth of Newport Pratt, co. Galway; and soon after the critical situation of this country in respect to the northern states, all of whom complained of the conduct of England, required the intervention of an able diplomatist; and Lord Whitworth was commissioned to this office. Having made the necessary dispositions, he repaired to Copenhagen, in the character of Plenipotentiary Extraordinary. While his lordship commenced a treaty with the Count de Bernstorff, a nobleman of great talents and influence, his mission was backed, and his arguments supported, by a strong squadron, consisting of nine sail of the line, four bomb-ketches, and five gun-boats, which entered the Sound under the command of Admiral Dickson. However, after a considerable time had elapsed in discussion, in consequence of the exertions of our plenipotentiary, an adjustment at last took place, Aug. 29, 1800. Lord Whitworth, on his return to England, married, April 7, 1801, with Arabella Diana, widow of John Frederick, third Duke of Dorset, and eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Charles Cope, second baronet, of Brewern, co. Oxford. The treaty of Amiens, concluded March 27, 1802, was considered by some politicians rather as a cessation of hostilities than a definitive pacification; and the event proved that too many objects of importance were left open for future discussion. Lord Cornwallis, notwithstanding this, returned from the Congress welcomed by the well-merited applause of his countrymen. He was succeeded first by Mr. Jackson, then by Mr. Merry, and finally by Lord Whitworth, who, having been made a Privy Councillor, was sent to Paris towards the latter end of 1802, as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary. On his lordship's arrival at Paris, he found himself, like his predecessors, surrounded by difficulties. The war had indeed ceased, but the hostility of the mind was not yet ended. A rivalship in commerce had succeeded to a rivalship in arms, and the custom-houses of the respective nations were in a state of direct hostility. A variety of circumstances tended to render this negotiation delicate in the extreme; such as the renunciation of Parma; the mission of Sebastiani; the occupation of Holland by a considerable army; the violation of the rights of the Swiss Cantons; and, above all, the aggrandisement of France by means of fresh acquisitions. After a number of previous conferences with Talleyrand, the minister for foreign affairs, Bonaparte at length sent for the English ambassador, in the beginning of 1803, and a long and important interview took place. The English ministry, however, persisted in the resolution of not evacuating Malta, although a categorical answer was in the mean time demanded by General Andréossy, the French ambassador at London. On this, a rupture appearing to be inevitable, his Majesty, in March 1803, sent a message to both Houses of Parliament, stating the preparations making in the ports of France and Holland, and recommending the adoption of such measures as might be consistent with the honour of his crown and the security of his dominions. A subsequent interview between Lord Whitworth and Bonaparte, instead of healing, appears to have widened the breach. Lord Whitworth, on his first interview with Mons. Talleyrand, remonstrated against the insult offered to him, as alike offensive "to his public and private feelings." He added, that he had repaired to the levee "to pay his respects to the First Consul, and present his countrymen, but not to treat of political subjects; and that, unless he had an assurance from him that he should not be exposed to a repetition of the same disagreeable occurrences, he should be under the necessity of discontinuing his visits to the Tuileries." Similar remonstrances were also made in the King's name, by order of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; but Malta again became the bone of contention, and *projets* innumerable were formed, presented, and debated, relative to the possession of that important island. At length the English Minister, in consequence of positive orders from his Court, delivered in his *ultimatum*, and declared that if no convention on this basis was signed within a week, he had received instructions to terminate his mission, and return to London. His lordship left Paris May 13, 1803. After an interview with the cabinet ministers in London, Lord Whitworth repaired to Knowle, where for some years his lordship chiefly resided. On March 2, 1813, Lord Whitworth was made a Lord of the King's Bed-chamber; on the 14th of June following he was created a Peer of Great Britain, by the title of Viscount Whitworth of Adbaston, co. Stafford, and in August succeeded the Duke of Richmond as Viceroy of Ireland. He resigned the lieutenancy of Ireland in Sept. 1817, when Lord Talbot was appointed to succeed him. As before observed, he never having had issue, all his titles have died with him.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES
IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. J. Lighttont to Miss C. Kettilby, late of Sutton—Mr. Elyer, of Bedford, to Miss E. Inskip—At Leighton Buzzard, Mr. A. Lester to Miss C. Goodman.

Died.] At Bedford, J. Barnard esq. 82—Mr. G. Branson.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Reading, Mr. J. Merryweather to Miss E. Cooper—At Windsor, J. W. Howard, esq. to Miss A. C. Rowley—At Drayton, Mr. E. Pond to Miss E. Townsend.

Died.] At Sandhurst, Miss E. Butler—At Windsor, Mrs. Ragueneau—Mrs. Hodges—At Reading, Mr. J. Okey—Mrs. Knight—Mrs. Sutton—At Eton, Mr. W. Ingalton—At Newbury, Mr. J. Adey—At Shippon House, J. M'Combe, esq.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport Pagnell, Mr. J. Coombs to Miss M. Nichols—At High Wycombe, Mr. W. Croxford to Miss King—At Aylesbury, Mr. E. B. Broad to Miss E. White—J. Fell, esq. to Miss E. Tasker—At Iver, the Rev. W. Gay to Miss E. Chippendale.

Died.] At Kichles, Newport Pagnell, Mr. J. Cooper—At Apsley, near Aylesbury, Mrs. Shelton.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

A gentleman of Cambridge, who is skilled in the science of experimental chemistry, and also of mechanism, has lately brought to perfection a timekeeper, so simple in its construction, that its entire movement consists of only one common wheel and a lever, which act by a chemical process. This ingenious piece of mechanism will neither require the operation of winding nor cleaning.

Married.] Mr. C. Willmot, of Cambridge, to Miss S. Phipps.

Died.] At Doddington, Isle of Ely, the Rev. Mr. Beasdea—At Cambridge, Mr. W. Wilson—Mr. Morgan—At Wimblington, Mr. W. Lewin—Mr. R. Scott, of Ely—Mrs Bull, Mother of Seth Bull, esq. of Ely—At Linton, Mrs. Richardson.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Gresford, Mr. J. Nofbury to Miss M. Thomas—Mr. T. Aaron, of Overton, to Miss I. Wild—Mr. S. Locock, of Winsford, to Miss Walker—At Knutsford, Mr. Grimsditch to Miss Barker—Mr. T. Smith to Mrs. Cooper—At Whitegate, Mr. W. Astbury to Miss Burchall—At Aldersey, Mr. T. Buxton to Mrs. E. Ryder—At Sandbach, Mr. S. Arrowsmith to Miss M. Hilditch—At Stockport, W. F. Middleton, esq. to the Hon. A. Cust—At Chester, Mr. J. Ridgway to Miss M. Ducker—Mr. E. Spencer to Miss E. Nield.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Johnson—At Whatcroft Hall, Mr. F. R. Jones—At Churton, T. Watson, esq.—Mr. J. Poynall, of Stockport—At Northwich, Mr. J. Tomlinson—At Sandbach, Mrs. M. Chesworth—At Morley, Mrs. Sumner—At Knutsford, Mr. J. Goodwin—At Timperley Lodge, Mrs. Borel—E. Lowndes, esq. of Old House Green, Congleton.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Endellion, F. Oliver, esq. of Trewoodland, to Miss A. Travan—At St. Austell, Mr. W. Williams to Miss M. Dawe—At Germoe, Mr. H. Gilbert to Miss S. Hebbard—At Probus, Mr. J. Fagler to Miss M. Huddy—At Lanlivery, the Rev. Mr. Gray to Mrs. Daniell—At St. Ives, Mr. Hocking to Miss Warne—At Falmouth, the Rev. J. Clapp to Miss E. Lawrence—At Launceston, Lieut. Cook to Miss R. Lethbridge—W. Broad, esq. of Falmouth, to Miss S. P. Hockin—At Stratton, the Rev. W. Kingdon to Miss J. Hawker—At Tintagel, Mr. J. Wade to Miss Symons.

Died.] At Redruth, Mr. M. Bevan—At Liskeard, Mr. J. Barrow—At Forrabury Parsonage, the Rev. G. Bryan—At Penkalenick, Mrs. Vivian, 74—At Truro, Mr. W. Floyd, 83—At St. Austell, Mrs. Carbis.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. W. Rycroft to Miss M. Armstrong—Mr. J. Winstanley, to Miss M. Smith—Mr. W. Kell to Miss M. Harding—Mr. J. Atkin to Miss Sanderson—Mr. J. Scott to Miss N. Sturdy—At Penrith, Mr. J. Bryden to Miss S. Mills—At Crosthwaite, Mr. W. Birket to Miss D. Dixon—At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Snoddon to Miss J. Telfer—At Workington, Mr. J. M'Vicars to Miss Grimes—At Thwaites, W. Postlethwaite to Miss M. Lewthwaite.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. A. Turner—Mrs. A. Northwall—Mrs. J. Williamson—Mrs. E. Warwick Mrs. J. Young—Mr. R. Carlyle—Miss M. Miles—At Blackwell, Mr. T. Nixon—At Penrith, Mrs. M. Sanderson—Mr. J. Hamilton—At Corkickle, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Wilson—At Longtown, Mr. R. Elliot—At Workington, Mrs. F. Featon—At Mayfield, near Lochmaben, Mrs. Brown—At Cockermouth, Mr. J. Brown—Mr. J. Jeffries—At the Height, near Caldbeck, Mr. W. Battie—At Gilsland, J. Nevell, esq.—At Whitehaven, Mrs. Elliot—Mr. R. Mathieson—At Harrington, Mrs. E. Elliot.

DERBYSHIRE.

A discovery has lately been made of an immense cavern, situated in the Secondary Limestone, near Matlock, Derbyshire, described by geologists as the grandest continuation of caverns hitherto explored. The access to and through it is perfectly easy, and after traversing various windings (the cave scenery), you arrive at a beautiful archway, from which a passage is made through to daylight, where the subterraneous visitors arrive at an elevated terrace nearly on the summit of the mountain in which the cavern is situated, commanding the finest views of the neighbouring romantic scenery. It has been named the Devonshire Cavern.

Married.] Mr. H. Marsden, of Matlock, to Miss E. Hurd—The Rev. G. Hunter to Miss A. Seddon, of Cromford—Mr. C. Hinckley to Miss M. Beagearie, both of Derby—At Heanor, Mr. T. Hardy to Miss M. Gillott—At Brampton, near Chesterfield, Mr. Robinson to Mrs. Parker.

Died.] G. R. Hulbert, esq. of Aston Lodge—At Chesterfield, Mr. W. Bower—Mr. Beardmore—Mrs. Gillett—Mr. R. Doxey, of Hilton—At Derby, Mrs. Roome—Mrs. Robotham.

DEVONSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting of the trustees of the Barnstaple Turnpike, composed of the Right Hon. Lord Rolle, the Hon. Newton Fellowes, Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. Robert Newton Incledon, Esq., Thomas Stevens, Esq. &c. &c. was held at Barnstaple, for the purpose of receiving a deputation from the Torrington trustees, respecting the practicability of forming the new road towards Exeter, so as to accommodate the towns of Bideford and Torrington, and also to appoint a surveyor to survey the intended new line. The high importance of this road to the north of Devon, and the neighbourhood of Barnstaple in particular, was acknowledged by all present.

A new road is to be cut from Dartmouth in the direction of Kingsbridge, which will greatly facilitate the communication between the former place and Plymouth. The turnpike trusts in that neighbourhood have of late laudably exerted

themselves, and a consequent general improvement has taken place in the roads round Torbay, as well as in all communications with the interior.

Two thousand convicts are about to be employed in completing the Plymouth Breakwater, and four hundred more are to be transported to Bermuda, to labour on the public works of that colony.

Married.] At Stonehouse, Mr. H. Hance to Miss J. A. Fletcher, of Rose Cottage, Plymouth—At Bideford, Mr. W. Avers to Miss Doidge—At Townstall, Dartmouth, Lieut. G. B. Peddicombe to Miss Teague—At Shalden, the Rev. E H. Brewer to Miss J. Boyd—At Exeter, J. Edge, esq. to Miss H. L. Turner—Mr. W. Calley, jun. of Totness, to Mrs. Holditch—At Southmolton, Mr. R. White to Miss H. Brown—At Dartmouth, W. Stirling, esq. to Miss S. P. Hockin.

Died.] At Exeter, Mrs. Chave—Mrs. Gollop—J. Glencross, esq. banker—Mrs. E. Bontflower—Mr. G. Hayman—Mrs. Andrews—At Southmolton, Mrs. Pepper—At Modbury, Miss E. Langworthy—At Alphington, Miss J. Helmer—At Plymouth, Lieut. H. R. Atwell—Mr. W. Dicker—At Symtham, Mrs. Boger—At Edgcombe, Milton Abbot, Mr. W. Jeffrey—At Teignmouth, Mr. J. H. Jordan—At Stonehouse, Mr. Marriot—The Rev. R. Burn—At Hartland, Miss A. Horwood—J. Wilcock, esq. of Woodtown—At Ashford, Mr. J. Giddy—At Barnstaple, J. May, esq. 87—At Dodge, near Bideford, Mrs. Peard.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Lyme, Mr. J. Hook to Miss M. .. England—E. Harbin, esq. to Miss J. Hooper, of Yeovil—At Dorchester, W. Jollie, esq. to Miss H. L. Avarne—At Shaftesbury, the Rev. Mr. Chatman to Miss S. Wilkins.

Died.] Mr. Paul, of Thornford, near Sherborne—At Puncknole, Mrs. Frome—At Blandford, Miss E. Chamberlin—At Marnhall, Miss J. Miller.

DURHAM.

Married.] At South Shields, Mr. J. Bulmer to Miss A. Walker—At Durham, Mr. J. Shaw to Miss J. Danson—Mr. T. Hagget to Miss Robinson—At Bishopwearmouth, R. Horn, esq. to Miss L. Ettrick—At St. Andrew Auckland, Mr. R. Sibble to Miss A. Bulman—At Gateshead, Mr. G. Dodds to Mrs. M. Slater — At Chester-le street, Mr. R. Smith to Miss M. Graham—At Houghton, Mr. J. Nevison to Miss E. Alison.

Died.] At Houghton-le spring, Mr. T. Hodgson—At Sunderland Bridge, Miss A. Weelands—Miss Smith—Mr. R. Palmer—Miss M. Keenleyside—Mrs. E. Coats—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Jackson—Mrs. J. Harrison—Mr. J. Cockerill—Mrs. Arthur—At Darlington, Mr. T. Basnett—Mr. J. Thompson—At Carr's Hill, near Gateshead, Mrs. M. Johnson—At South Shields, Mr. W. Glover—Mrs. C. Nichols.

ESSEX.

A number of small vessels have for some time been employed at Harwich in dredging for cement stones, which are found there in abundance. In the course of this submarine investigation, some very curious specimens of petrifactions have been obtained. Within a few days, a very beautiful fossil turtle, embodied in a solid block of cement stone, has been discovered, and is in the possession of Mr. Chisholm, chemist, of that place. One of the superintendents of the dredging vessels (Wakefield) states, that a short time since, a large stone weighing about 5 cwt. was sent to London, whole, and that he had since received a letter, informing him that when it was broken it was found to contain nearly the whole [illegible] circumstance has been further corroborated by a gentleman from London, who told him he had seen it.

Married.] Mr. J. Taylor, of Stonford Rivers, to Miss E. Medland—At Great Dunmow, J. F. Lightbourn, esq. to Miss E. M. Richardson—J. Cox, jun. esq to Miss E. A. Barnard—At Saffron Walden Church, Mr. G. Youngman to Miss Cleaver—At Halsted, H. Runnacles, esq. to Miss S. Rayner.

Died.] At Colchester, Mrs. Bland—At Harwich, Mrs. W. Shearman—Mrs. Mortleman—Mr. S. Chapman, of Woolpit—At Walthamstow, Mr. Loxham.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

As some workmen were levelling the ground at St. Mary de Lode's-square, in Gloucester, on opening the spot where Bishop Hooper was burnt, they discovered that part of the stake to which he had been fastened, which was sunk in the earth. It was about three feet in length, and eight inches in diameter, and appeared to have been an elm tree, with the bark on. On being exposed to the air, part of it mouldered to dust; but some pieces were preserved.

Married.] At Cheltenham, E. F. Whitaker, esq. to Miss J. Neyler—Mr. J. Waller to Miss M. A. Bishop—At Dursley, H. Young, esq. to Miss Williams—C. Uffley, esq. of Upfield Lodge, to Miss A. T. Martin—At Tewkesbury, Mr. B. Thomas to Miss J. Weaver—At Westbury-on-Severn, Mr. T. C. Beale to Miss H. Cadle—S. Adey, esq. of Dursley, to Miss L. L. Rede—At Gloucester, Mr. H. Williams to Miss Williams—Mr. Rushton, of Stonehouse, to Miss Price—At Stroud, Mr. R. Wells to Miss M. A. Dancer.

Died.] At Gloucester, Mrs. Ball—Mrs. Whittick—At Tewkesbury, Miss Scott—Mrs. M. Orme—Mr. H. Edgcumbe—Mr. T. Hegmill—At Shipton Oliffe, Mr. J. Bee—At Downend, Mr. J. Minty—Mr. C. Broadstock, of Corse—At Woodhampton, T. M'Ghie, esq.—At Bristol, Mrs. Leman—At Tetbury, Mr. G. Lawler—The Rev. J. Worgan, of Pepworth—At Cirencester, Mrs. M. Washbourn—At Cheltenham, Mrs. Thompson—Mrs. Ursel.

HAMPSHIRE.

It has been calculated, that the corn destroyed by game, in the county of Hants alone, would be sufficient to maintain 2000 people for a year; and that the labour of persons imprisoned in the same county for offences against the Game Laws, would be adequate to carry on a manufactory of silk, woollen, or cotton, employing a capital of 100,000*l*.

Continued exertions in various parts of Hampshire are making for the improvement in old roads, and the formation of new ones. Already is the new road from Winchester to Petersfield in considerable progress; the road from Basingstoke to Alresford, through Preston Candover, is repaired, and from Alresford to Petersfield nearly completed. The hills at Hindhead and Portsdown are much lowered, and the steep and dangerous ascent at Stonar hill, between Petersfield and Alton, is removed or avoided by a new cut round the other side of the hill. New roads are likewise in contemplation from London to Portsmouth by way of Farnham; also Chichester to Petersfield, Midhurst to Petersfield, and Alton to Liphook, the latter uniting the Portsmouth and Gosport roads within a distance of nine miles.

The Princess Charlotte was launched last month from the Dock Yard at Portsmouth. Just before the vessel went off, the gates of one of the docks, over which there was a bridge, gave way, and hurled a number of persons into the torrent below. Sixteen persons are known to have [illegible]

Married.] At Milford, near Lymington, the Rev. H. Jones to Miss M. F. F. Allen—At Southampton, the Rev. T. W. Franklyn to Miss S. Holland—Mr. S. Jenkins to Miss M. Newlyn—Mr. C. Butt to Miss J. Kernot—Mr. B. Elliot to Miss

White—At Northwood Church, I. W. J. W. Bailey, to Miss M[illegible]—At Newchurch, I. W. Mr. W. Burt to Miss E. Swanger.

Died.] At Alverstoke, near Gosport, the Rev. C. A. North—At Romsey, Mr. C Ford—Miss M. Jackson—Mr. J. Withers—At Newport, I. W., R. Clarke, esq.—At Barnfield, near Southampton, P. Hulton, esq.—At Sparsholt Vicarage, Mrs. Masters—At Southampton, Mr. M. Mew—G. R. Hulbert, esq.—Mrs. A. Murray—Mr. J. Haslock—At Biddesden House, near Andover, J. E. Everett, esq. —At Winchester, Mrs. Harley—The Rev. J. Bailey, of Hurstbourn Tarrant—At Badgesley, Mrs. Feeling —At Appleshaw, Mr. W. Blake—Drowned off Shanklin, Mr. Headon, son of a London merchant, aged twenty five, and his two sisters, aged, respectively, eighteen and fifteen, by the upsetting of a small boat in which they had ventured on an aquatic excursion.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the city of Hereford has taken place, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee respecting the projected rail-way from Monmouth Cap to Hereford. The mayor took the chair, and read the report of the meeting, which stated that the proposed continuation of the rail-way would be most beneficial to the city and county of Hereford. E. B. Clive, Esq. then addressed the meeting, and clearly and ably stated the benefits to be expected from the completion of the railway; and that there was little doubt but the undertaking would become beneficial to those who embarked their capital in it, as well as to the inhabitants of Hereford and the county. After a variety of other interesting details, proving the indefatigable attention Mr. Clive had paid to the projected measure, he concluded with moving the adoption of the report of the committee. 15,000*l.* was subscribed at the meeting towards its being effected.

Married.] At Linton, Mr. J. R. Nash to Miss M. A. Rawlings—Mr. J. B. Smith to Miss M. Thomas, of Wormsley Grange—At Hereford, Mr. G. Goode to Miss M. Pendry—Mr. J. Pyefinch to Miss M. A. Moss of Leominster.

Died.] At Horn House, J. Money, esq.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hemel Hampstead, Mr. C. Newbald to Miss Prentice.

Died.] At Hertford, Miss Hawks—At Sawbridgeworth, Mrs. R. Bride—At Linces, near Welwyn, Mr. A. Batten.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Hartford, W. Pate, esq. to Miss F. K. Walker.

KENT.

Married.] At Lee, Mr. J. B. Webb to Mrs. Davies—At Borden, E. Homewood, esq. to Miss E. Wise.

Died.] At West Wickham, B. Morice, esq.—At Bodgbury, Mrs. Castier, 80—At Dover, Mr. C. Mate—At Sheerness, the Rev. J. Featon—Mr. C. M'Creight—At Bromley, J. Allchin, esq. 78—At Rochester, J. Robbins, esq.—At Stone, near Dartford, Mr. Knight—At Leatherhead, Mrs. Couder —At Ramsgate, Mrs. Lugiew—At Tunbridge Wells, Mrs. Lambert.

LANCASHIRE.

A company is about to be formed for establishing telegraph communications from Liverpool, through Coventry, Birmingham, and Manchester, to the Eastern and Western coasts—also to Holy[illegible] Edinburgh, and Glasgow.—Sir W. Con[illegible] is the President—100,000*l.* is to be raised, [in] shares of 50*l.* each.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. S. Bennett to Miss E. Lancashire—At Warrington, R. Curtis, esq. to Mrs. Goodier—The Rev. H. Foulkes to Miss M. Houghton, of Wavertree, near Liverpool —At Lancaster, R. Godson, esq. to Miss M. Hargreaves—The Rev. R. Watson, of Staley Bridge, to Miss M. Collison—Mr. J. O. Watson, of Liverpool, to Miss C. H. Court—At Blackburn, Mr. B. Barton to Miss M. Dilworth—At Liverpool, Mr. J. White to Miss E. Thomas—At Bolton, R. Sykes, esq. to Miss J. Hardcastle.

Died.] At Bolton, Mrs. B. Chapman—At Blackrod, Mr. Marsh—At Liverpool, Mrs. Rathbone—At Manchester, Mr. R. Lloyd—Mr. P. Fawcett—F. Oliphant, esq.—At Toxteth Park, Mr. J. Finchett—At Pendleton, near Manchester, Mrs. Oliphant.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Rathby, R. Bickersteth, esq. to Miss C. Paris—W. B. Vye, esq. to Miss E. Dalby, of Leicester.

Died.] At Osgathorpe, Mrs. G. Fell—At Coleorton, Mr. R. Stinson—At Cossington, W. F. Hulse, esq.—At Market Harborough, Mr. W. Abbott—Mr. R. D. Stableford—Mr. A. Underwood, of Kibworth—Miss R. Needham, of Arnesby—At Newbold, Mr. Harby.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Sutterton, Mr. J. Richardson to Miss E. Waddingham—Mr. F. H. Cartwright, of Bawtry, to Miss J. Owston—At Louth, F. F. Goe, esq. to Miss J. Allison—Mr. J. Borkwood to Miss A. Hall, of Boston—At Thornton-le-Fell, Mr. J. Jackson to Miss M. Gosler—At Sculcoates, Mr. J. P. Squire to Miss M. A. Cogsiter—At Long Sutton, Mr. J. Clark to Miss E. Wroot—At Wisbeach, Mr. S. Hardy to Miss Marriot—At Lincoln, Mr. H. Blyth to Miss F. Capes—Mr. Wright to Miss Fish.

Died.] Mr. T. Parr, of Deeping Fen—At Bakewell, Mrs. E. Atkinson—At Lincoln, Mr. Fenwick —Miss Woodal—Mr. Hornbuckle—Mrs. S. Coupland—Mr. R. Knowles—Mrs. Wolfitt—At Wellborn, Mrs. Burtt—At Louth, Mrs. M. Squires— The Rev. Dr. Evans, of So[illegible]ston—J. Scholfield, esq. of Batley Hall—At Sleaford, Miss M. Fawcett —Mr. J. Ainsworth—At Boston, Mr. T. Mowson— At Deane, Mrs. E. Spendlove—At Wisbech, Mr. F. Moysey—At Cossington, W. F. Hulse, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Died.] At Usk, Mrs. Thomas—At Llantilio, Pertholly, Mr. C. Prosser.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Roydon, H. Gooch, esq. to Mrs. Reeve—At North Tuddenham, Mr. G. G. Lenny to Miss L. Chambers—At Norwich, Mr. W. Killett to Miss M. Barber—Mr. T. D. Eaton to Miss L. Ray—Mr. Brooke to Miss M. Doynes—Mr. H. Read to Miss M. A. Burgess—At Thorpe, Capt. Hay to Miss M. Farr.

Died.] At Dunston, the Hon. Lady E. H. Boyce, 96—At Diss, Mrs. Howlet—Mrs. Eglinton —At Swaffham, Mrs. Jones, 87—At Norwich, Mrs. E. T. Firman—Mrs. Cooper—Mrs. Cary—Mrs. E. Ellis—Mr. J. Davis—Mr. J. Snelling—At Yarmouth, Mr. J. Lamb—Mrs. S. Bowles—Mrs. A. Mason—Mrs. A. Earl—Miss Ferrier—At Lakenham, Mrs. Ladly—Mrs. Mathias, of Stanhoe Hall.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Houghton, Dr. R. Sillery to Miss F. Williams—Mr. Burt to Miss C. Smith— At Kettering, Mr. T. Hepburn to Miss M. A. Gotch—Mr. Davis, of Oundle, to Miss Leaton— At Northampton, Mr. Dexter to Miss Gilbert—J. Maughan, esq. to Miss S. Thompson—Mr. J. Condon to Miss H. Checkley.

Died.] At Northampton, Mrs. Wilmer, 100— Mrs. Barrett—Mr. C. Farell—At Peterborough, Mr. E. Bagshaw.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

The differences so long subsisting between the ship-owners and sailors of Sunderland are terminated, the latter having accepted the offers made to them by the ship-owners, of taking an extra man on board of every vessel (in order to employ as many hands at present as possible), to pay them 4*l.* per voyage, and, on the vessel leaving the port, to advance part of this sum to their

wives and families for present support; the seamen, on their part, to cast the ballast as usual.

Married.] At Tynemouth, H. Shadforth, esq. to Miss A. M. Whitehead—Mr. J. Arundel to Miss Wardle—At Newcastle, J. Cockcroft, esq. to Miss E. Moving—Mr. H. Jefferson to Miss J. Paterson—Mr. J. Farrington to Miss J. A. Farrington—At North Shields, Mr. T. March to Miss M. Nicholson.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mrs. Anderson—Mrs. J. Wood—Mr. J. Cochrane—Miss L. Greaves—Mrs. Bell—Mr. W. Dixon—At North Shields, Mrs. Mitchell—Mrs. Robinson—Mrs. Adams—Mrs. Forest—Miss Pearson—At Hipsburn, near Alnwick, Mr. C. Wilson—At Hexham, Mr. W. Graham—At Berwick, Mr. G. M'Connar.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Lowater to Miss M. Goodall—Mr. T. Streiland to Miss M. A. Hartley—Mr. J. Ellis to Miss Hawthorn—Mr. S. Macfarlane to Miss M. Holmes—Mr. T. Barker to Miss C. Maples—Mr. P. Wright to Miss E. Glazebrook—At Radford, Mr. W. Lees to Miss M. Richards—At Newark, Mr. G. Levick to Miss A. Ulyett—Mr. J. Wallop to Miss M. Cropper—At Kedleston, J. Beaumont, esq. to the Hon. M. Curzon.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. Shipley—Mrs. E. Brooke—Mr. J. Crossland—Mr. C. Graffer—Mrs. C. Dean—S. C. Hooley, esq.—Mr. G. Lewin—Mrs. Soar—Mrs. S. Sands—Mr. J. Ellershaw—At Bulwell, Mr. S. Oldham—Miss H. Needham, of Lenton—At Wymeswold, Miss S. Ella.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At North Aston, E. Goulburn, esq. to the Hon. E. Chetwynd—At Banbury, Mr. J. A. Cork to Miss E. E. Crosby—At Broadwall, Mr. R. Dutton to Miss F. L. Colston, of Filkin's Hall.

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Chillingworth—Mr. W. Henley—Mrs. Fainchen, of Ensham.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W[illegible] of Uppingham, to Mrs. Benson—Sir G. Heathcote, of Normonton Park, to Mrs. Eldon.

Died.] At North Luffenham, Lady Anne Noel, 87.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Shiffnal, Mr. T. Deakin to Miss M. James—At Ellesmere, Mr. Wilton to Miss Hughs—At Wellington, the Rev. M. Kent to Mrs. Brian—At Hinstock, Mr. R. H. Bickerton to Miss H. Cotton—At Pontesbury, Lieut.-Col. Whitney to Miss M. Harris.

Died.] At the Scotts, Mr. Southam—Miss M. Carter, of Madeley—At Ironbridge, Mr. S. Palmer—Mrs. Mansell, of the Rookery Farm, Melverley—At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Caird—Mr. Hitchcock.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous and highly respectable meeting was held last month at Wincanton, to consider of a plan for effecting a rail-road communication from the river Parret near Bridgwater, to join the Basingstoke Canal, with collateral branches.

Married.] At Bath, W. Snow, esq. to Miss A. Roberson—Mr. F. Bowler to Miss M. A. Woodman—At Keynsham, H. E. Mynors, esq. to Miss E. C. Partridge—At Stanton Drew, Mr. J. Edgell to Miss E. James—At Bridgwater, Mr. Fender to Miss M. Harding.

Died.] At Bridgwater, Capt. H. Cox—Miss A. Scott—At Taunton, Mr. W. Grainger—At Connard's Grove, W. Brale, esq. 86—At Bath, G. Hester, esq.—J. Paget, esq. of Newbury House.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Weston, the Right Hon. Orlando Bridgeman, Earl of Bradford—At Leak, J. Townsend, esq.

SUFFOLK.

At the annual meeting of the Suffolk Education Society, holden at Stowmarket, last month, a very satisfactory report was presented from the General Committee, by which it appears that the children receiving daily instruction in the central schools amounted by the last returns, to 554—that there are now 152 schools, besides the central schools, connected with the Society, nine of which, containing 584 children, have become united since the last annual meeting (seven schools, consisting of 450 children, having been discontinued or withdrawn), and that the total number now receiving instruction in schools connected with the society, including those in the central schools, amounts to 10,020, giving an increase of 32 since last year. That pecuniary assistance, amounting to 71*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* has been given towards the salaries of masters and mistresses of connected schools, and towards the expenses of masters and mistresses under instruction—that donations of books have been made to nine, and books furnished at prime cost to thirty-six schools.

Married.] At Ipswich, B. Wilkinson, esq. to Miss M. Collins—D. Hanbury, esq. to Miss L. E. Cobbold—At Honington, Mr. H. S. Daniels to Miss Frost—The Rev. W. Wallis, of Sudbury, to Miss Bundock—At Framsden, Mr. J. Humfrey to Miss E. Kersey.

Died.] At Woodbridge, Mrs. Mitchel—Miss Clerkson—Mr. J. Revans—At Ipswich, Mr. W. Denham—Mrs. Boyd—At Bury, Mrs. Watson—Mrs. Harvey—Mrs. Masters—Mrs. Baldwin—Mr. R. Steel—At Southtown, Mr. W. Glasspoole.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, R. Perfect, esq. to Miss E. H. Butts—T. L. Follett, esq. of Lyme, to Mrs. Poulett—At Barcombe, Mr. J. B. Holroyd to Miss F. Jenner.

Died.] At Lindfield, Mrs. Bodicote—At Brighton, Mr. T. Stocker—Mr. A. Underwood—Lady Constable.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Leamington, the Rev. P. Blakiston to Miss F. Powell—The Rev. T. H. Tragit to Miss L. Bane—At Warwick, Mr. J. Basford to Miss E. Grimes—Mr. J. Conworth to Miss Bass—At Tysae, Mr. J. Bernll to Miss H. Ainge.

Died.] At Leamington, Lady E. K. Heathcote—Mrs. Smallbone—Mr. Fenton—At West Orchard, Coventry, Mr. W. Walton—T. Jackson, esq. of Sutton Coldfield—Mr. R. Lilly, of Birmingham, 106.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. G. Thompson, of Appleby, to Miss A. Dodgson.

Died.] At Ambleside, Mr. W. Renison—At Kirkland, near Kendal, Mrs. Wilson.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Great Cheverill, Mr. J. Powell to Miss J. Butcher—At Trowbridge, Mr. H. Tucker to Miss E. Howard—At Fisherton Church, Mr. E. J. Chaplin to Miss S. Ball—At Salisbury, Mr. C. Farr to Miss C. Collis.

Died.] At Marlborough, Mrs. Farnell—At Tisbury, Mr. H. Turner—Mr. W. Hayden, of Netherampton—At Highworth, Mrs. Rowden—At Fisherton, Mrs. Parker—At Salisbury, Mrs. M. Lake—Miss S. Burbidge, 84—Mrs. Dudley.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Most extensive improvements and alterations are now in progress on the highway between Worcester and Tewkesbury. The narrow parts are to be considerably widened, and elbows cut off; and, at Severn Stoke, the road is to be so much raised, that, except upon extraordinary occasions, it will be kept entirely free from the intrusion of the Severn floods.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. J. Stevens to Miss Cornbill—Mr. Alexander to Miss Hill—T. White, esq. of Severn House, near Bewdley to Miss S. Webster.

Died.] At Kidderminster, Mr. Burford—At High Park, J. Grosley, esq.

YORKSHIRE.

Married.] At Scarborough, T. Chorley, jun. of Leeds, to Mrs. Tute—At Halifax, E. Emmet, esq. to Miss E. Walsh—R. Sedgwick, esq. of Boroughbridge, to Miss Brown—At Leeds, J. H. Fletcher,

esq. to Miss M. Coventry—At Ecclesfield, the Rev. W. Irving to Miss Grayson.

Died.] J. Bell, esq. of Bellvue House, Scarborough—Mr. J. L. Marsh, of Worley, near Halifax—At Halifax, Mr. G. Youd—Miss Grimshaw—At Huddersfield, Mr. T. Greenwood.

WALES.

The first stone of a monument, near the town of Carmarthen, in honour of General Sir Thomas Picton, was laid last month, with great pomp. Beneath it were placed specimens of all the gold, silver, and copper, British coins of the present reign, together with the Waterloo Medal of the late Sir Thomas Picton. They were covered with a plate bearing the following inscription:—

This
The First Stone of the Column
Erected to the Memory of our Gallant
Countryman,
Lieutenant-General SIR THOMAS PICTON,
Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and of several
Foreign Orders,
Who, after serving his King and Country
In several Campaigns,
Died gloriously at the Battle of Waterloo,
Was laid by
The Right Honourable Frances Baroness Dynevor,
Assisted by
Sir Christopher Cole,
(Knight Commander of the Bath, Captain in the
Royal Navy of Great Britain, Member of
Parliament for the County of Glamorgan,
and Provincial Grand Master of
Masons for South Wales,)
On the 18th day of August, 1825.

Married.] At Bangor, Capt. G. Griffith to Miss A. Thomas—At Hanmer, Flint, T. Jones, esq. to Miss Spakeman—Mr. W. Jones, of Merthyr Tydvill, to Miss M. Morgan—The Rev. R. Board to Miss E. Jones, daughter of the late J. Jones, esq. of Derry Ormand, Cardigan.

Died.] W. Roberts, esq. of Oaklands, Denbigh—The Rev. D. Jones, of Llanddaged—W. G. Williams, esq. of Cefn y Cwmmwd.

SCOTLAND.

The report of the Committee of the General Assembly on education has been published, and forms a highly important document.—The whole population of Scotland amounts to 2,093,856, and the church is divided into sixteen synods. In the ten synods of Lothian and Tweeddale, Merse and Tiviotdale, Dumfries, Galloway, Glasgow and Ayr, Perth and Stirling, Fife, Angus and Mearns, Aberdeen, and Moray, there are 764 parishes, and 1,716,126 persons. These districts are well supplied with the means of education, and there is scarcely an individual who has not been taught to read. The remaining six synods, however, namely, Argyle, Glenelg, Ross, Sutherland and Caithness, Orkney, and Zetland, situate chiefly in the Highlands and Islands, and containing only 148 parishes, and a population of 377,730 persons, are in the most urgent need of not less than 250 additional schools. The number of scholars that attend each of these 250 schools, it is computed, at a low average, would amount to 42. It follows, therefore, that in these synods there are ten thousand five hundred children without the means of any education. These ten thousand five hundred children alluded to, are all, it is to be noticed, under 15 years of age. If persons of all ages are included, the number of those not taught to read almost exceeds belief. But how could it be otherwise, when more parishes than one are described as not having a sufficient number of schools to accommodate one tenth of their population? Several are said to be in need of three and four, and one of even six schools; and as to another, the appalling fact is mentioned, that it consists of 1000 square miles, and has a population of 4747 souls, and that of these only 995 have learned to read at all. Nor will this lamentable deficiency seem surprising when the physical localities of the country are considered. One parish, 17 miles long, on the main land, has an island belonging to it with a population of 800, situate at 24 miles from the shore, and owing to its great distance, and a dangerous navigation intervening, the minister cannot visit it above once in the year. Another parish consists of nine islands, of which six are inhabited, and it extends, including sea, fifty miles in length, and thirty in breadth; and a third parish of twenty-four miles long, on the main land, includes four inhabited islands, some of which are twenty miles distant from each other.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. R. Webster to Miss E. M. Banner—Mr. A. Gilkie to Miss E. Young—Mr. W. Ness to Miss J. Syme—A. Gillies, esq. to Miss E. H. Browne—J. Anderson, esq. to Miss A. Bruce—The Rev. J. Cocker to Miss C. S. Dewar—R. Duke, esq. to Miss E. Oliphant.

Died.] At Ballumbie, D. Miller, esq.—At Thurso, Mr. W. M'Lean—Capt. J. Henderson—At Glenfuir House, Mrs. Graham—At Aberdeen, J. Stewart, esq. R. N.

IRELAND.

Scotland and Ireland are very nearly of the same extent, the area of the former, with its islands, being about 30,000, and that of Ireland about 31,000 square miles. Land is of value, however, only for what grows on it, or lies under it, and a large portion of Scotland is so destitute of mineral and vegetable wealth, that the real superiority of Ireland is very great. Sir John Sinclair estimates the productive soils of Scotland at 5,000,000 of acres out of 19,000,000, or very little more than one fourth. In a Parliamentary Report (1813, 1814,) the bogs and mountains of Ireland are estimated at 2,330,000 acres, and the arable land at 18,107,000. The productive soil of Ireland is therefore to that of Scotland as three and a half to one. The population of Scotland in 1821 was 2,093,000, and that of Ireland 6,846,000; the ratio is therefore very nearly the same as in the case of the arable soil. The net revenue of Scotland in 1821 was 3,438,642; that of Ireland, to be in due proportion, should have been 12,000,000, but it was no more than one third part of this amount.—The exports of the two countries in 1823 were, Scotland 9,070,585, Ireland 8,152,749.—The amount of shipping belonging to Ireland is only one third of that belonging to Scotland, instead of being three times greater! The tonnage of the vessels built in Ireland in 1824 was only *one-seventh* of the vessels built in Scotland.

Married.] At Dublin, C. Burke, esq. to Miss F. Doolan—T. Abbot, esq. to Miss Carleton—J. R. White, esq. to Miss F. Stewart—F. Marsh, esq. to Miss J. Wilson—R. J. Hope, esq. to Miss S. Smith.

Died.] At Dublin, Mrs. Kirby—Miss C. Crompton—Mrs. B. Usher—The Hon and Rev. E. Wingfield—M. Fitzgerald, esq.—At Sandymount, B. Darley, esq.—At Tralee, Lieut.-Col. Spring.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

NOVEMBER 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

PARLIAMENT, it is at length decided, will not be dissolved. It has been prorogued from this day to the 5th of Jan. next. The dissolution was opposed by the moderate part of the cabinet, on the ground that it was unnecessary to agitate the public mind while the warmth occasioned by the catholic question existed, and when ministers stood in no need of any additional support.

A proclamation of neutrality has been issued by Government, forbidding the interference of British subjects in the warfare of foreign states at peace with his Majesty. This prohibitory document is dated Windsor, September 30. After reciting the King's declaration of neutrality, and suggesting that if British subjects contravene such declarations, not only might the sincerity of this Government be reasonably questioned, but the peaceable and unoffending among its subjects in foreign parts might be exposed to unavoidable violence, by way of retaliation for acts in which they had no share—it goes on with a specific allusion to the contest now subsisting between the Porte and the Greeks, and to the certain intelligence received by Government, that attempts are making to induce certain of his Majesty's subjects to fit out ships of war, and to serve in them under the flag of Greece, to the capture and spoliation of Turkish property. The proclamation then points out the direct contradiction of such proceedings to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Bill; and concludes by strictly commanding "that no person whatever shall take part in any of the conflicts referred to, under pain of incurring the penalties imposed by the statute." The order then recites the 27th George II. forbidding the exportation of "cannon, mortars, shot, or shells of any description, during the next six months from the date of the order." All ships engaged for such warlike purposes will become forfeited, and all officers of his Majesty's forces and customs are charged to seize them wherever they may be found. It appears that under existing circumstances ministers could not have done otherwise, dreading retaliatory measures, on the part of the Porte, towards British subjects and property in his dominions; and as far as relates to the first part of the proclamation, nothing can be objected. It is time, however, that the 27th of George II. was repealed. The act is incomplete and inefficient, and ought no longer to exist. The non-exportation of articles of merchandize and domestic industry is an injury to the commerce of the country. It is also incomplete; for brass, tin, and iron, and canvass for tents, should be forbidden as well as saltpetre and shot, for even the Greeks may cast the latter if they get the iron. While the market for these commodities is as open to one belligerent as to another—while the Turks as well as the Greeks may buy—neither party have reason to complain; and the only effect the prohibition of this commerce is likely to produce, is an injury to our manufacturing industry, for the articles may be bought openly elsewhere, and no foreign powers, at enmity with each other, can expect we should injure ourselves by shutting up a market equally open to both. Even the Porte could hardly gainsay a reply to this effect:—"As to the Greeks, it is true they come and buy saltpetre and arms of us—we manufacture them for profit, and will furnish you with any quantity at the same rate." In this there could be no breach of neutrality to complain of; and we repeat, that such an enactment is not more inefficient than impolitic. It is of the time of George the Second, and not of George the Fourth.

We rejoice to have it in our power to report again the success of the new financial measures; these have fully come up to the expectations entertained of their efficiency. The following is the quarterly abstract for the times and dates therein expressed:—

	Yrs. ended Oct. 10, 1824.	1825.	Incr.	Decr.
Customs ..	10,278,243	14,306,152	4,027,909	....
Excise.....	24,319,852	21,620,714	....	2,699,138
Stamps....	6,673,874	6,997,016	323,142	....
Post Office	1,439,000	1,501,000	62,000	....
Taxes	4,880,106	4,975,340	95,234	....
Miscellan.	309,017	363,565	54,548	....
	47,900,092	49,763,787	4,.62,833	2,699,138
Deduct Decrease.........			2,699,138	
Increase on the Year......			1,863,695	

Abstract of the Net Produce of the Revenue of Great Britain in the quarters ended on the 10th of Oct. 1824, and on the 10th Oct. 1825, shewing the Increase or Decrease on each head thereof.

	Qrs. ended Oct. 10, 1824.	1825.		Decr.
Customs	3,240,272	5,278,455	2,038,183	....
Excise	7,113,017	5,154,858	....	1,958,159
Stamps	1,759,680	1,823,519	63,839	.....
Post Office	375,000	379,000	4,000	.....
Taxes ...	481,968	474,433		7,535
Miscellan.	79,113	76,379		2,734
	13,049,050	13,186,644	2,106,022	1,968,428
	Deduct Decrease......		1,968,428	
	Increase on the Quarter......		137,594	

The present quarter is the first in which many important legislative measures affecting the finances come into full operation, especially the transfer of a large amount of excise duties to the customs. It must consequently happen that there will be a decrease on the former, and an increase on the latter. In forming, however, a comparative estimate, the different branches of revenue should be taken together, by which we find (that setting aside the Austrian re-payment of 2,500,000*l.*) the revenue of Great Britain, for the year ending 10th Oct. 1824, was 47,900,092*l.*; and for the year ending 10th Oct. 1825, it was 49,763,787*l.*; leaving an increase on the year of no less than 1,863,695*l.*—Upwards of 400,000*l.* was drawn back in the quarter which has just closed, on account of the stock in hand of duty-paid wine; and something more than that sum was drawn back on the same account in the quarter immediately preceding. In comparing the years, therefore, about 900,000*l.* should be added to the latter year; of which, however, 460,000*l.* must again be deducted, as that sum was repaid in like manner, in the former year, out of the duties on silk. In the excise there is an increase upon beer of 125,000*l.* for the quarter; on auctions, of 15,000*l.*; on bricks, 84,000*l.*; on malt, 10,000*l.*; and on paper 21,000*l.* British spirits give 200,000*l.* increase on the year, but on the quarter there is a small decrease. There is some decrease also on printed goods, which may be attributed to the large drawback paid on goods of that description. It is evident, therefore, on the whole view of the official documents, that notwithstanding the numerous imposts repealed —viz. those on coals, law stamps, wool, assessed taxes, wines, silk, salt, and spirits,—the revenue continues to increase. The excess of the quarter ending the 10th Oct. over that of the corresponding quarter in last year, is 137,594*l.* The increase on foreign wines has followed the diminution of the duty: the high rate of duty not returning a revenue as proportionably great by a considerable sum as the low duties have done for the short space they have been in operation.

Petitions have been drawn up for presentation to Parliament against the removal of the prohibitory duties upon certain articles of foreign manufacture. These come chiefly from interested persons and manufacturers, who are prone to indulge in fears. It seems reasonable, however, that those governments which will not meet us on the principle of reciprocity, should have their commerce restricted much beyond those which are reasonable enough to see and benefit by the wisdom of the measures we have adopted. Some general enactment to this effect might not be amiss; but in every other commercial respect ministers will do right to persevere as they have begun, through evil and through good report.

The Greek brig of war Cimoni, Capt. Miaulis, son of the celebrated Greek admiral, has arrived at Portsmouth with secret dispatches, supposed to relate to the demand made by the Greeks of British protection.

A protestant petition of the noblemen and gentlemen of the county and city of Kilkenny, in favour of Catholic emancipation, has annexed to it a list of 104 signatures, headed by the noble names of Lansdown, Downshire, Ormond and Ossory, Besborough, Blesinton, Clifden, Ashbrook, and Duncannon. This list also contains the names of twenty-one justices of the peace, the mayor of the city, and the county and city sheriffs.

Two vessels, which had cleared out at the custom-house prior to the proclamation prohibitory of exporting arms and ammunition to the belligerents in the Mediterranean, and intended for Greece, were seized by the customs, from whence they cleared out, before the proclamation had been made known, and after they had put to sea. This seizure, manifestly tyrannical and unjust, will become ground of action at law against the board of customs.

A resolution of the Directors of the East India Company, granting to Mr. Arnott the sum of 1500*l.* has been agreed to, *sub silentio*, subject to the confirmation of another general court. This gentleman was the writer who succeeded Mr. Buckingham in conducting a journal in India, and who was sent home by Lord Amherst by a circuitous route: another victim of the odious system of despotism and injustice for which the government of the Hon. Company in the East is so notorious.

THE COLONIES.

The Euphrates, from Bengal,* has brought despatches from the Governor-General respecting the Burmese war. The details of the capture of Arracan are included in them. This important event occurred on the 1st of April, after a succession of attacks, in which the enemy was driven from position to position, beginning at the Padoah Hills, on the 26th of March. On that day General Morrison attacked the enemy, drove them from the pass, and advanced to within a mile of Mahatee. On the 27th, Colonel W. Richards' brigade was employed in the attack of a strong position at Mahatee, where the Burmese were intrenched on the opposite bank of a river. The troops forded the river, and gallantly carried the position, with the loss of two or three men killed. On the 28th the force halted. On the 29th it advanced about seven miles, and came in sight of the very strong position taken up by the enemy for the defence of Arracan. It was a range of hills almost inaccessible in front from swamps, the summits being cleared and intrenched. An attack on these heights was conducted by Brigadier-general M'Bean on the evening of the 29th, but it failed in consequence of the extreme difficulty of ascending the heights, and the successful resistance of the enemy in rolling down stones. Our loss on this occasion was one officer, Captain French, of the Madras 16th regiment, killed; Major Kemm, Captain Fitton, and some other officers, wounded; about 30 men killed and 250 wounded. On the 30th batteries were opened on the enemy's works, and on the evening of the 31st arrangements were made to attack a fortified height, which was the key of their position. Brigadier Richards, with a part of his brigade, consisting of detachments from his Majesty's 44th regiment, and from the 26th and 49th regiments of Native Infantry, were employed on this service, which was performed entirely with the bayonet, without firing a shot, and announced to the camp by striking up the British drums and fifes from the summit. During the night, reinforcements and two guns were sent up to Brigadier Richards, and on the morning of the 1st instant a general attack was made on all the enemy's works, which were carried with admirable bravery in an hour, the Sepoys vying with their fellow-soldiers of his Majesty's service in pushing on after the defeated enemy. The 26th regiment is said to have been particularly distinguished in this gallant exploit, the native officers being anxious to deserve the approbation of their Brigadier, who had formerly belonged to that corps. Thus it appears that the Burman Empire is falling to pieces more quickly than it arose. In Assam, in Cachar, in Arracan, and in Pegu, the approach of the English has been hailed with pleasure by the native inhabitants, and the only resistance that has been offered, has proceeded from the soldiers of Ava.

Return of officers killed and wounded in action with the enemy, between the periods of the 29th March and 1st April, 1825.

Killed—16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—Capt. A. French.

Wounded—General Staff—Lieut. J. Clarke, A. D. C. to Brigadier-General M'Bean, severely, not dangerously.

His Majesty's 54th Regiment—Captain E. A. Evanson, severely, not dangerously. Lieut. W. H. Harris, severely, not dangerously. Volunteer, Mr. J. Graham, slightly.

2d Light Infantry Battalion—Major W. H. Kemm, slightly.

16th Regiment Madras Native Infantry—Lieut. J. R. Sword, severely, not dangerously; Lieut. F. B. White, slightly; Lieut. R. S. Gledstanes, slightly.

Pioneers—Capt. P. B. Fitton, severely, right leg since amputated.

(Signed) W. B. SCOTT, Deputy A. Adjt.-Gen.
Camp, Rajapatta, April 2, 1825.

The private advices brought by the Euphrates add, that the operations of the army had been checked by the setting in of the rainy season; in consequence of which there was no chance of the war being terminated for twelve months at least. The Euphrates brought home upwards of 140 invalids from the seat of war; and according to all accounts the climate continued to injure deeply the constitutions of the Europeans.

In another quarter of India hostilities had broken out. A body of expatriated Scindeans, Rajpoots, and others, had entered Kutch to effect the restoration of the deposed Rao. On being attacked, they fled, abandoning a fort of which they held possession; they were afterwards encountered a second time near Joorun, and put to the rout. The Bheels in Kandeish had also been troublesome. Lieutenant Outram, with a detachment of 200 men from the 11th and 23d regiments, surprised the fort of Molier, where a number of them had collected, on the night of the 6th instant, but, aided by the jungly and rugged nature of the country, they escaped. Lieutenant Outram having again heard of a considerable number of them having assembled in the Meewass country, marched against them, with a light detachment of 30 sepoys and 25 horsemen, but the latter, from the nature of the country, he was obliged to leave behind. He arrived in sight of their fires a little before dawn, and got within a few

paces of them, when the barking of a dog alarmed them, and they dispersed into the jungles, which everywhere surrounded them. The whole of their plunder, however, with a great part of their arms, was secured, and the brother-in-law of one of their chiefs, Rama Naique, taken.

An attempt made by Government to restore the currency at the Cape of Good Hope to a wholesome state, has been found to require some material alteration. Petitions and memorials have been addressed to the ruling powers at home respecting it. It appears that the losses which would have been sustained by the inhabitants, had the original measure been carried into effect in the form intended, would have been very great. An alteration satisfactory to all parties has in consequence been made.

A most destructive fire broke out in Montreal, in Canada, on the 11th of September, by which fifty houses were burned, and 338 families deprived of their dwellings. The harvest in Canada had been favourable to the upper country, and three thousand settlers from Scotland and Ireland had passed to locate themselves. Tea sales from China had been held, and great advantages had been anticipated from the traffic of the colonists with the East.

FOREIGN STATES.

The French have begun to publish periodical statements of their public accounts, in the revenue of France for the last nine months of the present year. The produce of the first three quarters of 1824 amounted to 30,670,920*l.* sterling, or 766,773,000f. and that for the same period of 1825 to 779,101,000f. Thus the public income appears to be on the increase. A report on a new plan of raising men for the navy has been published in the official papers. The system of forming permanent crews—of men engaged for a certain number of years, and governed by a military organization—appears to have been insufficient, and has not produced results proportioned to the wants of the service. It is therefore found necessary to afford more abundant sources for recruiting the navy, by making it partake in calls issued every year for the land-service; and this new organization of the marine is submitted for the King's approval.

General La Fayette has landed from an American frigate at Havre, where he was well received by the inhabitants, but no tumult took place. On arriving at Rouen, he dined with M. Cabanon, one of his old colleagues in the Chamber of Deputies. More than 2000 persons assembled in front of the house in the evening, shouting "Vive La Fayette!" The police thought fit to call out the gendarmerie to clear the street, who charged the unoffending people with drawn sabres, and many were injured. They also prohibited the supplying his carriage with post-horses to leave the city. La Fayette, however, contrived to quit the place, escorted by a number of his friends. Nothing can set in a clearer point of view the degradation of the French people, and the odious character of the Jesuit-ridden *noblesse*, who fill the places of authority under the Bourbons, than the meanness of this conduct to a truly honourable, consistent, and great man.—An insurrection of workmen near Rouen, accompanied with force, has subjected four of them to trial. They have been found guilty in different degrees, and have been sentenced, one to death, for an attempt at homicide, in the course of the riot; two to forced labour for twelve years, and the last to eight years imprisonment.

Month after month glides away, and Spain still presents the same miserable aspect. Arrests have been taking place on every side, and conspiracies formed on every hand. The beloved Ferdinand has issued a decree forbidding any addresses being presented to the throne by any municipal or military corporations, or by any assembly of individuals. All such assemblies and addresses are declared "acts of insubordination, conspiracy, sedition, and overthrow of the established *legitimate* order." No less than seven unfortunate persons have been butchered by this protegée of the Holy Alliance for being Freemasons! Ferdinand now repents, it is said, of the death of Bessieres, which the church of Spain regards as a martyrdom. The Junta newly appointed as agents for working miracles in the country do not appear to be doing any thing. Some of its members have resigned; among others, the archbishop of Mexico. A piece of etiquette, truly Spanish, has retarded their labours. The place originally destined for their meeting was that which had been occupied by the council of war; and these refused to stir, because it did not become so ancient and respectable a body to move. The council of war, however, has been obliged to submit, and the Junta is seated accordingly. The Royalist Volunteers are, it seems, to be increased instead of disbanded. Supplies of troops are demanded from the provinces of the government to keep the

people down; and Columbian privateers, in the very teeth of legitimacy, continue to insult the coasts of Spain and mock the impotent pride of its ruler. A vessel from the Havannah was plundered last month by them, and 1500 dollars taken from the passengers.

A report has been prevalent that the Emperor of Russia has ordered all the officers of the Southern army bordering upon the Turks, to join their respective corps immediately.

The Portuguese government is reported to have given up the Spanish refugees, who have taken shelter in that country, to the tender mercies of the tyrant of Spain. We can scarcely credit this report.

The manifesto of the Greek nation, given from authentic sources, is too long for insertion here. After recapitulating the reasons which induce it to adopt the proceeding, it concludes:

"For these reasons, and in the intention of placing in safety the sacred rights of the liberty of the state and of our political existence, which is sufficiently consolidated, the Greek nation prescribes, resolves, decrees, and approves, as follows:—

"Art. 1. By virtue of the present act, it voluntarily places the sacred deposit of its liberty, its national independence, and its political existence, under the absolute defence of Great Britain.

"Art. II. This fundamental act of the Greek nation shall be accompanied by an explanatory memorial, addressed in duplicate to the Government of his Britannic Majesty."

The most recent accounts from Greece shew that Missolonghi still held out, and that the garrison had repeatedly sallied from the place, and repulsed the Turks. The plague is reported to have broken out in the army of Ibrahim Pacha. The Emperor of Austria has, it is said, sent positive orders to the Commanders of his squadron in the Greek seas, that they are not to afford protection to any Austrian vessel which may be taken by the Greeks whilst conveying troops, ammunition, provisions, and stores, for the use of the Turks, or otherwise infringing the neutrality which the Emperor has resolved to maintain. All vessels captured under such circumstances are to be abandoned to their fate.

A most important document has been published by the provincial congress of Mexico, respecting the interference of the head of the church in the civil affairs of foreign states—and it is the more important, as the Mexicans are such bigoted Catholics, that they do not permit the exercise of any other religion within their territory. This paper is moderate in its language, but firm in purpose, and traces with a vigorous hand the limits between civil authority and ecclesiastical usurpation. It strips his Holiness of that dangerous prerogative by which his predecessors pretended to free subjects from their allegiance, and by which he himself now offers to patch up a claim of allegiance for Ferdinand. In the declaration of the Mexican congress, the Pope is so far from being considered as the *Deus in terris*, that any attention to his commands in civil or political matters is declared rebellion against the state, for which no alliance to the Tiara can obtain pardon. Nay, in this document, his Holiness is defeated with his own theological weapons; for if the court of Rome adopt the maxim of some ultra-Catholics—*Papa et Christus faciunt unum Consistorium*—(the Pope and Christ form one Consistory)—the Mexican Government replies, that the latter member of the Consistory never claimed temporal obedience, and never interfered with secular authority. They consider his reply to the Pharisees, who provoked him to give his opinion respecting the Roman dominion exercised over the Jewish people—"Give to Cæsar those that be Cæsar's, and to God those that be God's"—as full of prudence and wisdom, admirable in all respects, and which in a few words comprehends all the plan of the Gospel respecting civil governments. The declaration concludes by stating, that "Congress is not afraid that the public tranquillity can be disturbed on pretexts of religion; but if, unfortunately, any wayward incendiary should endeavour to excite disturbances, whatever be his class, dignity, or condition, or under whatever disguise he appears, even though it should be that of supporting religion, the state has at its head a vigorous and energetic government, which can make itself respected, and bring down the sword of justice on the guilty, severing from the rest of the inhabitants, and even of mankind, the rash man who would dare to cause the ruin of his brethren."

THE DRAMA.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.

Our great theatres have opened with a fairer prospect of success than for the several last winters. Although their managers have been encountered by the formidable rivalry of the Haymarket, and at first by the English Opera, they have numbered full and respectable audiences on most nights of their acting, and have been gratified by unusual attention and applause, which mark a revival of the theatrical spirit. This establishment, indeed, is for a time (we hope a brief one) deprived of the energies and talents of its proprietor, the king of comedians and managers, who is laid aside, and is suffering a recovery on a meagre allowance of negus and play-bills. In this interregnum, an effective regency, and, as regencies should be, without restrictions, has been formed, and the functions of government divided; the general direction of affairs being delegated to the heir-apparent, Mr. Elliston, Jun., Mr. Wallack governing the performers, Mr. Winston the mechanists, and Mr. Kenny the authors. This arrangement promises well; Mr. W. Elliston is affectionately zealous for his father's interests; Wallack is excellently fitted to arrange a piece and soothe the jealousies of the green-room; Winston has given proof of his taste in the neat and splendid decorations of the house; and the name of Kenny is a sure pledge that a correspondent brilliancy will prevail in the comedies and farces accepted. It may, therefore, be reasonably expected that when Elliston shall be able to revisit the theatre, he will find good humour and order behind the curtain and good company before it.

The house opened with the splendid romance of "Faustus," cast as it was last season, except that Mr. G. Russell appeared as Mephistophiles instead of Terry, who, grievously to the loss of the regular theatres, has set up on his own account at the Adelphi. Our new devil, though a spirit "less potent than the last," is highly meritorious as a devil and as an actor, and not only played with energy and spite in his fiendish part, but afterwards gave a taste of strong natural humour in Zekiel Homespun, and displayed considerable powers of mimickry in an imitation of an operatic performer introduced, somewhat foolishly, into the Son in Law. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" restored Dowton to us, in the broadest, though least witty, of the Falstaffs, and the next night he played Jobson to the Nell of Mrs. Davison, who, on this occasion, appeared for the first time these three years. She was in excellent spirits, and only acted less admirably than the first of Nells, Mrs. Jordan—"the Nell of our departed hours,"—while Dowton was the coarse tyrannical cobler to the life. By these engagements the comic department has been greatly strengthened; and it was yet further displayed in the "Road to Ruin," which exhibited, with the exception of Dowton, nearly the whole of its present resources.

Old Dornton is a perplexing anomaly—as if an actor should attempt to personate one of our friends and supply his loss by mimicking his tones, for we know Munden as the dignified and doting father, and can admit of no substitute. Mr. Williams, however, who played the part, is no ordinary pretender; he has both elegance and feeling; and acts in a more subdued tone than could be hoped in a novice from the country. One great disqualification for this attempt is the youth of the candidate; which we take to be as great an obstacle to acting an old man as to performing a statesman; though, in both cases, as Mr. Pitt wisely remarked, time will afford a remedy. Mr. Williams too does not seem to possess the premature aptitude of Farren; nor does he make himself up so curiously to represent a green old age; and consequently, though his performance frequently compelled applause, it never approached illusion. Mrs. Davison appeared for the first time in the repulsive character of Widow Warren, and gave it a new aspect by playing it in a style of superlative affectation, which struck us by its vivacity in the first scene, but which afterwards grew tedious. The gay spendthrift, Harry, whom Elliston has hitherto personated with such high defiance of time and care, was now enacted by Wallack, without the whim of his predecessor, but with spirit and grace. But the best novelty of the evening was the reappearance of Miss Kelly in Sophia, after "a heavy interval" of three years' absence, during which no one has been able to banish her from recollection in a single part of all her extensive range. Her reception was most enthusiastic; and though the character selected was not one best suited to her powers, as it is rather the child of philosophy than nature, she marked it by traits of her own exceedingly true and affecting. Among those, her manner of playing with young Dornton's hand, full of innocence and love, and her passionate gathering together the pieces of the valentine she had torn, and thrusting them into her bosom, most finely touched the sympathies of all

who saw them. The other characters were filled as well as necessary, except that Gattie is too plump and good-humoured for the Miser: Mr. Bennett's Sulky was sufficiently gruff; Mr. Harley delighted the jockies in Goldfinch; and Mr. Yarnold was the very sentimental hosier spun out of the author's brain. This play is marked throughout by a vigorous intellect; yet most of its persons are so far from agreeable, that we shall not be sorry to find it consigned to the library, until another Munden shall arise—which this generation cannot hope for!

Mr. Booth, who some years ago emerged from the lowest class of actors into short notoriety, has visited again the boards of this theatre, apparently in the hope of supplying the place of Mr. Kean, whom he is by many supposed to resemble. If he left his Transatlantic retreat with this expectation, we fear he has been bitterly disappointed, for his engagement was limited to three nights, and its success was not such as to command an extension of its term. His likeness to Kean consists chiefly in defects of person and voice; for while we are obliged to deny him any large participation in the intensity and occasional delicacies of that ill-used person, we fully acquit him of the servile imitation with which he has been charged. Mr. Booth is unquestionably a clever man, and might, notwithstanding the absence of dignified figure and flexibility of countenance, have become a first-rate actor, if circumstances had not contributed to spoil him. There is nothing more decidedly calculated to prevent a young man of talent from becoming a true artist, than the excitement produced by premature elevation and hostility, which at once give him an overweening notion of his present acquirements, and render him impatient of just and friendly criticism. We are sorry for Mr. Booth, who might have been a good, but is now only a provoking actor. When you have waited through whole acts for a gleam of sense and feeling in vain, and have wondered at the uncouthness of his manner and the poverty of his style, he will break out like one inspired, and play a scene with masterly intelligence and vigour. The three parts which he acted, Junius Brutus, Richard, and Othello, were generally tame or declamatory; and yet in each there were passages of great merit—the parting with Titus in the first, which was at once dignified and pathetic; the tent scene in the second, which was highly picturesque and impassioned; and the chief scene in the third act of the last, in which the workings of suspicion and the returns of love were discriminated with judgment and pourtrayed with energy. These snatches of excellence, while they raise an actor far above contempt, can never ensure him a high place on the London boards; nor ought they; for surely the first audience in Europe have a right to expect that those who ask for their approbation should take some pains to deserve it.

The minor arrangements of this theatre, since its opening, have been generally characterized by liberality and good sense. That excellent farce "Simpson and Co." has afforded Mr. Williams an opportunity of shewing that he can play Terry's masterpiece without sinking into imitation, and has given scope to Mrs. Davison's most playful and captivating style. Miss Kelly has once more been allowed to render the afterpiece the most intellectual and pathetic of the entertainments, in "poor Mary the Maid of the Inn;" and in "Valentine and Orson," splendidly got up, Miss Smithson has looked the Princess Eglantine to a dimple. And, better than all, Congreve's "Love for Love" is announced with the whole comic force of the house, to which we hope all who prefer old English wit to modern English hypocrisy will pay due honour.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

There is not, we believe, a play-goer whose sense of admiration is so blunted by use, that he does not, on his entering this house for the first time after its brief summer, feel impressed by its noble proportions with a feeling almost of novelty. This charm is now heightened by the singular brilliancy of its decorations, which harmonize more with the solidity and grandeur of the outline than at any period since its erection. We heartily welcome, too, the broad green curtain, that relief to our eyes when sated with splendour; that silent remembrancer of the time, when it hung as a magic veil before our greedy eyes, separating the common world and the ignorant present time, from the region of romance and heroic ages. It is worth while to go to the house, if it be only to see it in three several aspects; when the curtain relieves the splendour of the circle in which the spectator sits; when the new drop-scene extends it into fairy fields sparkling in golden light; and when the cathedral at Rheims, filled with the chivalry of France, completes an amphitheatre grand enough to startle the imagination of an Arabian fabulist.

The performances of Mr. Warde from Dublin, who has played Brutus, Reuben Glenroy, Duke Aranza, and Rob Roy, claim chief notice among the first occurrences of the season. This gentleman,

respecting whom the critics have differed widely from each other and from themselves, is, beyond all question, entitled to rank high in the profession which he has chosen. In person he is rather above the middle size, with handsome features, though not capable of great flexibility or expression, and a voice of considerable power, but of no extraordinary richness, which he modulates with judgment and ease. In action he is graceful without being commanding; he reads his author like a scholar, and bears himself throughout as a gentleman by education and habit. For an aspirant after the honours of tragedy, he plays with remarkable steadiness and forbearance; he speaks prose like a man of sense, and poetry like a man of taste; he never tries rash experiments, but preserves a due respect for himself, his audience, and his author. With these great and rare merits there is one thing lacking—high and intense passion—without which a tragedian cannot achieve his greatest triumphs, cannot enkindle burning indignation, or make an audience tremble before his scorn, or dissolve them in tears. Mr. Warde's merits, both positive and negative, well qualified him to perform the part of Brutus, which was judiciously selected for his debut, and in which his mildness was favourably contrasted with the violence of Mr. Cooper, who rather overplayed his fiery partner. He was less faulty and less excellent than either of his predecessors; less declamatory than Mr. Young, and so far better, but inferior in point and vigour; less scornful than Mr. Kemble, and so far too, we venture to think, better, but far below him in stateliness, and destitute of those beautiful touches of gentle nature which marked Mr. Kemble's conversations with the weary page. In Reuben Glenroy, Mr. Warde's judgment was not of so much avail; for the part itself is absurd, and absurdity can only be carried off by a certain degree of noise; but Mr. Warde was not more noisy than the situations and the galleries required, and played, where the occasion warranted, with considerable pantomimic energy. His Duke in the Honey Moon was, on the whole, the best of his efforts; full of spirit, sense, and manly bearing; and was entirely relished by the audience. In Rob Roy, he acted heartily and feelingly throughout; but gave perhaps less satisfaction in this than in any other of his characters, in consequence of the entire possession which Macready has taken of the part, and the adaptation of his voice and romantic genius to its mountain airiness, and all its varieties of generosity and daring. In short, Mr. Warde has not made such a hit as to justify the expectation that he will draw crowded houses by his own individual power, but he has proved himself capable of lending most efficient support to a tragedy, and capable of filling a chief part with credit if well supported—in fact, an excellent auxiliary of the system adopted by the managers, of casting plays strongly, and having every part properly filled, without regard to individual caprices. If Mr. Warde is not strong enough in talent to enforce those unwise submissions which have half ruined the drama, he is potent enough to ensure respect, and we trust wise enough not to think a monopoly of high or long parts essential to his fame. It is understood that those who direct this theatre are determined to restore the old system of generous rivalry within their walls; to ask a liberal reliance on their justice from their performers; and to procure for authors and the town the fair and efficient representation of plays, by engaging no actors who will not leave to them the execution of those duties, for the performance of which they are responsible to individual honour and to public feeling. Let them but adhere to this resolution, and they will soon revive the old love of plays in the town, and restore dramatic writing to the rank of a liberal art, which it has lost since poets became subservient to performers.

With the signal exception of Mr. Warde, the arrangements of the theatre have presented as yet no important novelty. A young lady, named Helme, of considerable promise as a singer, has appeared in Miss Tree's favourite part of Mary, in "Charles the Second," with encouraging applause. Charles Kemble has delighted elegant houses by his vivacity and grace in Charles Surface and Young Mirabel, and by his majestic port and energetic declamation in Mark Antony. And, in pursuance of the system to which we have alluded, Mr. Fitzharris, a new performer of high reputation, will appear as Othello before our Magazine is published; and another gentleman, of classical acquirements and tastes, whose fame has already created no small sensation in theatrical circles, will speedily open in Hamlet.

THE SUMMER THEATRES.

We have little to say of the summer theatres this month; and that little is dull, for it is unmingled praise. The English Opera has closed after a season of well merited success, the close of which was honourably marked by the revival of Inkle and Yarico, in the first style of excellence. Miss Kelly's fervid

performance of the affectionate African is above all eulogy; and on this occasion she was supported by Mathews in Trudge, Broadhurst in Campley, and Miss Paton in Wowski, who good-humouredly condescended to black her face and be droll. At the Haymarket, the run of Paul Pry has almost precluded novelty, except a few pretty experiments of Madame Vestris, as Maria, in Of Age To-morrow, in which beauty and good spirits have been gladly received as apologies for the want of comic skill.—A new drama is announced even now, so that the manager is determined to die game, in spite of his lordly rivals.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

This comfortable little theatre, sacred hitherto to devilry and dancing, has been opened by Terry and Yates, in emulation of the Olympic when it was the Elba of Elliston. The house has been prettily decorated and well lighted, and on the night of its opening was filled to an overflow. A piece of lively personality, excusable on such an occasion only, introduced the new managers and their company, among whom is Wrench, the hero of nonchalance and indifference, and Mrs. Fitzwilliam, once the gentle Madge Wildfire of the Surrey. A burletta, called "Killigrew," followed, in which Charles the Second and his merry court, with their pranks at Tonbridge, were gaily represented, and excited much harmless mirth. The audience, closely packed and hot, laughed on without being weary, and at last were dismissed by Wrench, in "No Dinner Yet," with healthy appetites to their supper. We heartily wish the new firm success; but we can scarcely forgive them for dividing our pleasures by forsaking the sphere which both contributed so essentially to enliven.

VARIETIES.

Arctic Expedition.—Captain Parry has returned from the Northern Expedition, not in consequence of bad prospects, but from the Fury having been driven on shore by the ice and lost. A letter from on board the Hecla, dated the 12th ult. off the Frith of Forth, states that the expedition "sailed from the west coast of Greenland on the 4th of July 1824. In passing Davis's Straits we were beset 58 days in the ice. On the 9th September we cleared the ice, and on the 13th of the same month entered Barrow's Strait. The winter was now setting in fast, we therefore endeavoured to reach Port Bowen in Prince Regent's Inlet, which we effected with some difficulty on the 28th. By the 6th October we were completely surrounded with young ice. The winter passed more agreeably than could have been expected; we had a good library on board, and managed to raise a tolerable masquerade in one of the ships every fortnight. The winter was what might be called a mild one in this part of the world, the thermometer never exceeded 18½ degrees below Zero. During its continuance we had fine sport chasing white bears, 12 of which were killed. White grouse were abundant in spring; we shot a great number of them. They were excellent, and proved a great luxury to the officers and men. The summer, which commenced on the 6th June, with a shower of rain, was very fine; the thaw went on rapidly. On the 19th July the ice broke up, and we bade farewell to Port Bowen, where we had passed nearly ten months. On the 23d we made North Somerset, and worked to the southward along its coast, until the morning of the 1st August, when, unfortunately, the Fury was driven on shore by the ice. Every effort was made to save her, but our exertions proving fruitless, she was abandoned on the 19th, and her people taken on board the Hecla. Thus ended all our hopes of making the north-west passage, which seemed favourable till this accident. On the 1st September we left Regent's Inlet for England, and made the coast of Scotland on the 10th. We have been extremely fortunate during the voyage, not having lost a man either by disease or accident."

New Insect.—A very rare and remarkable animal, of the vermis order, was discovered among some potato haum at the orchard of Patrick Blanchfield, Esq. of Clifden. Mr. Blanchfield was kind enough to send it to our office yesterday morning. Hundreds have viewed it there, including the first naturalists in Kilkenny; and we say, it is a rare as well as remarkable production of nature, for we have not met with one person who ever before saw or read a description of such a creature. Our acquaintance with natural history is not very extensive, and we are unable to describe this curiosity scientifically. It is about six inches in length, and its diameter is about two. It is curiously formed at both ends of the body. The eyes are very minute, and the feet, which are some black and others yellow, and are 14 in number, are very small. It consists of nine joints. On the back o the six centre ones are triangula 1 lines

delicately spotted with black.—The rest of the body is a whitish yellow. It has a small yellow horny tail, with a black spot at the extremity, growing from the centre of the last joint, and there are two broad horny substances under that joint, by which it seizes and firmly grasps small substances. It is constantly in motion, but is becoming less lively than when first found. The curious may see it at our office, and we should feel obliged to any one who would enable us to publish a more scientific account of this singular creature in our next paper.—*Leinster Journal.*

Pinhoën Oil.—"An expressed oil has just been sent to me from the Brazils, under the name of Pinhoën oil. It is used there as an emetic, and acts powerfully in the small dose of one or two drops. It appears to be procured from the seed of a species of Jatropha, of which there are several indigenous to South America, most likely J. multifida, the fruit of which has been long known under the appellation of the French Physic-Nut. From some experiments which I made about two years since on the seeds of several species of Jatropha, I am inclined to think that there can be but little doubt of the plant which yields this emetic oil being of the genus just mentioned. And it may here be remarked, that the expressed oil of the seed of very many species all produce emetic and cathartic effects; the former attended by a sensation of heat about the fauces, and by doubling the dose, drastic purgative effects ensue. Mr. Reeves, of Canton, informed me that the varnish which the Chinese are so famous for making for covering paper boxes, tea chests, &c., is formed by boiling the expressed oil of the seeds of Jatropha curcas, with oxide of iron. The seeds of Jatropha curcas have frequently been mistaken for those of Croton tiglium, only, one can suppose, from there being a degree of analogy between their effects, as there is none in appearance."—*Quar. Journ.*

Scotch Mammoth.—There was fished up in the river Cree, opposite to the farm of Grange, the skeleton of an ox's head of a gigantic size. From its very decayed state it is not possible, by specifying the dimensions of the skeleton, to convey the same idea that immediately occurs to beholders, of the immense bulk of the animal to which it must have belonged; but some notion of it may be conceived from the size of the horns, which, though evidently much wasted, measure in circumference fifteen inches at the thickest part, and extend a yard asunder. The width of the forehead betwixt the roots of the horns is 11½ inches. Of the length of the forehead, there only remains 11¼ inches, measuring from the top of the head, but in that space the eye sockets do not appear. A few months ago there was discovered in the parish of Whithorn another skeleton of the same description, likewise of very large dimensions, and much more entire. The whole length of the part measured 27 inches; the breadth betwixt the eye-sockets 13 inches; and the horns 13 inches in circumference. It is understood that this has been sent to some of the Antiquarian Societies in the metropolis; the other is in the possession of the Hon. Mr. Stewart, at Corsbie.

Tenacity of Iron, as applicable to Chain-Bridges.—The following results have been deduced from experiments made in Russia, and detailed by M. Lamb, in a letter from Petersburgh, Ann. des Mines, x. 311. In the apparatus contrived for the purpose, the power was applied by a hydraulic press. The best iron tried, supported twenty-six tons per square inch, without being torn asunder. The bars began to lengthen sensibly when two-thirds of this power had been applied, and the elongation appeared to increase in a geometrical ratio with arithmetical increments of power. The worst iron tried, gave way under a tension of fourteen tons to the square inch of section, and did not lengthen sensibly before rupture. By forging four bars of iron of medium quality together, an iron was obtained which did not begin to lengthen until sixteen tons had been applied, and supported a weight of twenty-four tons without breaking. Taking these results as sufficient data, it was decided by the committee appointed for the purpose, that the thickness of chains in a suspension-bridge should be calculated so that the maximum weight to be borne should not exceed eight tons per square inch of sectional surface, and that before being used they should be subjected to a tension of sixteen tons per square inch, and bear it without any sensible elongation.

Aerial Phenomenon.—At six o'clock, P.M. of Saturday, 18th September, the sun being due west, two primary rainbows made their appearance, each having a secondary bow, the one very perfect, the other occasionally and only partially so, but the primary ones were extremely vivid, and of long duration, one of them forming a larger segment of a circle than the other; both, however, appearing to spring from the same base. They immediately succeeded a storm of wind and rain, from S. S. E. but at that time the sky was bright and clear towards the sea

from Parkgate. A similar phænomenon made its appearance on the 9th July, 1792; and a philosophical solution was attempted. A correspondent, however, has requested, that some one who made the observation, or who may understand the description he has given, would account for the extraordinary spectacle.—*Chester Paper.*

Shakspeare.—It is reported that three original letters of this great poet have been found among the papers of the late Duchess of Dorset.

University of Edinburgh.—The Professors have come to a determination that henceforth no candidate shall be admitted for examination for the degree of M.D. unless he has studied four years in college, instead of three, as formerly: and that during that time, he must attend to three new branches of medical science in addition to the nine hitherto taught, on all of which he must be examined, prior to graduation.

On the Length of the Electric Flash producing Lightning. By M. GAY LUSSAC.—The length of the flash during storms is always very great, and one may readily ascertain, in a mountainous country, that it frequently exceeds a league. This extraordinary length, and the awful sound produced by the flash, induces us naturally to admit, that the quantity of electricity which forms it, is incomparably greater than that which may be accumulated in the largest electric batteries. We cannot produce explosion except at the distance of a few centimetres, (an inch or two,) and the intensity which we must suppose is required in batteries to make an explosion at the distance of a few metres, (or a few yards,) only, would be so great as to make it impossible it could be retained on a coated surface by the pressure of the air. On the other side, when lightning falls on a lightning-rod, it frequently happens that only a small portion of the point, perhaps three or four millimetres, (0.12 to 0.16 of inch,) is fused; and this effect is not very different to what may be produced by large electrical batteries. But we cannot really judge of the intensity of electricity accumulated on our conductors, and on a thunder-cloud by the length of the spark. The electricity is retained on our conductors by the pressure of the air; the spark only occurs when this pressure can be overcome by the electricity. On the contrary, the electricity is retained on a cloud, only by the resistance it affords to it as a non-conducting body; and equally pressed as it is by this fluid which surrounds it on all sides, it should obey the slightest attractive or repulsive forces by which it is affected. We may therefore conceive, that as soon as the electricity has formed a stratum, no matter how attenuated, so that it be continuous, the flash may occur and pass through considerable distances. The intensity of the flash will be produced by the quantity of electricity contained in the immense stratum enveloping the cloud. If the stratum is not continuous, which is very possible in so bad a conductor as a cloud, or if all the electricity spread over the space occupied by the cloud has not had time to disengage itself, so as to arrive at the surface of the cloud, the discharge will only be partial, and then the redoubled peals of thunder will easily be understood. It appears impossible to us, according to these observations, that the thickness of the electric stratum can ever be any thing like so great on the surface of a thunder-cloud as on that of a solid conductor; for the repulsion of its molecules would dissipate it in the air. We perceive nothing to retain it but the resistance of the air as a non-conductor, and that resistance can be but very small. As the primitive electricity spread over the space occupied by a thunder-cloud can unite but very slowly into a thin stratum, it becomes difficult, according to the theory of Volta, to attribute to it the formation of hail in particles as large as those which are sometimes observed; the phenomenon, however, is certainly connected with atmospheric electricity; and though we are not acquainted with all the circumstances which would enable us to comprehend it, we must not reject a cause because it appears to us not to have an intensity proportional to the effects we would explain.—*Annales de Chimie*, xxix. 105.

Electrical Gale.—On the 6th Dec. 1823, about one hundred miles to the west of the Fiord of Drontheim, the Griper, commanded by Capt. Clavering, experienced a severe gale which lasted three days, and during which period there was no intermission of its violence. This gale was remarkable for the small amount of the effect produced on the barometer, either on its approach, during its continuance, or on its cessation; and by the indications which were afforded of its having originated in a disturbed state of electricity in the atmosphere. It was accompanied by very vivid lightning, which is particularly unusual in high latitudes in winter, and by the frequent appearance, and continuance for several minutes at a time, of balls of fire at the yard-arms and mast-heads. Of these, not less than eight were counted at one time. (Sabine's Pendulum Experiments.) — *Edinburgh Journ. of Science.*

The King's Pamphlets.—In the year 1762, the British Museum was enriched by the munificence of George III. with a most valuable collection of thirty thousand tracts and pamphlets relative to the history of England, during the civil wars. The whole are bound in two thousand volumes, of which one hundred, chiefly on the royal side, were printed, but never published. This collection was commenced for the use of Charles I., by a bookseller of the name of Tomlinson, and was carried about England as the parliament army marched, kept in the collector's warehouses, disguised as tables covered with canvass; and at length lodged at Oxford, under the care of Dr. Barlow, afterwards Bishop of Lincoln. These tracts were subsequently offered to the library at Oxford, and were at last brought to Charles II. by his stationer, Samuel Mearne, whose widow endeavoured to dispose of them by leave of the said king in 1684: but it is believed they continued unsold till George the Third bought them of Mearne's representatives. In a printed paper, it is said, that the collector had refused four thousand pounds for them.

Natural Sources of Carbonic Acid Gas.—Bischoff and Nöggerath, in Schweigger's Journal, mention a pit on the side of the Lake of Laach, in which they found many dead animals, as birds of different kinds, squirrels, bats, frogs, toads, and also insects. On descending into the pit, and gradually sinking the head, they experienced the same sensation as when held over a vat in a state of fermentation. The quantity of gas evolved varies at different times. This evolution of carbonic acid gas is more striking in the volcanic Eifel. On the right bank of the river Kyll, nearly opposite to Birresborn, there is a spring named Brudelreis; a provincial name for a boiling spring, and applied to this because it is perpetually agitated by large bubbles of gas, the agitation being so great as to produce a noise heard four hundred yards off. In its vicinity numerous dead birds are found, killed by the carbonic acid rising from the water; and persons who kneel to drink at the spring are driven back by the gas. As MM. Bischoff and Nöggerath approached this spring, they heard the noise of its ebullition at a considerable distance, and by approaching their faces to the surface of the turf in the vicinity of the spring, found that it was covered with a layer of carbonic acid gas. They did not observe any deleterious effects produced on the surrounding trees or grass. On emptying the basin no more water was collected, showing that it was rain, not spring water; but the gas continued to rise through the fissures of the rock in some places, with such force as to feel to the hand like wind from a bellows. Lime-water poured into one of the fissures became turbid, and caused the appearance of ebullition again, but it was not ascertained whether the gas was pure carbonic acid or not.—*Edin. Phil. Jour.* xiii. 191.

Two small coins have lately been dug up at Southampton, in a field to the east of the path-way leading from St. Mary's church-yard to the gas works; the following account of them will be found correct. These two coins are Saxon silver pennies. They were found near a considerable portion of wood ashes, intermingled with burnt bones, in a kind of circular pit, which extended to a depth of about nine feet from the original surface of the mould, before the clay was removed. One of them has on its obverse a very rudely engraven head, with the legend BURGRED REX. M. Burgred was a King of Mercia, one of the kingdoms of the Saxon heptarchy, comprising all the middle counties of England. He began his reign A.D. 855, and was driven out of the country by the Danes in 874, after he had reigned 19 years. He took refuge in Rome, where he died, and was buried, says the Saxon Chronicle, in St. Mary's Church belonging to the school of the English nation there. The reverse of the coin has this inscription—MONETA TATEL; the word moneta being divided into two parts, and the word Tatel introduced between them. Tatel is the name of the moneyer, or master coiner, who was employed in preparing the piece, and who was answerable for its purity of metal and correctness of weight. Before the moneyer's name is a cross, which indicates that the kingdom of Mercia was, at that time, in the profession of Christianity. This coin exactly resembles one figured in Ruding's learned and elaborate Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain and its Dependencies.—Plate 8. Figure 17. The other has a head in the centre of the obverse, but no king's name, simply that of the moneyer; the inscription being DIORMOD MONETA. On the reverse is DOROBERNIA CIVITAS, Canterbury City. This may probably be rare, as there is not one in Ruding's book exactly resembling it. There is, indeed, one of Buldred, King of Kent, plate 3, with the same moneyer's name, but differing in all other respects. The name of Diormod occurs also among the moneyers of Egbert, as stated by Ruding, vol. 1. p. 246, but no specimen is given of money coined by him. The coins themselves are in pretty good preservation. Ruding observes, and the poor

workmanship and appearance confirm the fact, that 'in the reign of Burgred the art of coinage had sunk into the lowest state of barbarism, in point of execution.' Both the coins are deficient in the weight necessary to make up the 240th part of a Troy pound of silver; the pound being 5760 grains, the silver penny ought to weigh 24 grains. One of these weighs 20 grains, the other 22½. It does not appear, however, that the silver penny was ever coined of a greater weight than 22½ grains. This was the weight at the time of the Norman conquest. It was gradually diminished, in succeeding reigns; until, in 1601, it was made to weigh no more than 7¾ grains; at which weight it has continued ever since."

Account of a Fossil Crocodile recently discovered in the Alum-Shale, near Whitby, by the Rev. George Young, A.M.—In the month of December 1824, Mr. Brown Marshall, a well-known collector of petrifactions, observed in the face of a steep cliff, not far from the town of Whitby, part of the head of a large animal, standing out from the surface of the alum-shale, several yards above high water-mark. He submitted it to my inspection, and I found it to correspond with some fossil heads found here within these few years, which were considered as belonging to the Plesiosaurus. After several days labour the whole specimen was got out, when, instead of an animal with *fins* for swimming, I found one furnished with *legs*, for walking: instead of a *Plesiosaurus*, I saw a *Crocodile!* Most of the bones of both the hind legs, with fragments of those of the fore-legs, were distinctly perceived. This valuable relic of a former world was immediately purchased for the Whitby Literary and Philosophical Society, and conveyed to the Museum. The length of the animal, following the curvature of the spine, is 14 feet 6 inches; but, in its entire state, it must have been about 18 feet long; as the snout is considerably mutilated, and a small portion of the tail also was left in the cliff, owing to the difficulty of extracting the vertebræ. The mutilated state of the snout has been occasioned by its exposure to the atmosphere. Fortunately, another specimen of the head of this animal, having the muzzle complete, is also in Whitby museum. The dimensions of the latter, compared with what we have of the new discovered specimen, show that it has belonged to a specimen only half its size. The entire head measures two feet three inches, and the imperfect one, must, therefore, have been about four feet six inches long: so that, as it now measures only nineteen inches, it must have lost about a yard of its length. The cranium, towards the upper part, is a foot broad in the larger specimen, and half a foot in the smaller. The orbits of the eyes approach near to each other, and look upwards, as in the recent crocodile. They are much smaller than those of the Ichthyosaurus. Behind them are two very deep *fossæ*, of an oblong form, separated only by a thin *septum*. Before them, at a short distance, are seen the nostrils; in the position of which, the animal differs greatly from the common crocodile, which has its nostrils near the end of the muzzle. The great length of the snout is another point of difference; our fossil animal being, in this respect, more nearly allied to the *gavial*. The region of the nostrils being injured in the smaller head, they cannot be discerned; but they are very conspicuous in the larger, and in another head of the same animal, in the collection of Thomas Hinderwell, Esq. of Scarborough, published in the Geological Survey of the Yorkshire coast, Plate xvi. fig. 2, as the head of an Ichthyosaurus. The teeth are small, and very numerous, and they are arranged in straight lines, as in the Ichthyosaurus, and not in the bending or curved form, in which those of the recent crocodile are placed. Before proceeding to describe the body of the fossil animal, it is proper to notice, that while the head lay in its natural position, in the stone, the body was found with the belly uppermost, the neck having been twisted completely round: but, as the back presents the most interesting appearance, we have taken the liberty to reverse the trunk with its appendages, thus restoring the animal nearly to its original form, instead of showing it exactly as it lay imbedded in the rock. Two of the cervical vertebræ being in the same mass with the head, are of course not reversed. Close to the first of these two vertebræ, we see the occipital *condyle*, which has been torn from its proper place, at the time when the neck was so violently dislocated. The whole of the vertebræ discovered, including a half vertebræ, which was taken out last, amount to sixty; so that, if nothing but the other half of the last vertebræ has been left in the cliff, the number corresponds with that in the vertebral column of the Nilotic crocodile. In the latter, there are seven cervical vertebræ, twelve dorsal, five lumbar, two sacral, and 34 caudal; but the ribs, processes, &c. are so much displaced or concealed, in the fossil specimen, that it is not easy to ascertain whether its vertebræ have been in the same proportions or not. Several of the dorsal and lumbar vertebræ are con-

cealed in the mass; but their spinous processes are seen running in a tolerably regular line along the back.—On both sides of this line, we find portions of the scaly crust, especially on the left side, where the scales run without interruption from the one end of the body to the other, showing portions of above twenty rows or rings of scales that have gone round the body, or at least over the back. Those scales are nearly of a square shape, especially in the middle of the body, where they are largest, and where several of them are carinated, as in the back of the common crocodile. All the scales exhibit numerous indented marks, such as we also see in the scales of recent crocodiles. Several portions of the ribs appear on the right side; and near to one of them is an imperfect ammonite. The belly of the animal, which, as has been noticed, lay uppermost in the rock, also shows many of the scales; but they are not so numerous as on the back, and none of them appear carinated. Of the bones of the sternum, and of the anterior extremities, only imperfect portions were found, and those much broken and displaced. Fragments of the *radius*, *ulna*, *&c.* are seen.—The posterior extremities are nearly entire; and it is observable, that the bones of the one leg are laid directly over those of the other. The *os femoris* of each leg is entire, as are also the *tibia fibula*. The tarsal bones are likewise in their places; but the *phalanges* were broken into numerous fragments in taking out the skeleton, that part of the rock being very soft. Yet the extremities of part of the *phalanges* are preserved, showing two claws, with part of a third claw, as also the termination of one of the small toes, which, as is usual in crocodiles, has had no claw. If these have all belonged to one foot, we have the termination of all the phalanges of that foot, the crocodile family having only *four* phalanges in the hind feet, with only three claws. The *ossa femoris* are nearly in their proper place; and, at the spot where they are connected with the body, we see some part of the bones of the pelvis, resembling the corresponding bones in the skeleton of the Nilotic crocodile. When the Geological Survey of the Yorkshire coast was published, I was inclined to think that no genuine crocodile had been found in our alum-shale but, on comparing this new-discovered animal with the one found by Messrs. Chapman and Wooler, in January 1758, it would appear that both animals have belonged to one family, and probably to one species. The fossil animal of 1791, found between Staiths and Runswick, as noticed in the Geological Survey, p. 263, appears to have been another crocodile. Within these few years, other genuine relics of the crocodile have been discovered near Whitby, consisting of detached heads, portions of the vertebral column, &c.—The Whitby alum-shale, however, contains undoubted remains of the Plesiosaurus. Of the Ichthyosaurus, three or four species occur in our alum-shale.

Spots on the Sun's Disc have appeared very numerous, and occupying a large space, the extent from the uppermost to the lowest being equal to 111,386 miles. Sir William Herschel attributes these spots to the emission of an aeriform fluid, not yet in combustion, displacing the great luminous atmosphere, which is afterwards itself to serve the purpose of supporting combustion. Hence he supposed the appearance of several spots to be indicative of the approach of warm seasons, and he has attempted to maintain his opinion by historical evidence. How remarkably the hot weather and the appearance of solar spots, this summer, illustrate and confirm this theory.—Mr. Emmett has made many observations on these wonder-raising appearances, all of which tend to disprove such regularity of motion, as to bring them into or hide them from sight, for equal portions of time; while they confirm the opinion of older philosophers, as to the opposite belief. According to Mr. E., they remain visible twelve days eight and a half hours, and invisible fifteen days three and a half hours; which nearly agrees with the times given by Kirchius, Stannyan, Cassini, &c.; and no imperfection of instruments, nor inaccuracy of observation, can fairly be urged to account for the difference between these and equal times.

Composition of Ancient Glass.—A fragment of ancient Roman glass found near Brool, has been analysed by Dr. Rudolph Brandes, and found to contain silica, soda, oxide of iron, oxide of manganese, lime, and alumina. The silica formed about two-thirds of the mass. The glass had been so far affected by water and other agents acting upon it for a great length of time, as to have lost its transparency, except towards the centre. It had a milky white colour, with a bluish cast, and in some parts a lustre very similar to that of gold. This resulted from the thin plates into which the glass had disintegrated, and which caused it, when broken, pressed, or scraped, to fall into small leaves like mica.

Cooling of Glass.—Bellani finds, that after glass has been exposed to a great heat, on cooling, it never regains its original volume.

Melaina, or the Black Principle of Sepia.—M. Bizio, during a chemical investiga-

tion of the ink of Sepia, has found reason to distinguish the black substance contained in it from all other substances, in consequence of its properties, and has called it Melaina. It may be obtained in a pure state, he says, by heating the black substance of sepia in a water-bath, with a mixture of one part nitric acid and eleven of water, until the liquor becomes of a yellow colour; it is then to be removed, to have much distilled water added to it, and to be filtered: is then to be boiled repeatedly in distilled water, washed in an alkaline subcarbonate, then again washed with cold water, and will thus be obtained pure. This substance is perfectly black, insipid, inodorous, heavier than water, unchanged in the air. It does not affect test paper; it is insoluble in cold water, but dissolves in hot water, forming a very black solution. Alcohol and ether do not dissolve it. The aqueous solution is perfectly precipitated by sulphuric, nitric, or muriatic acid; but oxalic, citric and acetic acids do not produce this effect; neither does alcohol or bi-chloride of mercury render the solution turbid. Cold sulphuric acid dissolves it, heat applied causes decomposition, and sulphurous acid is produced. Cold nitric acid acts upon it, liberating pure nitrogen; heat applied invigorates the action, evolving nitric oxide, &c.; muriatic acid, either cold or hot, scarcely acts upon it. The caustic alkalies dissolve the substance readily, especially when heat is applied, and a viscid black solution is produced; acids precipitate it again, leaving a clear solution. When introduced into a flame, it burns suddenly. On a hot iron it separates, as if gaseous or vaporous matter was passing off, and when heated in close vessels, yields unequivocal indications of the presence of nitrogen.—*Giornale de Fisica*, viii. 105.

Artificial Cold.—Brugnatelli informs us, the spirit of wine, æther, &c. mixed in certain proportions, with snow, afford temperatures as low as those produced by sea-salt.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Magnetic Equator.—The magnetic observations made by Captain Duperrey, of the Coquille sloop of war, which sailed from Toulon on a voyage of discovery in August 1822, and returned to Marseilles in April last, are numerous and interesting. Every body knows that there are on the surface of the globe, a number of spots where the compass ceases to point, and that a line drawn through those spots is called the magnetic equator. This equator must not be confounded with the terrestrial equator, round which it winds, as it were; sometimes passing to the north of it, and sometimes to the south, to a greater or less extent. In the course of his voyage, Duperrey crossed the magnetic equator six times; and the result of his observations renders it extremely probable, that the whole line is moving parallelly from east to west, with such rapidity, that since the year 1780, when its position was ascertained by scientific men in a very satisfactory manner, it has advanced no less than 10 degrees towards the west.—*French Paper.*

Captain Manby, say the French papers, has brought a report, supported by presumptive evidence, that the spot where La Perouse perished forty years ago, with his brave crew, is now ascertained. An English whaler discovered a long and low island, surrounded by innumerable breakers, situated between New Caledonia and New Guinea, at nearly an equal distance from each of these islands. The inhabitants came on board the whaler, and one of the chiefs had a cross of St. Louis hanging as an ornament from one of his ears. Others of the natives had swords, on which the word "Paris" was engraved, and some were observed to have medals of Louis XVI. When they were asked how they got these things, one of the chiefs, aged about fifty, said that when he was young a large ship was wrecked in a violent gale on a coral reef, and that all on board perished, and that the sea cast some boxes on shore, which contained the cross of St. Louis and other things. During his voyage round the world, Captain Manby had seen several medals of the same kind, which La Perouse had distributed among the natives of California; and as La Perouse, on his departure from Botany Bay, intimated that he intended to steer for the northern part of New Holland, and to explore that great archipelago, there is reason to fear that the dangers already mentioned caused the destruction of that great navigator and his gallant crew. The cross of St. Louis is now on its way to Europe, and will be delivered to Captain Manby.

Wire Bridges.—The iron-wire bridge, from the Champs Elysées to the esplanade of the Invalids, makes rapid progress. It will rank amongst the curiosities of Paris; but its utility is very questionable. It is about 200 yards from the Pont Louis XVI.; and who will not prefer going two hundred yards on plain ground, to climbing up forty or fifty steps to go swinging over the Seine, and then have to descend as many? As an object of art it

is faulty, as the two pillars mask the Hotel of the Invalids from the Champs Elysées.

The candidates for the grand prize of sculpture at Paris have exhibited their performances as usual, preparatory to the decision of the Academy, which thus acquires a previous knowledge of public opinion. The subject this year is Prometheus devoured by the vulture. Not one of the candidates appears to have merited the prize, not one seems to have attained the beau-idéal of agony mingled with indignation—the body writhing under torture, and the mind, superior to suffering, essaying to break the chains and set at defiance the decree of angry Jove. There is a Christian patience in the countenances of most of their figures, which indicates martyrs bowing submissively to the will of Providence; but certainly this was not the idea of the author of the fable.

A considerable collection of Roman coins and other relics, have been recently discovered near the village of Saint Marc, not far from Montmedy.

The Society of Agriculture of the department of the Allier, has sent a sample of silk produced in the department. From the report of M. Gensoul, one of the members, it would appear that the silkworm thrives perfectly in that department; from which it is hoped that the cultivation of the silk-worm may be extended with advantage over a large proportion of France, and much more northerly than was imagined.

A new chemical discovery, the utility of which is about to be proved on a large scale, is to make Burgundy wine sparkle like Champagne. Immense vintages of this year have been purchased to make a Champagne of Burgundy. This, we apprehend, is not very difficult: we have already St. Peray and Arbois, which rival Champagne, and why not Burgundy? A finer vintage could not have been chosen for the experiment, as the wines this year promise to be better than those of 1811, or the comet; but the quantity will be very small. Even the wine of Surêsne is pronounced good of this vintage. Its qualities are better known than those of the most famous vintages—by report; as few like to make experiments on their palate in tasting wine that is sold at one third the price of vinegar.

A treatise has lately been published in Paris by a M. Besnard, in which the physical dangers which mothers encounter when they decline the nursing of their own children, are forcibly and alarmingly described.

Dr. Barry, an English physician, resident at Paris, read lately before the Academy of Sciences in that city, a Memoir on the Motion of the Blood in the Veins; and Messrs. Cuvier and Dumenil were appointed by the Academy to investigate the subject, and draw up a report on the same. These gentlemen lately presented their report to the Academy; it is highly creditable to our countryman. The report commences by alluding to the various opinions which have hitherto been entertained by physiologists with respect to the cause of the motion of the blood in the veins. Thus some have attributed this motion to the action of the heart, others to the pressure of the muscles, and others, again, to an absorbing power in the veins themselves. Amidst this diversity of opinion, however, with respect to the cause of this motion, authors have in general agreed in recognising a certain connexion between the motion itself and the act of inspiration; but this connexion was merely looked upon as a coincidence, or, at most, the act of inspiration was esteemed nothing more than an accessary cause of the motion alluded to. In the Memoir presented to the Academy by Dr. Barry, a very different view is taken of these facts, which, in the opinion of this gentleman, are much more intimately connected as cause and effect than has hitherto been supposed. "And, in truth," the report proceeds, "he has shown, by means of experiments entirely new, very ingenious, and perfectly conclusive: first, that the blood in the veins is never moved towards the heart but during the act of inspiration; and, secondly, that all the facts known with respect to this motion in man, and the animals which resemble him in structure, may be explained by considering it as the effect of atmospheric pressure." In conclusion, the report recommends to the Academy—

1. To have the Memoir of Dr. Barry inserted among those of distinguished foreign literati; and

2. To invite the author to prosecute his researches with respect to the absorption of poisonous matters applied to the surface of the body; researches, it is added, which flow as a corollary from his theory, which possess so much interest, and which admit of so many useful applications to the animal economy.

Vaccination.—The question of contagion in the Plague and Yellow Fever is scarcely decided, when a still more important one occupies the attention of the learned. The numerous failures of Vaccination induced the Royal Academy of Medicine of Paris to appoint a committee to inquire into and report on the facts. This report, which was read at the general extraordinary sitting of the Academy on Tuesday

the 20th of September, states that the French nation had not yet got rid of its antipathy for vaccination, the dense mass of the population rejecting inoculation as a criminal presumption in interfering with the order of Providence;—that, to compel vaccination, no child would in future be admitted into any school without producing a regular certificate of vaccination;—that in the greater part of France, vaccination had increased, the number vaccinated in 1824 exceeding that of 1823 by 49,853; and that in Corsica, where there were only 142 vaccinated in 1823, the number last year was 5854. Dr. Villernie stated, that since the introduction of vaccine into Alicant, now 20 years ago, not only none had had the small-pox, but the city had been entirely free from the measles and scarlet fever, although these two disorders had committed great ravages in the neighbourhood.—"This," said Dr. Villernie, "is the best answer that can be offered to the remarks of Dr. Robert Watt, of Glasgow, who has pronounced a contrary opinion.

Gautherot.—This able French artist, who was one of David's friends and pupils, died lately in his 60th year, in a condition bordering upon indigence. He was a man of amiable character, and of great learning. The works by which he was chiefly distinguished were Pyramus and Thisbe, Atala, The Oath of the Standard, the Emperor wounded before Ratisbon, &c. &c.

Pigault-Lebrun.—Barba, the bookseller of the Palais Royal, proprietor and publisher of the works of Pigault-Lebrun, having been convicted of printing, publishing, and exposing for sale, "L'Enfant du Carnival," a book pronounced hostile to morals and religion, has been sentenced to a fine, and to eight days' imprisonment.

The improvements in Paris, but more particularly in its vicinity, are continuing with wonderful activity. At the extremity of the Champs Elysées, and exactly opposite the principal entrance of the Bois de Boulogne, a delightful *village ornée* has, within these twelve months, been built at the sole expense of an enterprising gentleman named Rougevin. The houses are a good deal in the English style; combining elegance with convenience. Rossini occupies one of these cottages, and to the pure air of this place he is in a great measure, according to his own averment, indebted for the recovery of his health. Sablonville, the name of the above-mentioned village, is already in part Macadamized. The celebrated gardens of Beaujon, belonging to M. Rougevin, are also about to be converted into a *village ornée*, and the roads are to be made on the English system. On the site where once stood the beautiful palace of Madame Pompadour, and which afterwards came into the possession of the unfortunate sister of Louis XVI., a superb villa, commanding the most magnificent prospect, has been recently built by M. Guillaume. The grounds are laid out with much taste, and all the roads Macadamized. But a plan on a grander scale is on the eve of being carried into effect, namely, the erection of an extensive *village ornée* at the very gates of Paris. The large plain, which commences at the Barriere de l'Etoile, facing the road to Neuilly, and terminating at the Bois de Boulogne, is to be covered with country houses in the English cottage style. This large tract of land belonged last year to no fewer than seven hundred proprietors. The whole, however, has been purchased, and now belongs to a company, which has taken the appellation of "Company of the Plain of Passy."

SWITZERLAND.

Another and a successful attempt to reach the summit of Mont Blanc, the pinnacle of Europe, has just been made. A letter has been received announcing the complete accomplishment of this most daring undertaking by an Englishman, Dr. E. J. Clarke, a young physician of distinguished science and much enterprise. The communication is from the Doctor himself; who, with his guides, completed this arduous task at two o'clock P.M. on Saturday the 27th August. He returned to Chamouni in safety, but the post being about to depart, he had no time to enter into any of the interesting details.

GERMANY.

Prussian Literature.—A royal edict has been issued in Berlin, forbidding the publication of all works against the established religion; at the same time ordering that in all discussions on these subjects, invectives and personalities should be avoided. Defamatory writing is decidedly forbidden; and if by chance the censor should permit their publication, they are not the less liable to be seized; but in such case the editor has redress in the censor, who being found insolvent, the government is charged with the debt. Since the 1st of January this year, this penalty has been suppressed, and the editor is subjected to a fine.

Paintings.—Several of the best German journals speak in terms of high commendation of the works of a young painter, named Moritz Oppenheim, and a native of Harnou. He seems to have employed himself principally on sacred subjects;

and his Susanna and the Elders, David playing before Saul, Tobias' return home, &c. &c. are all mentioned as productions of the greatest merit.

Silk.—It has just been proved by M. Bolzani, that silk may be produced in the greater part of the Prussian states with as much facility as at Milan and in Piedmont. Notwithstanding the obstacles offered by the continual rains which have this year fallen in Prussia, and the general ignorance that prevails on the subject, he has succeeded in procuring a thousand pounds weight of silk-balls perfectly spun; from which he will probably obtain a hundred pounds weight of fine silk, not inferior to the best silks of Upper Italy.

M. Antoine Rothmuller, the keeper of the Prince of Esterhazy's Gallery of Pictures at Vienna, has invented a new method of colouring in oil engravings and lithographic prints, to which he has given the name of Elœochalcography. The result of his invention is to give to prints the appearance of having been executed by a painter with the greatest care. The Emperor of Austria has granted M. Rothmüller a patent for twenty years.

Goëthe.—The property of the whole of his works has been purchased from Goëthe by a great publishing firm in Germany, for the sum of 100,000 francs; and it is said that measures will be adopted to prevent the pirating of the new edition in the various states of the Germanic confederation.

New Comet.—Professor Harding, of Gottingen, on the 23d ult. discovered a new comet in Orion, without a tail, which travels rapidly to the south.

M. Schwœbel, a mechanic of Strasburg, has just invented a singular machine, with a lever, to replace the hydraulic lever, which possesses the double action applicable to all machines moved by water or horses, either for spinning, flour-mills, sawing, forge-bellows, &c. It facilitates by its strength the machine to which it is applied, giving it a more regular movement, and fills the place of two horses where four are required,—and is also very useful in times of drought, as it will work a machine with half the quantity of water.

Small Pox.—M. Caster has proved, from observations during the last forty years, that at the commencement of that period this disease destroyed in Prussia 10,000 children in 100,000, while at present the mortality in the same number is only 333. The King of Prussia, to encourage vaccination, had it first tried on his own son. Louis XVIII. and Charles X. recommended inoculation in the same manner, by receiving it themselves, on its first introduction in France.

RUSSIA.

Moscow.—In consequence of a report from the Finance Minister, the Emperor has sanctioned the establishment in Moscow of a Technological Institution, the object of which is to promote the sciences necessary to the prosperity of manufacturing industry. Young people in a liberal condition, from 16 to 24 years of age, are to be admitted into it, and to receive instruction gratuitously.

Sir Robert Ker Porter has been appointed from Russia to a diplomatic situation in South America; a country of such newly awakened interests to us, in commercial views, as well as to the learned, with regard to the memorials of its ancient people, and the early times of their European conquerors, that we cannot but anticipate a considerable accession to our knowledge in these respects, from the probably transmitted observations, researches, and sketches of a gentleman, whose pen and pencil have already done so much for the literary world, in his narrative of Travels through the countries of Persia and Babylonia; and in noting this we congratulate ourselves on the good taste of the Minister, who, in selecting men for public business, thus unites views of science and literature, with those of sound policy.—*Lit. Gazette.*

Polish Jews.—The Emperor Alexander, adverting to the number of Jews in Poland, and the provisional order of things now existing with respect to them, has published an ordinance, the substance of which is, that a committee shall be formed to which all the Jews in the kingdom must address themselves on affairs relating to their general interests. This committee is to examine all the ancient laws respecting the resident Israelites, and to report its observations to the lieutenant-general of the kingdom. It is authorised to suggest the necessary modifications in the regulations which have been hitherto enforced, for the benefit of the Jews, and the new regulations which it may be expedient to adopt. The committee is to be composed of a director, two assessors, a chief clerk, and two secretaries; and there will be added to it a council of advice, consisting of a president and five members, all Israelites.

Among the mines discovered on the domains of the Russian Crown, two are worthy of notice, one a gold mine, the other platina. The former was discovered in 1824, by M. Soiridoff. It is situated in the district of Zlatuust, in the government of Orenburg, in the province of Zroitsk, on the left bank of the Ouya, two versts from the copper mine of Polikoff. In 100 pouds of sand it gives from 1½ to 14 zolotuiks of gold. The mine has not been

much examined. On June the 14th the sand was first washed, and in two days 1p. 8st. zolotniks of gold were obtained. On account of its abundance, this mine has been called Blahodatne. The platina mine, containing a small quantity of gold, is in the district of Goroblahadat, government of Perm, two versts from Kouchversk, and twelve from the Isa. It was discovered last March. The metallic sand lies about one archive and a half below the surface, and the thickness of the strata is about two archives and a half. In five pouds of the sand half a zolotnik of gold and five parts of platina have been obtained. The strata have been examined for a considerable distance, and are found to be very rich, containing at least ten zolotniks of metal to every 100 pouds. During this year, thirty-three strata of gold sand have been found in private property in the government of Perm, which in general give one zolotnik of metal to the 100 pouds. The most remarkable are those belonging to M. Demidoff, and to the heirs of M. Pierre Yakouiloff. The latter gave from four to five zolotniks of gold to the 100 pouds. Traces of gold have also been discovered on the estate of M. Mias, merchant, at Rotsoff, situated in the district of Kourgam, government of Tobolsk.

DENMARK.

The Royal Library at Copenhagen.—This library contains a considerable collection of manuscripts in the Oriental languages, brought from the East, both by the celebrated Niebuhr, and by other travellers, and Danish Consuls who have resided for a shorter or a longer time in Asia and Africa. These treasures were much augmented by the death of the illustrious Chamberlain De Suhm; who had purchased at a great expense all the Arabic manuscripts in the possession of the learned orientalist Reiske, of Gottingen, and whose superb and vast library has lately been added to that of the King. From ten of the principal of these precious manuscripts, and from others of minor value, Dr. Rasmussen, the professor of oriental languages, has derived the materials for a work which he has just published, called "Annales Islamici, sive Tabulæ synchronistico-chronologicæ chalifarum et regum Orientis et Occidentis." The most important of the manuscripts of which Dr. Rasmussen has availed himself, and from which he has composed fifty-eight pages of synchronistico-chronological tables of a crowd of dynasties that have reigned in different countries, Eastern and Western, from the flight of Mohammed, in the 622d year of our era, down to the year 1609, is written by Abul-Abbas Ahmed ben Jussuf Damascus. Of this manuscript there exist but two copies: the one just mentioned at Copenhagen, the other in the Bodleian library at Oxford.

THE NETHERLANDS.

New Invention in Printing.—The Dutch papers contain an account of a new discovery in printing, or a new application of lithography, for the reprinting foreign journals, by which it is calculated that the subscription to these papers, which now costs each the postage and triple stamp—31 fs: 20 cents per qr., not including the porterage, will be only 10 francs. The reprint will be executed by lithographic and chemical process, to which the inventor has given the name of ideutigraphy. Every foreign journal, for which there shall be one hundred subscribers, will be reprinted, and the reprint appear two hours after the arrival of the mail. The prospectus fixes no prices except for the Moniteur, the Constitutionnel, the Courier Français, and the Pandora. The Moniteur will cost fourteen, twenty-six, and fifty florins, for three, six, and twelve months; the two opposition journals, nine, sixteen, and thirty florins, and the Pandora, eight, fifteen, and thirty florins. The difference between them and the present prices will be from 25 to 50 per cent.

ITALY.

Among the latest discoveries at Pompeii is a painting in fresco, which gives a strange idea of the sensuality of the Romans. It represents a table set out with every requisite for a grand repast. In the middle is a large dish, upon which four peacocks are placed, one at each corner, forming a magnificent dome with their tails. All round are lobsters, one holding in his claws a blue egg, another an oyster, another a stuffed rat, a fourth a little basket filled with grasshoppers. Four dishes of fish decorate the bottom, and above them several partridges, hares, and rabbits, each holding its head between its paws. A sort of German sausage surrounds the whole, after which a row of yokes of eggs, then one of peaches, small melons, and cherries, and finally a row of vegetables of different sorts, the whole covered with a green coloured sauce, of which it is difficult to guess the composition.

The Pope, it is said, has lately founded a philological college at Rome, on the same footing as the ancient Sorbonne in France, which will be charged with the examination of all literary works before they are printed! His Holiness has also considerably augmented the number of theological colleges. This imitation of the Asinine College of Paris, just re-established by the priests, will not want, it is to be hoped, some keen satirist to hold i·

up to ridicule—what a delightful example has his Holiness copied!

M. Paoli Savi, professor and director of the Museum at Pisa, has discovered a new species of rat, generally confounded with that called by Linnæus *mus rattus*, or *mus tectorum*.

The Church of St. Paul's (one of the oldest Christian Temples in Rome), was burnt down not many months back. Cardinal Somaglia, the Dean of the Sacred College, president of the commission for rebuilding this church, has lately sent a begging letter to all the ambassadors and other diplomatic agents at Rome, telling them that his Holiness will receive with pleasure all the gifts from the faithful of different parts of the globe for the rebuilding of the church; but that no alteration is to be made in the plan, except such as the Academy of St. Luc shall find necessary.

GREECE.

Athens.—Within the last four years the glorious remains of Athens have suffered severely, in consequence of the struggle between the Greeks and Turks; and though the monuments of antiquity have not, on the whole, been dilapidated so much as might have been expected, the following accounts from an eye-witness (an artist) appear to possess much interest.

"That which has sustained most injury is the precious monument of Lysicrates, called the Lantern. It was in a great degree enclosed within the old French convent, which edifice contained a church that was consumed like all the other Christian edifices. The heat of this fire cracked, in several places, the great marble circle in one piece, forming the architrave and the frieze, enriched with figures in bas-relief: some of these figures fell down. The most considerable ruptures were exactly at the place where the sixth column was wanting to support it, as well as the slabs forming the intercolumniations, so that the whole edifice was in danger of falling. To prevent this misfortune a column taken from another place has been substituted, and the two intercolumniations have been filled up with massy hewn stones, having the form of the three sides that are preserved; besides this the old walls of the former gallery of the convent are taken down, because they pressed upon it, and in the event of their falling might have crushed the monument. Thus disengaged from all that formerly encumbered it, the Lantern now makes a much finer appearance than it did before. The Temple of Theseus has remained untouched only because it is insulated. With respect to this temple of Theseus, (the church of St. George,) a few days after the occupation of the city by the Greek troops, lightning struck the north-west angle of the edifice, threw down five or six feet of the corner of the cornice, and descending in the corner column, completely split from top to bottom the fourth vase, (that in the middle,) separating the two halves some inches from each other, without however injuring this vase, so as to endanger the stability of the edifice, and without having touched any other. One of the pieces forming the architrave of this angle, and facing the west, was forced out of its line six or eight inches, together with its triglyph and its metope, and it remains so. The first lateral metope was also removed from its place, and remains at present standing out at one side, like a door ajar. After having done this mischief, the lightning penetrated the earth under the same angle, cracked the upper marble step, and displaced several of the courses of the large block of freestone of the basement. The Tower of the Winds has not suffered at all. It had been converted into a tiké (chapel of the Dervises.) The houses adjoining it being Turkish, were not burnt by Vrione Pasha; they are now demolished. In the interior, the gallery and even the flooring have been taken away. The Propylea of the Acropolis are not damaged. The Parthenon has suffered some injury, but, happily, in the flat lateral walls of the edifice, of which the Turks, who were besieged, demolished a part to get at the lead used in fixing the iron cramps which hold the blocks together.

"The same thing happened to the temple of Minerva Polias, otherwise called the Erectheum. (It is to be observed that the temple of Apollo at Phigalia in Arcadia, was probably demolished for a similar reason; this seemed to be evident at the time of the excavation in 1811.) The Acropolis, in general, has gained in picturesque beauty; for a great number of houses which obstructed it have been demolished, and streets and even squares have been formed in it. The new bastion, besides securing the precious spring, found under the right wing of the Propylea, by giving breadth to the facade, improves also the outside appearance; the portion of the ancient bastions is new built at the place where the mine overthrew the little tower, situated a little in front of the temple of Victory, Aptera.

AMERICA.

Commerce of the United States.—A statistical view of the commerce and navigation of the United States, ending September 1824, as published in the *National Intelligencer*, is as follows:—

	1823.	1824.	Incr.
Imports	77,579,267—	80,549,007—	2,969,740
Domestic Expts.	47,155,408—	50,649,500—	3,494,092

Foreign Exports	27,543,622—	25,337,167†	
Total Exports	74,699,030—	75,986,657—	1,287,627
Amer. Ton. ent.	775,271—	850,033—	74,762
Foreign Tonnage do.	119,468—	102,367 ‡	

There are in the States of Pennsylvania and New York, with a population of only about 2¼ millions, five canals, either completed, or which will be completed next year, nearly 750 miles in extent, and which will have cost about three millions sterling: not one of these was commenced ten years ago. There are now constructing in the States of New Jersey, New York, and Ohio, three canals, the extent of which will be about 300 miles. Numerous others are either in progress, or about to be undertaken; among them is one across the States of Pennsylvania to the Ohio, a distance of 200 miles.

† Decrease, 2,206,465 ‡ Ditto, 17,101.

RURAL ECONOMY.

Chinese Method of rearing Ducks.—In China the rearing of ducks is an object of great moment. The major part of them are hatched by artificial heat; the eggs, being laid in boxes of sand, are placed on a brick hearth, to which is given a proper heat during the time required for hatching. The ducklings are fed with craw-fish and crabs, boiled and cut small, and afterwards mixed with boiled rice; and in about a fortnight they are able to shift for themselves. The Chinese then provide them with an old step-mother, who leads them where they are to find provender, being first put on board a sampane, or boat, which is destined for their habitation, and from which the whole flock, often, it is said, to the amount of three or four hundred, go out to feed, and return at command. This method is used nine months out of the twelve, for in the colder months it does not succeed.

To cultivate Bee-Flowers. — Bees are most fond of those places where their favourite flowers are to be found; therefore bee-keepers should encourage the growth of such shrubs and flowers as are known to supply honey and wax in the greatest abundance; in most situations bees do not fly far for food—generally not more than half-a-mile; they may be observed to return with great precipitation to the hive, when rain or storm approaches. The following are the most favourable for pasturage, and those which blossom early are the most desirable :—Shrubs, &c.—Sallow, or the grey willow, rosemary, barberry-tree, gooseberry, raspberry, apricot, and all other fruit-trees; lime-trees, furze, broom, heath.——Flowers.—Mignonette, lemon thyme, garden and wild thyme, borage, winter savory, hyssop, mustard (when left for seed), turnips (ditto), cabbage (ditto), white clover (ditto), scarlet and other beans, when in bloom. Mignonette, borage, and lemon thyme, are the principal, as they continue very long in bloom, and afford the finest honey. Rosemary is also a great favourite, but seldom supplies much honey in this country, unless the weather proves very hot and dry when it is in bloom; yet it is worth cultivating, especially in a southern aspect, being one of the principal aromatic plants from which the bees in the neighbourhood of Narbonne collect their honey, which is esteemed the finest in Europe. Fields of beans, white clover, and buck-wheat, are of great benefit. Rivers or strains of water are also very beneficial, as bees make use of a great deal of water.

On the Extraction of Opium from the indigenous Poppy.—By M. Laine.—In October 1821, the author had a considerable space sown with poppies of the kind called blind poppies, disposed in rows two feet asunder. Although these poppies made a very indifferent appearance in the spring, they greatly improved afterwards, and every one produced from eight to twenty capsules. In April the ground was dug and raked, and in May the plants were earthed up. Most of them grew to the height of four feet and a half.

The method followed by the author to gather the produce, consisted in making incisions in every head or capsule, with an instrument formed of two blades or edges, fitted into a little wooden handle, so as not to project beyond it more than about a quarter of a line, the incisions being as much as possible in a spiral direction. Children followed the person who cut the poppy-heads, and gathered the milky juice which escaped, with a small brush or pencil, the size of the little finger. When the pencil was full of juice, they pressed it with a finger against the inside of a little tin vessel, in the same way that painters press the oil out of their brushes in order to clean them. At the end of every half-day's work, all that was collected was put together into a flat vessel, where it was left to evaporate to dryness."*—*Bib. Universel.*

* The milky juices of vegetables owe, in general, their milky appearance to a certain quantity of resin or of fatty substance which they hold in suspension. They likewise frequently contain different substances soluble in water, particularly mucilage.

On a Method of securing the Scion when fitted to the Stock in Grafting.—*By* D. POWELL, Esq.—Having for the last three seasons found great convenience in a method of securing the scion in grafting, I beg leave to submit to the Society the following account of it. It is simply this: —grafting-wax properly prepared, when in a melted state, is spread evenly on sheets of moderately thin brown paper, which, when cold, is cut into slips about three-quarters of an inch wide. When one of these slips is to be used, warm it with the breath, and bind it round the stock and scion, pressing it gently with the hand, when it will be found to adhere so closely as totally to exclude both air and moisture. No further trouble is necessary, though it may be as well to look over the grafts occasionally, pressing the paper close with the hand, where it may have before been missed; but after a few days' exposure to the warmth of the sun, it will generally be found adhering so closely as to want no further attention. I have usually secured the whole by a small band of bass, but in several instances have found the strength of the paper sufficient to sustain the scion in its place. With the advantage of avoiding any unequal pressure of the bark, the neatness and convenience of this method will, I doubt not, recommend it to the practice of amateurs, and I have equal confidence that its cheapness and utility will secure it a favourable reception with practical gardeners.

The grafting-wax is recommended by Miller, and also in the several Cyclopædias, under the head of grafting, as composed of the following materials, with trifling variations as to proportion. I have used,

1 lb. of pitch,
1 lb. of resin,
½ lb. of bees-wax,
¼ lb. of hogs-lard,
¼ lb. of turpentine,

melted, and well mixed together. By placing the composition in an earthen pan over boiling water, it may be kept in such a state of fluidity as to be easily spread on the paper with a brush; heated in this manner, the wax appears to retain its pliability better than when exposed more immediately to the action of fire. I have the pleasure to hear from a practical gardener, who tried the above method last season, that he found it answer completely, except in an instance where he had been over-sparing in material;—a hint, that the wax should be spread evenly on the paper, and not too thinly.—*Trans. Hort. Society.*

USEFUL ARTS.

To restore decayed Writings.—Cover the letters with phlogisticated or prussic alkali, with the addition of a diluted mineral acid; upon the application of which the letters change very speedily to a deep blue colour, of great beauty and intensity. To prevent the spreading of the colour, which, by blotting the parchment, detracts greatly from the legibility, the alkali should be put on first, and the diluted acid added upon it. The method found to answer best has been, to spread the alkali thin with a feather or a bit of stick cut to a blunt point. If then, the corner of a bit of blotting-paper be carefully applied near the letters, so as to imbibe the superfluous liquor, the staining of the parchment may be in a great measure avoided. Care must be taken not to bring the blotting-paper in contact with the letters, because the colouring matter is soft whilst wet, and may easily be rubbed off. The acid chiefly employed is the marine; but both the vitriolic and nitrous succeed very well: they should be so diluted as not to be in danger of corroding the parchment.

New Time-Keeper. — A gentleman of Cambridge, who is skilled in the science of experimental chemistry, and also of mechanism, has lately brought to perfection a time-keeper, so simple in its construction that its entire movement consists of only one common wheel and a lever, which act by a chymical process, which may be applied as necessity may require. This ingenious piece of mechanism will neither require the operation of winding or cleaning.

Steam Engine.—We have lately noticed (says the *Liverpool Courier*) a newly invented steam-engine, a patent for which has been obtained by Mr. Eve, in the United States. We have since had an opportunity of witnessing the operations of a model, which Mr. Eve has constructed for the purpose of elucidating the principle of his invention. Mechanism is a subject of such importance, and the inventions and theories of the present day are so numerous, that we approach such subjects with diffidence. We will, however, endeavour to explain the construction of this engine; and the first thing deserving notice is the simplicity of the motion, which is rotatory. It consists of but two moving parts, both of which revolve, and are similar to each other; and a steam generator. It has no parts in

common with the steam-engines in use. No cylinder, piston, valve, cock, fly wheel, crank, condenser, or any reciprocating parts whatever. It is impelled by the direct impulse of the steam acting on surfaces at right angles with the motion, so as to appropriate its whole power under the most favourable circumstances.—There is the least possible friction, as there are no parts that rub or touch but the pivots. Its velocity is unlimited, so that, with the smallest conceivable force acting, the greatest power required can be obtained, by which means an engine of a very small size may be made to perform almost any given quantity of work.

Damp Detector.—An ingenious little instrument under this name, which denotes its use, has been invented by Mr. Essex, and is sold in the usual places. It consists of a small ivory box, about an inch in diameter, in which is a needle turning on a pivot, like the small pocket compasses. Being set to Zero, it either proceeds or recedes as the surrounding atmosphere is moist or dry. Thus the state of the atmosphere may be ascertained by invalids: but perhaps the greatest utility of the instrument can be experienced by travellers, since by placing it for only a few minutes between bedclothes or wearing apparel, the motion of the index certainly detects the existence of damp if there be any present. Portable, and of a moderate price, this instrument deserves notice, and may save many lives.

Bleaching Straw.—The customary mode of bleaching straw for ornamental use, has been to stove it in a cask with burning brimstone; but there is a readier method, if judiciously applied:—Take a solution of muriatic acid, and saturate it with potash until the effervescence subsides. Dip the straw in the solution. Again, the oxygenated muriate of lime, which may be had at any chemist's shop, dissolved in water, will bleach straw without the least diminution of its flexibility.

Improvement in Lighthouses.—Although great improvements have, of late years, been made through the British dominions upon lighthouses, yet it is possible to make further progress in so useful and necessary a building. They should be so constructed as not only to ascertain the situation of head land, harbours, &c., but also to determine the distance the observer may be from them, in the following manner, viz:—Suppose the lighthouse to be erected of a conical form, the great light at the top may have what tinge it shall be thought proper to give it, underneath at a distance of from 100 to 150 or 200 feet, three more smaller lights, to be seen a few leagues at sea. So long as these last mentioned are not seen, the observer may conclude he is a considerable distance from it; but as soon as any one of them is perceivable, he need only take the angle of altitude between it and the great one, and in a table calculated on purpose beforehand, he will find the distance he is from the light-house by an easy and expeditious method, sufficiently exact for his purpose.

New Shot.—A patent has just been taken out for a new method of making shot. The improvement consists in mixing a small portion of quicksilver with the lead; by which means the shot is rendered harder and heavier, and divested of the arsenic, which was one of the chief objections to the original patent shot. Other advantages are stated to be, that a shot of a smaller size is procured for guns of smaller calibre, yet equal to larger drops; that the game killed by it keeps better; that it is as clean as silver to handle, and may be carried loose in the pocket; and that it has less friction in firing.

Paint made with Potatoes.—Take a pound of potatoes, skinned and well baked. Bruise them in three or four pounds of boiling water, and then pass them through a hair sieve. To this add two pounds of good chalk in fine powder, previously mixed up with four pounds of water, and stir the whole together. This mixture will form a sort of glue capable of receiving any kind of colour, even that of powdered charcoal, brick, or soot, which may be used for painting gates, palings, and other articles exposed to the air.

Condensing Smoke.—A simple and ingenious method of condensing smoke, metallic vapours, and other sublimed matter, not liable to be infused by admixture with water, has lately been made public by Mr. Jeffreys, of Bristol. It consists in having connected with the fire a furnace, two parallel funnels communicating together at the top, up one of which the smoke or vapour ascends, and then passing into the other is immediately condensed and carried down by a shower of water, which falls unceasingly from above, and passes off by an opening below.

Patent to Mr. G. F. Spilsbury, *of Walshall, Staffordshire, for improvements in tanning.* For Mr. Spilsbury's method of tanning, oblong square frames are provided, with metal loops fastened round their edges. On one of these a skin or hide is stretched, after being limed, cleansed, and prepared in the usual manner for tanning. Over this hide another of the frames is placed, then a second hide is laid above it, and a third frame is put above that. The three frames are arranged so that the metal loops of each shall be opposite those

of the others; screw bolts are then put through those loops, and screwed up sufficiently tight to prevent any liquor from passing between the frames and the hides. The whole is then set up edgeways, and there being two short pipes, furnished with cocks, in the upper edge of the middle frame, a pipe, in which there is also a cock, that descends from a cistern holding tan-liquor, is fastened to one of these by a union joint; and another cock being placed near the bottom, in the same frame, to let off the liquor when required, completes the whole apparatus. The cock at the top, that communicates with the tan cistern, being opened, and the other near to it being also opened, while that at the bottom is shut, the tan liquor will run down between the hides, driving out the air at the other open cock; which, as soon as any liquor appears in it, being shut, the tan liquor will then distend the hides and press outwards, with a force proportional to the height which the tan cistern is elevated above the frames. The consequence of which pressure will be, that the tan liquor will ooze through the pores of the hides, appearing at the outside like dew; and by thus bringing fresh portions to act continually on them, will, in the opinion of the patentee, cause them to be tanned much more speedily than happens in the common method, in which the hides lie in the liquor, after it has ceased to operate on them, and are only passed into fresh liquor at intervals by a tedious management. The frames are to be made of wood or copper, and if iron should be used for them it must be well painted, to prevent its making the hides black. In some cases two skins or hides may be put at each side of the middle frame; and when the whole are well tanned, the tan cock is to be closed, the liquor is to be run off at the lower cock, and the frames separated from the tan pipe and from each other; and the hides being removed, and having their edges pared off, which were nipped or compressed between the frames, are then to be dried and finished in the usual manner. Nothing further is stated in the specification respecting the time which this process will require, but that it must depend entirely on the nature of the hides or skins.

This method of tanning has attracted much attention; and it is reported that hides of that thickness to require a year for tanning in the common method, can be finished in this in six weeks; and that some skins can be tanned by it in eight or nine days; it is also said, that a very large sum of money has been offered for the patent right. The theory of the process appears to promise well for quick performance, but on these occasions it is necessary to attend to facts; and we have been informed by some gentlemen in the trade, that the hides are not tanned evenly by this method, but leave spots less acted on by the liquor than the rest; and that leather made in this way is not so durable as the common sort. The quantity of the hides that must be pared off when they come out of the frames, must certainly diminish the value of the process, and especially when oblong-square frames (such as are represented in the figures of the specification) are used, which, not being of the natural shape of the hides, must cause more waste; which must be worth consideration, even though the parts to be cut away are the least valuable of the hides. It must, however, be considered, that this method of tanning is still in its infancy, and that it will be probably improved in time, so as to diminish some, and totally remove others of these objections made to it.—*Rep. of Arts.*

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

G. H. Lyne, of John-street, Blackfriars-Road, and T. Stainford, of the Grov . Southwark, for improvements in machinery for making bricks. August 23, 1825.

W. Parr, of Union Place, City-road; for an improvement in the mode of propelling vessels. August 27, 1825.

J. Bowler, of Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road, and T. Galou, of the Strand; for improvements in the construction or manufacture of hats. August 27, 1825.

C. Mercy, of Stoke Newington; for improvements in propelling vessels. September 8, 1825.

W. Jefferies, of London-street, Radcliffe Cross; for a machine for impelling power without the aid of fire, water, or air. September 15, 1825.

J. A. Teisseir, of Tottenham-court-road; for improvements in steam-engines. Communicated to him by a foreigner. September 15, 1825.

C. Dempster, of Laurence Pountney Hill; for improved cordage. September 15, 1825.

G. H. Palmer, of the Royal Mint; for a new arrangement of machinery for propelling vessels through the water, to be effected by steam or any other power. September 15, 1825.

A. Eve, of Louth, Lincolnshire; for improvements in manufacturing carpets, which he intends to denominate Prince's Patent Union Carpet. Communicated to him by a foreigner. September 15, 1825.

I. Lukens, of Adam-street, Adelphi; for an instrument for destroying the stone in the bladder, without cutting, which he denominates Lithontrepton. September 15, 1825.

Sir T. Cochrane, Knight, (commonly called Lord Cochrane), of Tunbridge Wells, Kent; for a new method of propelling ships, vessels, and boats at sea. September 15, 1825.

C. Jacomb, of Basinghall-street, wool broker; for improvements in the construction of furnaces, stoves, grates, and fire-places. September 15, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of Elizabeth Stuart, Queen of Bohemia, Daughter of King James the First, &c. By Miss Benger. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

Several memoirs of distinguished individuals of her own sex have lately been published by Miss Benger, and to these we have now another added in the present volumes. Elizabeth seems to have been one of the most worthy and amiable of the Stuarts, and to have partaken but little of the failings of her deservedly unfortunate family. She was also a favourite of the people of England, and a romantic cast given to adventures in which she often took no part, but which were ascribed to her by report, give her a considerable hold upon popular feeling. Miss Benger states, that the idea of writing her life was suggested to her by a perusal of Harte's "Gustavus," and Bromley's "Royal Letters," and she has executed her task in a way which proves abundantly her diligence, and the zeal with which she supports the cause of her, whose life of vicissitude she so pleasingly delineates.

FINE ARTS.

The Beauties of Wiltshire, displayed in Statistical, Historical, and Descriptive Sketches: interspersed with Anecdotes of the Arts. Vol. III. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

At length Mr. Britton has redeemed his pledge, and the third volume of his "Beauties of Wiltshire" has been published, after a period of twenty-four years has elapsed from the appearance of its predecessors. The nature of the work is too well known to the reader, from the previous volumes, to make an analysis of its contents at all necessary. It suffices to say, that the local descriptions and the graphic illustrations of the present volume, are in every respect such as might have been expected from the author's well known taste and care in these matters. But this volume possesses one novelty in itself highly attractive, we allude to a biographical sketch of the author's life and literary history. It is penned with great good sense, with a perfect freedom from that contemptible affectation which besets many writers about themselves, respecting their education and origin, when it has been of little pretension. Mr. Britton has shewn in his account of himself, that he feels correctly upon this subject; that in genius and talent there is no aristocracy; that the empire of letters is a republic in which the usages and vulgar ideas of the world have no place; and in which the different degrees of intellect are the only titles to spontaneous respect. We lament that this memoir is so short, and that it does not go more into the history of the author's early impressions and feelings. As it stands, however, it is a valuable addition to our self-written biography, which, whatever may be said in such productions about *amour propre*, is unquestionably the most entertaining and valuable. After an apology for the delay in completing his work, Mr. B. states that he was born at Kington St. Michael, in Wilts, in 1771. His instruction appears to have been late and imperfect. He says that until the age of fifteen he never saw a newspaper, nor had he heard of a magazine, review, or any book, save a few novels! His first purchase of some books; his visit to London; his stolen hours of reading there; the history of his first productions, &c. are detailed, and we are persuaded will be read with avidity by all who are fond of tracing the march of the human mind in its progressive attainments.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

A Short Enquiry into the Capillary Circulation of the Blood, &c. By J. Black, M.D. 6s.

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A Century of Snrgeons on Gonorrhœa, and on Strictures of the Urethra. Small 8vo. 7s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Letters on England. By A. De Stael-Holstein. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

It is not altogether creditable to the genius of our nation, that the most popular works on our Constitution should be the production of foreigners. Montesquieu and Delolme are almost the only authors to whom we can refer for the theory of our government. In France, on the contrary, the number of speculative writers on the laws and constitution of their own country is very great, and their labours are frequently extended to an examination of the Government and national character of England. The difficulties under which a foreigner necessarily lies in treating such a subject must always diminish the value of his work, but, making every allowance for such a deduction, there is still much to admire and regard in the philosophical views and generally accurate observations of M. de Stael. Occasionally, indeed, he assumes a latitude of speculation in which he does not to us appear to be borne out by facts; but upon the whole, his reasoning is just and rational. Upon some points of political economy, also, his arguments are disputable, but this is surely a venial error. The best and most characteristic quality of M. de Stael's work is,

that it is animated by a liberal and enlightened spirit, and is thus well suited to an age distinguished by a singular advancement in political knowledge. We ought to state that though the title of the volume before us is very general, yet its contents are strictly confined to an examination of the political state of our country.

The Session of Parliament for 1825, exhibiting the State of Parties and Interests, the Debates and Enactments, and the whole proceedings of both Houses of the British Legislature during that period. 8vo. 15s.

The conception of this volume is superior to the execution, though every allowance is to be made for the difficulty of the task which the compiler has accomplished. Nothing more should have been attempted than to give a very compressed and accurate detail of the proceedings in Parliament, without mingling in the text the editor's own observations. His duty should have been confined merely to selection and arrangement, in which he would have found ample scope for the display of his ability. Should the work be continued, we would suggest the propriety of adding a copious index (which is entirely wanting in the present volume), and also of subjoining a table of the bills which have passed into laws during the Session. With these supplements, and by confining the character of the work to that of a faithful chronicle merely, it would, we doubt not, be found of great value.

The Antiquary's Portfolio; or Cabinet Selection of Historical and Literary Curiosities on subjects principally connected with the Manners, Customs, and Morals; Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Government, &c. &c., of Great Britain during the middle and latter ages, (with Notes.) By J. S. Forsyth. In 2 vols. 8vo. 18s.

To compile an amusing work from the stores of historical antiquities with which our literature abounds, seems to have been considered by Mr. Forsyth to be a task of no great difficulty, and accordingly he does not appear to have bestowed upon it any extraordinary pains. He has neither searched with diligence for recondite materials, nor has he disposed of those which have fallen into his hands with any attempt at order or arrangement. Had Mr. Forsyth devoted his antiquarian researches to a systematic illustration of our national history, he would have rendered a very acceptable service to the literary world; but as he has not thought fit to do so, we must content ourselves with the desultory though amusing volumes before us.

Tales. By an unwilling Author. 2 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

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Judging by the title of these volumes, some of our readers may possibly imagine that they contain a dry matter-of-fact account of the proceedings of our Transalpine countrymen, or perhaps, a series of lectures on routes, post-horses, and *ciceroni* for the benefit of all travellers visiting the Italian peninsula. Should such a conjecture be formed, we beg leave to dispel the error, and to assure all those who have as yet only seen the title of this very agreeable publication, that it is a collection of light and spirited tales, sketched principally for the purpose of illustrating the effects produced by foreign travel (especially in Italy) upon our solid countrymen and fair countrywomen. The first tale, *L'Amoroso*, contains the history of a beautiful young Englishwoman, who unites herself to a Neapolitan nobleman—a tale told with much skill and pathos. *Il Politico*, the next tale, is a satire upon the ultra liberals both at home and abroad, in which the author has expressed some opinions from which others, as well as ourselves, will probably feel inclined to dissent. The portion of the work to which the title of *I Zingari* is given, consists of shorter but not less able sketches of life and manners. Under the title of *Sbarbuto* (the appellation of a celebrated brigand) we have the adventures of an English nobleman, in whom the elements of Childe Harold, Don Juan, and the Corsair, are mixed up with great effect. *Il Critico*, which forms the termination of the work, displays some keen criticism on the literature and literati of Italy.

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These volumes form the termination of a work which was commenced by Mr. Edgeworth above half a century ago, and which has proved, it may almost be said, of incalculable utility in the education of children. Independently too of its proper merits, it has served as a model for various publications of the same kind, and has thus produced a sort of æra in nursery literature. The inestimable art of blending instruction with amusement—of winning the mind to knowledge, which Miss Edgeworth so happily possesses, is again exerted in the present publication, which, it must be observed, is intended for children of a more advanced age than the former parts of the "Early Lessons." So considerable, indeed, is the mass of useful knowledge brought together in these volumes, that the perusal of them may be recommended to many who imagine that their own "Early Lessons" have been long since "concluded."

The Hearts of Steel, an Irish Historical Tale of the last Century. By the Author of "The Wilderness," "O'Halloran," &c. In 3 vols. 8vo. 24s.

The writer of these volumes has resolved to compose what may truly be called a *Novel* History of Ireland, or in other words, to illustrate the principal events in Irish History by a series of tales, interweaving those events with a fictitious narrative. The present novel is the second of the series, and professes to present a picture of the state of Ireland about the middle of the last century, when that unhappy country was disturbed by the outrages of an unlawful association, the members of which were known by the name of "Hearts of Steel." In its subject-matter, therefore, this story bears a striking resemblance to that of "John Doe," in the *Tales by the O'Hara family*, and to "The Carders," in *To-day in Ireland*, though in point of merit it is much inferior to them. In its delineation of national manners, it seems to us both less exact and less spirited than its predecessors, though it is not without its claims to merit.

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POETRY.

Herban. A Poem in Four Cantos. 8vo. 7s. 6d.

Did there not appear to be a capacity of improvement in the author of this poem, we should have passed it over without notice, for its merits are certainly not such as to entitle it to much positive commendation. There is, however, sufficient talent displayed in it to convince us that with study and cultivation the writer may achieve better things, and we shall therefore trouble him with a small portion of friendly advice. In his preface, he informs his readers that he is only nineteen years of age, and that "Herban" was written during the leisure hours of a month or six weeks. Now we would exhort the author, more especially as he has so much time before him, not again to attempt the composition of a poem of 200 pages in the Spenserian stanza within the period of a month or six weeks. Throughout the whole of his volume, marks of haste and carelessness are occasionally visible, which by longer study might have been erased. Like other young writers, the author of "Herban" falls

sometimes into common-places both of thought and expression—errors which a more nice and critical review of his labours would have taught him to expunge. Too much also is sacrificed to the rhyme in some instances. Who, unless under that rigorous compulsion, would think of calling the earth "Terra's chart!" Notwithstanding these defects, there are some stanzas of considerable excellence in the poem. The following is from the description of the heroine.

Yes, she was beautiful—divinely fair:
Majestic calmness sat upon her brow
Not in dull cold forbiddance, but an air
Of kindness mingled with that statelier show;
Her star-bright eye beam'd forth a generous glow
Beneath the darkling lid—but yet that light
Was mellow as the rays in friendship's bow;
Its pupil, sable as the jet of night,
Dazzled the gazer though itself serenely bright.

The Broken Heart, with other Poems. By Edmund J. Reade. f. c. 8vo. 6s. 6d.

There is some beautiful poetry in this little volume; but it is entangled with so much that is unintelligible, as to obstruct whatever chance it might otherwise have had of becoming popular. If, as we suspect, the author be a *young* man, we would fain ascribe to the immaturity of his taste, that which, coming from one of more advanced age, would be classed as hopeless affectation. A throng of half-formed ideas present themselves to him, and the very quality which renders them of no worth, namely, their vagueness, seems to endear them in his estimation: they are the more precious, being "dim," "imaginative," "sublimely obscure,"—for these we believe are some of the phrases in use; and so feeling, our author puts down his moods in all their dreamy confusion, expecting rational people to join in his enthusiasm. It has also been too much the fashion of late for poetical aspirants to groan under a world of melancholy and mysterious sorrow, by which they believe they imitate the excellencies of Lord Byron. To be happy is the most unlucky thing in the world; and accordingly every new poet sets about quarrelling with his friends, cherishing a hopeless passion for his neighbour's wife, and getting up a pale face. This was not the way with Chaucer and Shakspeare, who sought to be vigorous in their writings, rather than sickly, and who looked not so much at rocks and solitudes, as into the stirring world of human nature; satisfied above all things with healthy, clear, and joyous impulses. Pain and sorrow, and the wanderings of the intellect have, it is true, been delineated in the most overpowering way by these great masters; but this has been done by them in the unavoidable pursuit of their story, and as records of the calamities to which the human heart is liable. They have never *deified* Sadness in the abstract, as the all-in-all in Poetry; nor have they affected, as our present writers do, any private and personal fondness for it.

That Mr. Reade should have been seduced into these weaknesses is the more to be lamented, inasmuch as he is evidently a man of talent, capable of conceiving (when he pleases) clear and beautiful thoughts, and being stored with brave words to express them. Had we not thought very highly of many passages in his book, we should not have taken the trouble to state what appears to us to be erroneous in his *present* taste, (for we feel convinced that it will not long continue to be so.) Should he compose another work (to which, however, in this age of indifference to new poetry, we would not too earnestly counsel him), we trust he will endeavour to shake off his morbidities, whether real or assumed, and, concentrating his natural strength, produce something which may endure.—That it is in his power to do so, the following charming description is a proof:

" It is the stilly Night:
All Nature is in sleep;
The flowers are folded deep,
Breathing their fragrance with delight
Unrifled by the wind.
In a grey stream, wan and pale,
The dew floats onward undefined,
Hanging along the mid-air, calm and cool
Its filmy woven veil!
The Stars—the silent stars are strewn
Faint twinkling 'round the orbed Moon;
But she—the Spirit beautiful,
Sits in her Throne of Light!
It is the stilly Night."

The Odes of Anacreon, with the Fragments of Sappho and Alcæus, translated into English Verse. By Thomas Orger, LL.D. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Poems; the early productions of Wm. Cowper; now first published from the originals in the possession of James Croft; with Anecdotes of the Poet, &c. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Plutus, or the God of Riches: a Comedy of Aristophanes, translated in Verse. By E. F. J. Carrington, Esq. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Moor, a Poem. By Lord Porchester. 8vo. 14s.

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A History and Description of the Town of Colchester in Essex. By Thos. Cromwell. Royal 12mo. 1*l.* 12*s.*

Richmond and its Vicinity; with a glance at Twickenham, Strawberry Hill, and Hampton Court. By J. Evans, LL.D. 18mo. 4s.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Sketches of Corsica; or a Journal during a visit to that Island in 1823, with an Outline of its History, and Specimens of the Language and Poetry of the People. By Robert Benson, M.A. F.L.S. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Mr. Boswell's successor is an intelligent and agreeable writer. His account of Corsica and its inhabitants, though *sketchy*, is animated and clever, and is conveyed in what we should call an easy and *gentlemanlike* style. Business of a public nature, respecting the will of the late General Paoli, led Mr. Benson into Corsica, where he remained for about six weeks, a period of time which he appears, from the present publication, to have employed to the best advantage. The first section of his work comprises a general account of Corsica and its inhabitants; the second a summary of their political history, and the third some remarks upon their literature, and especially upon their poetry, of which Mr. Benson has collected some very rare and curious specimens. Occasionally these poems display a singular strength and purity of style, which we are surprised to meet with in a dialect of corrupt Italian, compounded, it has been said, of Tuscan, Sardinian, Genoese and French.

Of the wild, hardy, and occasionally ferocious character of the Corsican peasantry, Mr. Benson relates several anecdotes, from which we have selected the following.

"The laws relating to the conscription are very unpopular in Corsica, and the young conscripts frequently fly to the mountains to escape from service in the French army. The gendarmerie are employed in the arduous and dangerous service of pursuing the refugees. On one of these occasions, a conscript presented himself to a shepherd of the interior, begging for concealment. The shepherd said, 'My house is at your service, but I think that of my son better adapted for your security. Go to him, tell him I send you for protection.' The conscript departed and was received by the shepherd's son. There the gens-d'armes soon discovered him, and the old shepherd learning that his son had been treacherous to the conscript, and that he had yielded to the temptation of a bribe, went to his son's house, and his suspicions being confirmed by actual confession, he destroyed his child on the spot."

Wanderings in South America, the North West of the United States, and the Antilles, in the years 1812, 1816, 1820, and 1824, with original instructions for the perfect preservation of Birds, &c. for Cabinets of Natural History. By Charles Waterton, Esq. 4to. 1*l.* 11*s.* 6d.

Mr. Waterton, who, as we are informed, is a Yorkshire gentleman of fortune, appears to be one of those locomotive persons, who, like young Rapid, are afflicted with an indomitable desire to "keep moving." Superadded to this quality, Mr. Waterton fortunately possesses a great taste for the pursuit of Natural History, and his Wanderings, therefore, have been turned by him to good account in the promotion of that science. Being a proficient in the nice art of preserving objects of natural history, he resolved in the year 1812, to traverse the Wilds of Demerara and Essequibo, in search of specimens upon which to exercise his ingenious talents, and likewise with the singular object "of collecting a quantity of the strongest Wourali poison." His first journey contains the details of this expedition, which to the naturalist will be found highly interesting. His second journey was made through the same wild and luxuriant region in the year 1816; to which his passionate love of nature again led him in 1820. His fourth and last journey was made through the north-western parts of the United States.

Our traveller appears to be a very eccentric person, and his journal is consequently a singular and amusing production. His zeal as a traveller is not surpassed even by that of our Siberian friend Capt. Cochrane. While the latter traversed the icy plains of Russia in a pair of nankeen trowsers, the former perambulated the thorny forests of South America without either shoes or stockings, a mode of travelling which he earnestly recommends to future adventurers. The chief interest of his narrative consists in the accurate details which he gives of the habits of the various animals and birds with which he made himself acquainted during his various wanderings, and in his account of the conflicts with them in which he was occasionally engaged. He is sucked by Vampires, and assaulted by Jaguars, and wages a war *usque ad internecionem* with the snakes and crocodiles. There is an admirable account of his capturing a cayman, but it is unfortunately too long for our columns, and we must therefore content ourselves with the following receipt for catching a snake.

"I observed a young coulacanara about ten feet long slowly moving onwards. I saw he was not thick enough to break my arm in case he got twisted round it. There was not a moment to be lost. I laid hold of his tail with my left hand, one knee being on the ground; with my right I took off my hat and held it as you would hold a shield for defence.

"The snake instantly turned and came on at me, with his head about a yard from the ground, as if to ask me what business I had to take liberties with his tail. I let him come hissing and open-mouthed within two feet of my face, and then, with all the force I was master of, I drove my fist, shielded with my hat, full in his jaws. He was stunned and confounded by the blow, and ere he could recover himself, I had seized him by the throat with both hands, in such a position that he could not bite me. I then allowed him to coil himself round my body, and marched off with him as my lawful prize."

In his plan of preserving birds and other objects

of Natural History, Mr. Waterton has been eminently successful, and his labours in this department of the science attracted the notice and approbation of the late Sir Joseph Banks. It was with indignation that we read the account of the illiberal manner in which the Treasury insisted upon the rigorous exaction of the duty upon the collection of birds which Mr. W. brought back with him, with the exception "of any specimens which he intended to present to public institutions."

The plate of the "Nondescript" at the commencement of the volume, is what is vulgarly called a "hoax," and would have been much better omitted.

A Picturesque and Descriptive Tour in the Mountains of the High Pyrenees, with Views, &c. By J. Hardy, Esq. royal 8vo. 1*l*. 10s.

An Account, Historical, Political, and Statistical, of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, &c. Translated from the Spanish. 8vo. 12s.

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A Voyage to the South Pole. By Capt. Weddell. 8vo. 18s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Resumé de l'Histoire de la Littérature Française depuis son origine jusqu'à nos jours. 1 vol. 18mo. (Summary of the History of French Literature, from its commencement to the present time.)

The Parisian booksellers have almost brought into discredit that class of publications called Resumés, by making a mere mercantile specula tion of them. These books are, no doubt, useful to a certain extent to the utterly ignorant, but in other respects may prove hurtful, from the loose and clumsy manner in which the greater number of them are got up. The Resumé of the history of French literature is attributed to M. Loeve Veimars, one of the young French writers who give the greatest promise of future excellence. There is but one serious blemish in this work of M. Veimars, and that consists in the exaggerated eulogy bestowed upon almost all living French writers. The author having to make his fortune by his pen, has thought it necessary thus to light a candle to the Devil. His researches upon the earlier periods of French literature have evidently been made with zeal and fidelity. He clearly explains how in France the government, after a century of existence, has always succeeded in forming the manners of the people; and how the manners and social habitudes of the time pointed out to men of genius the way of developing their talents in a manner the most likely to please their contemporaries. M. Veimars thus describes the mechanism by which every government may be said to dictate the literature of the nation over which it rules. "It was thus that public opinion entered for something into the government of France in 1787, with the idea of the assemblyof the notables; and towards 1887, or at soonest towards 1850, for every thing now moves with accelerated rapidity, the French will have new social habitudes, and shortly after a new literature. As yet this new literature can only be said to be in theory. The partisans of the Romantic school are making great efforts to hasten the period of its adoption, but which, I again repeat my conviction, will not take place till 1850. When it does happen, the French will have a literature adapted to their then moral wants, and not to the moral wants of their great grandfathers." M. Veimars, in the work before us, has introduced, without naming them, many of the ideas belonging to this new system. He traces the history of French dramatic literature from its first rude essays, the "Mysteries of the Passion," down to its latest remarkable production, the plays of "Clara Gazul," upon which he bestows well-merited praise.—This little volume will be found valuable to foreigners, who want to acquire, in a short time, a good general idea of French literature, which forms as principal a topic of conversation amongst the educated classes of society at Turin as at Copenhagen, at Petersburgh as at Vienna; for the inhabitants of all those countries, where there has been neither talent nor daring enough to create a national drama, are obliged to occupy themselves in discussing the merits of Racine, or laughing at the wit and satire of Moliere. Undeniable as the excellence of these two great writers is, yet at St. Petersburgh and Vienna their productions are but exotics, and can never give a pleasure equal to that arising from the efforts of native though inferior genius. But the chilling despotism that broods over those regions, forbids almost the hope of seeing them replaced by any thing of native growth.

Epitre à M. l'Abbé de Meuvais. Par M. Viennet. (An Epistle to the Abbé de Meuvais. By M. Viennet.)

This neat and elegant satire would have produced considerable effect in 1785, but at present poetry of a more stirring and sturdy nature is requisite. The author is of the school of Voltaire, and of about the same power as M. Andrieux. His verses are piquant, spirited, elegantly turned; the persons whom he attacks are very powerful, very ridiculous, and very generally hated; and yet we have not seen upon a single table M. Viennet's satire. It is the poetry and the wit of bygone times. The French of to-day require more direct allusions and stronger blows—something that approaches the Don Juan of Lord Byron:—in a word, more energy, even at the expense of less elegance.

Lettres de Sidy-Mahmoud à son ami Hassan. 1 vol. 12mo. (Letters of Sidy-Mahmoud to his friend Hassan.)

This is an imitation of the "Persian Letters" of Montesquieu, and there is in them something of the wit and spirit of the original. The epistles are supposed to be written by the envoy of the

Bey of Tunis, whom M. de Villele, for some profound reasons of state, which nobody but himself can conceive, overwhelmed with honours and flatteries during his stay in Paris. When Sidy-Mahmoud went to the Mint, a medal to celebrate the extraordinary event was struck in his presence. When he honoured the royal printing-office with a visit, there was printed before him an Arabic paragraph, in which the brigand who reigns at Tunis was put almost on a par with the King of France; and these disgusting fouleries were played off at a moment when the vows of all France were offering up in favour of the Greeks. It is not a little singular that this barbarous envoy from a petty freebooter was shewn much more attention than the Duke of Northumberland, the representative of the most civilized and powerful nation in the world. One of the pleasantest letters in this collection, is that in which Sidy-Mahmoud describes the speech made to him in Arabic, by M. de Chabrol, prefect of Paris, a magistrate who piques himself more upon his knowledge of Arabic and mathematics than upon his administrative acquirements. Mahmoud pretends that M. de Chabrol's Arabic was "heathen Greek" to him, for he could not understand a single word of what he said. He also adds that he (Sidy-Mahmoud) spoke to the learned prefect in the *patois*, or barbarous jargon of Mount Atlas, and that M. de Chabrol pretended to understand him, and immediately translated, for the edification of those present, the wisdom-fraught accents that fell from the lips of the Tunisian. This comic scene did really take place at the Hotel de Ville (see Moniteur of the day.) This amusing little book has had considerable success: it possesses that energy and spirit of the day which are wanting to the elegantly versified satire of M. Viennet.

Les Martyrs de Suli, ou l'Epic Moderne : Tragedie, en cinq acts et en vers, par M. Nepomucene Lemercier. (The Martyrs of Suli, or the Modern Epic: a Tragedy, in Five Acts, and in Verse.)

M. Lemercier is the author of twelve or fifteen tragedies, that are not wanting in dramatic situation and energetic sentiment, but are almost unreadable from the rugged and barbarous style in which they are written. He has translated the Agamemnon of Alfieri, and made of it a good tragedy of the second order. He has published seven or eight poems, in which there are from time to time some gleams of genius; but his most perfect production is a comedy called "Pinto," written in imitation of Beaumarchais' "Marriage of Figaro." He has also given to his countrymen a *Cours de Litterature*, which is most deplorably mediocre, not to say ridiculous. At the time when M. Lemercier was in great vogue, for having refused to accept from Napoleon the cross of the Legion of Honour, M. Talleyrand said of him, *M. Lemercier est la moitie d'un homme de genie.* Nothing could be more characteristic of the man than this expression; for although the greater number of his productions are failures, yet the reader feels at every page that the author is not a common-place writer; and that he must have attained excellence, had his genius not been turned awry by some strange peculiarity of mind. M. Lemercier had in his early youth a paralytic attack, but for which, say the physiologists, he would most probably have equalled Corneille. To this new tragedy "Les Martyrs de Suli," the same objections may be made as to his former ones. The heroic self-devotion of the Suliotes, which forms the subject of the tragedy, is so well known, that it becomes unnecessary to go into the details of the plot; suffice it to say, that the author has kept very closely to the historical facts. His verses, though harsh and incorrect, are in many parts of this tragedy imbued with a wild energy of sentiment, characteristic of the nature of the country in which the scene is laid, and admirably calculated to call forth the deepest sympathy of the reader. And as the harshness of the versification would have been less perceptible at the theatre, there is little doubt but many passages of this tragedy would have produced an enthusiastic impression upon the spectators. It was the dread of this that caused the censors to put their *veto* on its representation, at a time when a congress of sovereigns or diplomatists are about to decide the fate of Greece, and when M. de Villele has kindly sent to the Pacha of Egypt certain experienced officers to teach his troops the most efficacious method of exterminating the Greeks. As a revolution is on the eve of taking place in the dramatic art in France, the tragedy of the "Martrys of Suli" will in ten years hence have become obsolete, and M. Lemercier will rank no higher than Ronsard in the judgment of posterity. Such a judgment, though inevitable, will be signally unjust.

Le Siège de Damas, poeme, en cinq Chants, par M. Viennet. (The Siege of Damascus. A Poem. In Five Cantos.)

It is to the place vacant at the French Academy, that the public are indebted for the appearance of this poem at a period of the year which by publishers is called the dead season, when a great portion of the reading, or at least purchasing classes, are out of town. M. Viennet acknowledges that he had before him, while composing his poem, an English tragedy on the same subject—the Siege of Damascus. Being a professed *classique*, and a severe stickler for the Aristotelian rules, he was deterred from following the example of the English author and writing a tragedy on the subject, by the difficulty of preserving the unities of time and place. This is to be regretted, as M. Viennet possesses a certain simplicity of style and reasonableness of dialogue which are more applicable to tragic than epic composition. For this reason, the "Siege de Damas" is wanting in those qualities, essential to French epic poetry—namely, continued pomp of diction, high colouring, and dazzling imagery. These are not within M. Viennet's province; his talent lies a different way; he succeeds best in light and graceful badinage, in which he often approaches very near to the sprightly and piquant manner of Voltaire. Of this, a proof may be found in his very pleasant epistle *Sur les Romantiques.*

LITERARY REPORT.

A most important discovery has recently been made of Original Letters and Papers, written by Henry Hyde, second Earl of Clarendon, and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, during the reign of James II. These papers are for the most part addressed to the writer's brother, Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, and Lord High Treasurer of England; and will be found to contain much curious matter illustrative of the private and political history of Ireland, during the years 1675 to 1700. It is intended to publish them forthwith, in 4 vols. 8vo. uniformly with the last 8vo. editions of "Clarendon's History of the Rebellion," and of "Burnet's History of his own Time."

With the above have also been brought to light, a Series of Original Manuscript Note Books of Sir Edward Hyde, afterwards Earl of Clarendon, and Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. They contain Reports of Debates in the House of Commons during the Interregnum, from the year 1656 to 1659, the contents of which have never yet appeared in any printed collection of parliamentary proceedings. The chasm which has long been lamented as existing in this most interesting period of the English Annals will thus be filled. The MSS. will be published with Explanatory Notes, in 2 vols. 8vo. uniformly with the above.

Mr. Colburn will shortly publish a Romance by Ann Radcliffe, author of "The Mysteries of Udolpho," &c. This announcement will, no doubt, excite the greatest interest among all classes of the "reading public," who will eagerly welcome a new and genuine work by the [illegible] ress," whose pen has apparently been so long idle. The forthcoming Romance would have been published some years ago, had not the Author's nervous temperament, arising from the state of her health (which declined soon after the work in question was finished) made her hesitate to plunge again in the bustle of literary competition; and being in affluent circumstances, she could afford to indulge in the leisure and privacy she so much loved. Since the death of this celebrated lady, which took place in 1823, Mr. Radcliffe, her husband, has yielded to the solicitations pressed on him, and has consented that her last Romance, which will be found quite worthy of her fame, should be given to the world.

A Third Series of Sayings and Doings may soon be expected.

The Free Speaker; a New Series of Essays on Men and Manners, in 2 vols. 8vo. is announced.

Mr. Chandos Leigh's forthcoming Work is to be entitled "Epistles to a Friend in Town; Golconda's Fete; and other Poems."

A second edition of Matilda, a Tale of the Day, is nearly ready.

A new novel, under the title of Granby, in 3 vols. post 8vo. is in the press.

The Rev. H. F. Lyte is about to publish a volume of Poetical Tales, illustrative of the several Petitions of the Lord's Prayer. The idea is a very happy one, and the narratives, we understand, are very interesting and beautifully written.

The Constitutional History of England, from the Accession of Henry VII. to the death of George II. by Henry Hallam, Esq. will soon appear in 2 vols. 4to.

The late John Lewis Burckhardt's Travels in the Hedjaz, will shortly be published.

Mr. Murray has announced for publication, by authority of Lord Bathurst, the Recent Discoveries in Africa, made in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824, extending across the Great Desert, to the tenth degree of Northern latitude, and from Kouka in Bornou, to Sockatoo, the Capital of the Soudan [illegible]

The Rev. H. H. Milman has a new Dramatic Poem in the press, to be called "Anne Boleyn."

The Life of Erasmus, by Charles Butler, Esq. is in the press.—Also, the Life of General Wolfe, from original Documents.

We are happy to mention, as a piece of literary intelligence for the frequenters of the theatres, that there is at present in course of daily publication, a very spirited and clever little Manual or Companion to the Play-houses, called The Thespian Sentinel. It comprises correct bills of the plays represented at all the houses for the current evening; together with remarks on the preceding night's performances.—Some publications of a similar description had been started before the present, but they were so execrably printed, so incorrect in their information, and written in such queer English, as to be almost, if not altogether useless.—The "Sentinel" is neatly brought out; and the criticisms, (written expressly for the Work) are executed with all the intelligence of a man of letters and an acute observer. It is altogether one of the most interesting of the cheap publications with which the present day so abounds; and it cannot fail, we think, to be encouraged by all lovers of the theatre as a useful companion in their hours of amusement, and as a record, for future reference, of the events connected with the Drama.

Dr. Southey will shortly publish Dialogues on various Subjects.

A literary and scientific Institution for the accommodation of Persons engaged in Commercial and Professional Pursuits in the Western part of the Metropolis, is about to be established. In this Institution a library and reading-room will be provided as a place of recreation and instruction for persons whose attendance is not required during the evening. Lectures on science and literature [illegible] s formed of persons desirous of acquiring a knowledge of foreign languages.

Lord Kingsbury, the eldest son of the Earl of Kingston, is engaged in the compilation of a splendid folio work on Mexican Monuments, with coloured lithographic prints. Some copies will be printed in the finest manner on vellum.

The Second Volume of Mr. Wiffen's Translation of Tasso will very shortly appear.

Mr. Miller, formerly a bookseller in Albemarle-street, is preparing for publication a work consisting of Brief Memoirs of all the Remarkable Persons of whom Portraits have been published, and who have died within the last and present reigns.—This work is intended for the purpose of illustration, and some copies will be printed on a size that will admit of the insertion of prints however large.

The enterprising English travellers who lately ascended Mont Blanc, are preparing an Account of their hazardous enterprize.

A Translation of the very interesting Work, the "Life of Scipio de Ricci," is announced.

Mr. Singer is engaged in editing a New Edition of Shakspeare.

Miss L. E. Landon is employed in writing a new Poem, which will be published in the course of the Winter.

The Peerless Peer, by Mrs. Carey, Author of "Lasting Impressions," is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Kendall's Letter to a Friend on the State of Ireland, the Roman Catholic Question, and the Merits of Constitutional Religious Distinctions, will appear early in November.

Dr. Johns, F. L. S. has just ready for publication Practical Botany. By means of which the student is at once led to investigate any wild plant he may meet with.

A Hebrew Tale, entitled Sephora, descriptive of the Country of Palestine, and of the Manners and Customs of the ancient Israelites, 2 vols. post 8vo. may shortly be expected to appear.

Sketches of the 24 Classes of the Linnæan System, with 50 Specimens of English Plants, taken from Nature, their Place of Growth, Time of Flowering, and Medicinal Properties, is in the press, and may be shortly expected.

Dr. Nuttall, whose edition of "Stirling's Juvenal" we have not yet had time to notice with the commendation it deserves, announces as preparing in the same form, P. Virgilii Maronis Bucolica; containing an Ordo and Interlineal Translation accompanying the Text; with References to a Scanning

Table; and exhibiting every variety of Hexameter Verse; intended as an Introduction to the reading of the Latin Poets.

The forthcoming volume of the Forget me Not, will, we hear, be ready for delivery about the end of November. The literary department embraces, among many others, contributions in verse and prose from the pens of Montgomery, Croly, Polwhele, Wiffen, Neele, Blanco White, Miss Landon, Mrs. Hemans, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Hofland, &c.; and the engravings are executed after the designs of Westall, Singleton, H. Corbould, Prout, Hills, Pugin, &c. by Heath, Finden, and other able artists.

Facts and Fancies; or, Mental Diversions, are preparing for the press, by the Author of "Solace of an Invalid."

Mr. Hyman Hurwitz, author of "Vindiciæ Hebraicæ," &c., has in the press a volume of Moral Hebrew Tales, translated from ancient Hebrew works. To which will be prefixed, a Popular Essay on the still existing Remains of the Uninspired Writings of the Ancient Hebrew Sages.

We understand that a new Medical and Surgical Dictionary, including the collateral branches of Philosophy and Natural History, as connected with Materia Medica, is in the press, from the pen of Mr. Forsyth, author of the "New London Medical Pocket Book," &c.

. Kendall is preparing for the press, Ancient Knighthood, and its Relations with the past and present State of Society; and particularly with the Modern Military Profession.—The same author is also preparing for the press, Geological Errors, and Mytho-Zoology, or, Inquiries concerning Sea Serpents, Crakens, Unicorns, Werewolves, Ogres, Pigmies, &c. To which is added, Contributions to the Natural and Civil History of several known Animals.

Mr. Joseph John Gurney has an octavo volume in the press, to be entitled Essays on the Evidences and Doctrines of Christianity.

Mr. Sweet announces a work under the title of Hortus Britannicus; or, a Catalogue of all the exotic Plants cultivated in the Gardens of Great Britain; arranged according to the Natural Orders to which they belong, with a Reference to the Linnæan Classes and Orders; their Scientific and English Names, with References to the best Authorities; where native, when introduced, their times of flowering, duration, and references to the books in which they are figured; with numerous other Improvements, the whole brought down to the present time, and contains many hundreds of Plants not yet published in any Catalogue of this Country.

Report speaks very favourably of Mr. Galt's forthcoming Novel, The Last of the Lairds, which is printing. The subject is certainly congenial to his best manner.

Captain Brooke is on the point of publishing the two following works, which will complete his Travels in the North: Travels through Lapland and Sweden in the Winter Season; with various Observations relating to Finmark and its Inhabitants, made during a short Residence at Hammerfest, near the North Cape.—Winter Sketches in Lapland; or, Illustrations of a Journey made with Rein Deer, from Alten to the Shores of the Polar Sea in 69° N. L., through Norwegian, Russian, and Swedish Lapland, to Tornea, at the extremity of the Gulph of Bothnia; intended to exhibit a complete View of the Mode of Travelling with Rein Deer, the most striking incidents that occurred during the journey, and the general character of the Winter Scenery in Lapland.

Whether the Great Unknown has given such celebrity to St. Ronan's as to attract Gourmand visitors to the place, we know not, but it is certain that The Cook and Housewife's Manual, by Mrs. Margaret Dods, of the Cleikum Inn, St. Ronan's, is about to make its appearance.

Biographia Scotticana; or, Lives of the Scots Worthies, is about to be published in 3d. numbers.

A volume, entitled Mary Queen of Scots, is in a forward state. It purports to be a relation of her persecutions, trials, and sufferings; with an exposure of the treacheries of Elizabeth, the conspiracies of the Protestant Lords, the forgeries of Buchanan Knox, and Randolph, and the calumnies of Robertson, Laing, &c.

The Memoirs of the Prince de Montbarry are on the eve of appearing. They are said to contain the secret history of the conduct of the French Cabinet in the affair of the American war. It would appear that the Marquis de la Fayette and the Duke de Lauzun did not go exactly as volunteers, as they wished to have it supposed, but were sent and paid by Government. Franklin's character will, it is said, not come forth as pure gold tried in the fire.

About the close of the present year, we are taught to expect a considerable number of Miscellaneous Pieces for the instruction and amusement of Young Persons, from the pen of the late Mrs. Barbauld.

In the competition of publications on the plan of the German Literary Almanacks, for the ensuing year, we understand that Messrs Baynes and Son intend to offer one especially for the *religious* world. Westall, Corbould, &c. Heath, Finden, &c. are mentioned among the designers and engravers.

Mr. G. Simpson, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, has issued the Prospectus of a Work on Anatomy, as applicable to the Fine Arts, which, aided by Graphic exhibitions, will, we think, be very acceptable to the sculptor, the painter, and the engraver. The Work will be dedicated, by permission, to Sir Thomas Lawrence, and published by subscription, in Two Parts, price One Guinea each.

We are informed that Mr. E. T. Artis, the author of Roman Antiquities, to whose perseverance the public are indebted for the discovery of the Roman station at Castor, in Northamptonshire, has nearly ready for publication, in 1 vol. 4to. his Antediluvian Phytology, illustrated by a collection of the Fossil Remains of Plants peculiar to the Coal formations of Great Britain.

Mr. Bentley, a member of the Asiatic Society, has in the press, we understand, An Historical View of the Hindoo Astronomy, from the earliest dawn of that science in India, down to the present time.

Dr. Ayre has in the press a work on the Pathology and Treatment of Dropsies.

Preparing for publication, Reports of the Parliamentary Proceedings of last Session, systematically arranged and criticised, in 1 vol 8vo. Also, in another volume, to be had separately, if required, Abstracts of all important papers presented during the Session.—To be continued annually.

Shortly may be expected, The Narrative of a Tour by a party of the Missionaries in the Sandwich Islands around Hawaii, the principal of those Islands. By the Rev. W. Ellis.

The First Number of Loudon's Gardener's Magazine will be ready by Christmas next; and will be found to be useful and agreeable to every person who takes an interest in country matters and in natural history.

Early in November will be published, Part III. of Richard Baynes's General Catalogue of Ancient and Modern Books, containing Oriental and Hebrew literature, French books, Italian, Spanish, German, &c. odd volumes, and a large and miscellaneous Appendix of valuable and scarce works recently purchased.

On the 22d of November will be published, Time's Telescope for 1826, or a Complete Guide to the Almanack; and the Astronomer's, Botanist's, and Naturalist's Guide for the Year; interspersed with a variety of Original Pieces by eminent living Poets, with Prefatory Poems by Messrs. Wiffen and Howitt, and the Delta of Blackwood's Magazine. An Introduction will be prefixed on the Physical Powers, the Intellectual Faculties, and the Moral Perceptions of Man, by Dr. Myers; and the volume will be embellished with a highly-finished Engraving, by Hawkesworth, after a Picture of Correggio, and some Original Music by Mr. Samuel Wesley.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, 1825.
Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To	1825.	Thermometer. From	Thermometer. To	Barometer. From	Barometer. To
Sept. 1	50	67	30,04	stat.	Sept. 16	47	68	29,77	29,78
2	54	72	30,05	30,69	17	57	68	29,79	29,77
3	51	70	30,13	30,06	18	53	66	29,77	29,74
4	49	63	29,99	30,00	19	59	67	29,70	29,76
5	42,5	60	29,99	stat.	20	51	72	29,70	stat.
6	39	65	29,95	29,88	21	57	62	29,54	29,59
7	42	66	29,74	29,66	22	54	65	29,56	29,73
8	51	69	29,59	29,60	23	40	63	29,94	29,87
9	41	67	29,66	29,70	24	48	70	29,96	30,00
10	51	68	29,70	29,50	25	60	70	30,00	stat.
11	55	66	29,50	29,55	26	55	66	29,90	stat.
12	51	69	29,67	29,75	27	44	63	30,03	30,14
13	54	65	29,85	stat.	28	40	66	30,25	stat.
14	50	70	29,49	29,40	29	44	59	30,20	30,06
15	58	67	29,48	29,70	30	44	60	29,95	29,89

The Comet has gained so far upon the southern hemisphere, as no longer to be distinctly visible in this, owing to the haziness of the atmosphere near the horizon. If it were as clear in this latitude as in the tropical countries, a very interesting appearance would be presented in its retreat, the tail rising and setting a few degrees east and west of the southern point, and describing an arc without its nucleus emerging, which phenomenon, in the nomenclature of astronomy, is termed "*a beam*."—On the 11th ult. 12 hours astronomical time, the following observations were made.

Right Ascension, 21° 5′; South Declination, 28° 26′.

Distance from the Sun, 174½°.

Tail extending, 8°

On the Meridian, 12hrs. 15 minutes.

Meridian altitude, 9° 45′

It has passed from Cetus, through Machina Electrica, in the direction of Apparatus Sculptoris.

Lat. 51° 28′ 40″ N.
Long. 0 0 50 W.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the occupations of the husbandman are for ever varying with the seasons, yet the sameness and uniformity of the whole are never interrupted, and the farmer has no sooner secured the crop of one year within the precincts of his homestead, than with "the morrow's sun his annual toil begins again its never-ceasing round." The harvest is scarcely concluded in one district, before preparations are made for the succeeding crop in another; and no sooner is that work brought to a conclusion with one species of grain, than the attention is directed to others which require a highly pulverized soil and more genial temperature.

If the probability of success mainly depended upon the condition of the land when the wheat-seed is deposited, the husbandman would have abundant reason to calculate upon another crop equal in bulk and quality to the last, but casualties frequently interrupt the most favourable expectations; nor does it unusually happen that a wet autumn is the precursor of a heavy crop of wheat, although the seeding is performed apparently under less favourable circumstances—according to the countryman's adage, "wheat put in i'the slop, is heavy at top;" nevertheless, it is gratifying to know that the grain is deposited in a friable bed of earth, well covered and equally distributed; and that such has been the case throughout the present season. Moderate showers and unusually fine weather have materially contributed to promote the growth of aftermath grasses and other cattle-food, and even to put a better face upon the turnip-crop; the latter, however, is evidently defective both in weight and quality; store beasts have met with ready purchasers, and at such prices as preclude the possibility of remuneration to the grazier, more particularly as all the forward beasts will require to be finished with some artificial food, which will operate as a still further drawback upon his

profits The importation of foreign cake has been enormous, and although the price demanded for it is extravagantly high, it meets with an almost unlimited demand. Similar circumstances in the agricultural department are by no means unusual, though not readily accounted for; it does not arise from a spirit of speculation, for the grazier is perfectly aware that beef purchased at six shillings per stone (14lbs.), fed expensively and sold for eight, must be attended with inevitable loss—it cannot be attributed to misplaced liberality or indifference to gain, for farmers in general are a set of men at once sparing in their habits, and perseveringly industrious; but they seem to have adopted the maxim in its most unlimited sense, that "money, like manure, does no good until it is spread."

The present price of grain is just sufficient to remunerate the grower without oppressing the consumer; and it would be well if the advocates for a free trade would pause before they seek to interrupt a system upon the faith of which all contracts have been made during the last twenty years, and which still continues to be acted upon through an unshaken confidence which the country reposes in the wisdom of the legislature.

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Sept. 10th, 67*s* 0*d*—17th, 65s 10*d*—24th, 63s 10*d*—Oct. 1st, 63s 8*d*.

MEAT, by Carcase, per Sto 8lb. at Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef	2*s*	8*d*	to	4*s*	0*d*
Mutton	3	4	to	4	8
Veal	4	0	to	5	8
Pork	4	0	to	6	0
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

NEW POTATOES.—Spitalfields

Ware	-	4s	to 6s	per cwt.
Middlings		3s	to 3*s* 6*d*	ditto
Yorkshire Kidneys		5*s* 6*d*		ditto
Scotch Reds	-	0 0	to 0 0	

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*.—Old Hay, 90s to 100s—Inf. 65s to 85s 0d—Clover, 100s to 110s — Inf. 80s to 97 6d—Straw, 36s to 42s.

St. James's.—Hay, 70s to 105s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 80s to 120s 0d—Straw, 38s to 49s

Whitechapel.—Clover, 80s to 120s—Hay, 70s to 100s—Straw, 36s to 42s.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Bank Stock was on the 24th ult. 225½ ¼; Three per Cent. Reduced, 87 86⅞—Three per Cent. Consols, 87¾ ½——New Four per Cent. 103½ ¼.—Three and a half per Cent. Reduced, 94⅜ ⅛.—Long Annuities, 20 15/16.—India Bonds, 12 10 pm.—1½d. Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. and 500*l*. par 2 pm.—Small, 3, 1 pm.—Consols for Account, 88 87⅝.—Lottery Tickets, 19*l*. 19s.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 27th October, 1825.

THIS is not the time of year to expect any very great briskness in trade; and after the late commercial convulsions which have taken place, more than usual inaction was likely to be experienced; and our general report for October will consequently be found rather of a gloomy nature, little inquiry and low prices forming its principal or leading feature. For, as in the regular course of nature a calm succeeds a storm, and rain follows sunshine, so will the affairs of men (and surely commerce is not exempt from common vicissitudes) be found to fluctuate, having their alternate periods of prosperity and depression.

We were led to the above remarks by a reference to our Commercial Reports of last spring, and a consideration of the fortunes lost since that period, in consequence of the then prevailing spirit, we should say mania, of speculation. Another individual, reported one of the most wealthy merchants in the city of London, has been added this week to the long list of failures now before us; and is it to be wondered at that confidence should be shaken or markets depressed?

The shipping season for foreign Coffee and Sugar is drawing to a close, and prices are therefore low—indeed so much so as to lead to the expectation of their attracting the attention of speculators. Some of the parcels of the former offered last week by public sale were withdrawn, and on Tuesday none were brought forward; ordinary St. Domingo has been sold at 56s. 6d. Jamaica, fine ordinary, is quoted 63s. to 64s. Demerara, good middling 90s. to 92s.; fine 106s. to 112s. In Sugar the late transactions have been upon a limited scale, though prices are without much alteration, the stock on hand being about 9500 casks less than at this time last year. In foreign Sugar there is not much doing.

The advices from Liverpool are rather more favourable with regard to Cotton, and extensive sales were reported for last week: namely, 22,500 bags, 8000 of which, however, are supposed to have been taken on speculation, and 2000 intended for exportation, at an improve-

ment of ¼d. ½d. per lb. on American and Brazils. The sales have amounted to 5560 bags: prices may be quoted; Bowed, 5⅞d. to 10¾d.; Sea Islands, 18d. to 2s. 3d. Pernams. 12d. to 13d.; Egyptian, 10½d. to 12d.; Surats, 5¾d. to 7d. and Bengals, 5½d. to 6d. The stock of East India Cotton on the 1st instant was 43,250 bales Surat; 28,500 Bengals; 2700 Madras; and 780 Bourbons

The East India Company's quarterly sale of Indigo, which commenced on the 11th of this month, terminated last Thursday. It consisted of 3425 chests Bengal, 1812 chests Oude, and 520 Madras, which sold at the following enormous advance upon last July's sale, viz. 2s. to 2s. 6d. on fine Bengals; 2s. 6d. to 3s. on good and middling; 1s. to 1s. 6d. on the good.

The number of chests at each price was: 258 chests, 14s. to 15s. per lb. 820, 13s. to 14s. 1013, 12s. to 13s. 686, 11s. to 12s. 464, 10s. to 11s. 231, 9s. to 10s. 184, 8s. to 9s. 536, 7s. to 8s. 715, 6s. to 7s. 383, 5s. to 6s. 416, 4s. to 5s. 53, under 4s.

We should think that notwithstanding the difficulty and amount of capital required to cultivate this valuable article, the above prices will stimulate the South Americans to pay attention to it.

Oils have not varied in price, though it is now generally known that the supply will fall very short of an average quantity.

In other articles we have no particular alterations to notice.

Foreign Exchanges have experienced but little variation in the course of the month, and bullion is stationary: the circumstance of several parcels of gold having been imported from the Continent has led to the supposition that Exchanges were rising; but an importation of specie under all circumstances had become indispensable; and we fancy the parcels which have arrived, and are still to come, will not yield any profit in the quarter they are destined for.

Stocks of West India produce compared with this time last year:

Sugar.—1824, 57,885 hhds. 4490 tierces; 1825, 48,210 hhds. 3566 tierces, 1050 barrels, 14,904 bags.—Havannah, 1824, 4768 chests; 1825, 2759.—Molasses, 1824, 1533 punch. 12,358 casks; 1825, 1317 punch. 16,540 casks.

Coffee.—1824, 12,358 casks, 1758 barrels, 28,148 bags; 1825, 16,540 casks, 2100 barrels, 102,286 bags.

Rum.—1824, 29,040 punch. 1572 hhds; 1825, 25,381 punch. 1492 hhds.

Cotton.—1824, 3216 packages; 1825, 14,650.

Pimento.—1824, 3701 bags; 1825, 2705.

Ginger.—1824, 554 casks, 20 bags; 1825, 1241 casks, 5456 bags.

Cocoa.—1824, 1637 casks, 2894 bags; 1825, 1675 casks, 5198 bags.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM SEPT. 20, TO OCT. 15, 1825, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ADAMS, W. Wallingford, innkeeper (Hodges
[illegible] ry, seal engraver (Webb, Bartlett's Buildings
Beety, J. Newport, I W grocer (Griffith
Bridgman, J Spicer street, Bethnal Green, tallow chandler (Thompson, George street, Minories
Brinley, J. S. Birchin lane, ship broker (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street
Brown, J. New Crane, Shadwell, plumber (Baddeley, Lemon street
Butler, C Old Radford, joiner (Cursham, Nottingham
Byers, N. Bath street, Clerkenwell, oilman (Harrison, Wallbrook buildings
Coley, H. F. Winchester-house, London, wine-merchant (Wadeson, Austinfriars
Collens, F. Pall Mall, man milliner (W. A. Becket, Golden-square
Cooper, T. W. Liverpool, chymist (Hampson, Manchester
Coulthard, J. Old City Chambers, anchor merchant (Powel, Southampton buildings
Cowdroy, W Gorton, glue-maker (Hinde, Liverpool
Cresswell, D. Nottingham, twist machine maker (Percy
Dickinson, J. Church passage, Guildhall, warehouseman (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman street
Dobson, J. Hesketh with Becconsall, grocer (Pilkington, Preston
Emerson, J. and S. S. Whitechapel-road, corn factors (Eicke, Old Broad street
Fairclough, R. Liverpool, painter (Lace, Miller, and Lace
Ferry, S. Shoreditch, tripeman (Brough, Shoreditch
Follett, J. Bath, innkeeper (Hollings
Ford, R Bridgwater, merchant (Trevor
Ford, W. Broadway, London, whol[illegible] (Tottie, Richardson and Gaunt, Poultry
Hall, W. Gutter-lane, warehouseman (Birkett, Taylor, and Cox
Haworth, A. and Whitehead, J Lever Banks, near Bolton, calico-printers (Claye and Thompson
Harvey, W. Islington, surgeon (Johnson, Carmarthen-street
Higgs, E. Thornbury, dealer in spiritous liquors (Short, Bristol
Hill, W. Arundel street, Panton-square (Tanner, New Basinghall street
Hobbs, B. and W. S. Hellyer, of Redbridge, ship-build[ers] (Hewson, Gosport
Houghton, J Manchester, linen-draper (Petty
Huddy, G Wellington-place, hop merchant (Robins[on] Wallbrook
Hulthin, Z Catherine court, Tower hill, (Tomlinson, Coleman-street
Jacobs, E. Windsor, jeweller (Isaacs, St. Mary Axe
Johns, H. J Devonport, banker (Tink
Johnson, J O. and O'Callaghan, J. Liverpool, merchants
Kincaid, J Spital-square, silk-manufacturer (Collins, Spital square
King, C. Cranbrook, banker (Hague, Cranbrook
King, T. Bermondsey New-road, linen-draper (Jo[illegible] Size lane
Levin, W. L. East India Chambers, merchant (Robinson, Wallbrook
Low, W. Wood street, haberdasher (Von Sander and Tindall, Ludgate hill
Lowes, W. Liverpool, broker (Steel

Lynam, W. Wood-street, Cheapside (Astbury, Stoke-upon-Trent
Massey, W. Heaton Norris, cotton-manufacturer (Sandon, Manchester
Millen, E. Berkeley-square, shoemaker (Hill, Wellbeck-st.
Mollen, J. G and Alger, R Change Alley, timber merchants (Godmond, Nicholas lane
Nachbar, J. jun. Old Brentford, gardener (Hartley, New Bridge street
Nash, J. Bristol, wharfinger (Slater, Birmingham
Nicho , J and B Cornhill, merchants (Smith and Weir, Cooper's Hall
Pain, R. G. Lloyd's Coffee House, and Buxton, underwriter (Sands and Son, Crane court, Fleet-street
Pringle, J London road, victualler (Gates and Hardwick, Laurence-lane
Proctor, S. Calverly, Yorkshire, clothier (Atkinson, Bullard, and Atkinson, Leeds
Proudfoot, J. Queen street. Cheapside, tallow chandler (Rusbury, Carthusian-street
Robinson, R. Saracen's Head, London, tavern keeper (Fisher, Holborn
Robson, W. J. Oxford-street, grocer (Amorey and Coles, Throgmorton-street
Sandwell, E. Strand, tavern-keeper (Mitchel and Owen, New London-street
Smith, J. Broad street, broker (Mahony, Quality court
Square, J. Prideaux, W. the younger, and W. W. Prideaux, Kingsbridge, bankers (Wise and Weymouth
Stevens, J Lime-street, London, wine-merchant (Sweet, Stokes, and Carr
Sutcliffe, I. Langfield, cotton spinner (Bowker, Rochdale
Tristram, J Wolverhampton, iron-master (Smith
Tucker, T. High street, Southwark, oil and colour-man (Atkins and Davis, Fox Ordinary-court
Walker, W. and Baker, T. Cannon street, wholesale grocers (Gadsden and Barlow, Austinfriars
Wheelhouse, W. Norwich, linen draper (Simson
Witherington, C H. Borough road, apothecary (Cooper, New Inn, Strand
Wood, D. Milk-street, woollen warehouseman (Tomlinson, Bennett, and Cooper, Copthal court

DIVIDENDS.

ATKINSON, W. Cl[illegible]t's la[illegible], Lo[illegible]don, Nov 5
Aves, W. Watton, Norfolk, Oct 29
Barlow, J. Merton, Oct 8
Batters, J Southampton, Oct 29
Bell, H. Bourn, Lincolnshire, Oct. 29
Berry, N. Huddersfield, Oct. 31
Bowman, R. Liverpool, Nov. 10
Cells, P. George street, Minories, Oct 29
Clark, J. Trowbridge, Nov 7
Compton, P. A Beckenham, Nov. 5
Corfield, C. W Norwich, Oct. 12
Cotterell, C. Southampton, Oct. 29
Cox, J. Wells, Nov. 1
Crosby, R Stationers court, Oct 29
Cutmore, J Birchin lane, Oct 29
Dalmaine, G. Chandos street, Covent Garden, Oct. 29
Davison, J. Gutter-lane, Oct 29
Dinmore, C. Norwich, Oct. 31
Dousbery, R. Bell lane, Spitalfields, Nov. 5
Douthwaite, C. Pancras-lane, Oct 29
Eade, C. Stowmarket, Suffolk, Oct 14
Fielde, W. London, Nov 1
Flaherty, T. Bath, Oct. 18
Ford, H. Portsmouth, Oct. 27
Fyffe, E C. New Cavendish street, Nov. 5
Gatenby, A. Manchester, Nov 7
Gillbee, N Denton, Kent, Oct. 11
Gough, J. Dursley, Oct 22
Gray, M. J. Cannon street road, Nov 12
Hall, H. Nelson Terrace, Kingsland, Oct. 15
Hall, W. Layton's buildings, Southwark, Oct. 27
Hammon[illegible] Oct 29
Hammon[illegible] Maunby, Yorkshi[illegible] Nov 10
Harding, F. and J. R Bristol, No[illegible]
Hart, G Cheltenham, Oct 24
Hawkes, J Old Jewry, Nov 5
Hazard, D Hackney, Oct 15
Hill, J. Carlisle, Oc[illegible]
Holmes, F Nottingham, Oct 25
Holland, I Nottingham, Oct. 27
Hyde, J. Winchester, [illegible]
Johnson, R. Lane End Oct. 17
Kenning, E Church [illegible]t, Spitalfields, Nov 5
Knight, J. Mile End R[illegible] Oct. 29
Lacon, W. Oswestry, C[illegible]
Lancaster, J jun. Bethnal G[illegible] road, Oct. 15
Laughton, I. Arbour square, Commercial road Nov 5
Levy, H. Rathbone place, Lond[illegible] Oct 27
Lewis, J. Bristol, Oc[illegible] 26
La[illegible] 27
[illegible]tle, A. Bradford, Oct 24
Mallinson, A and J. Huddersfield, Oct. 18
Manifold J. Kendal, Oct. 24
Mather, E Oxford, Oct 29
Mitchel, E and S Norwich, Nov 1
Nord, J Beckington, Somerset, Nov 3
Oldacres, W Lea Grange, Nov 5
Outram, I. and Welsh, W. Liverpool, Nov. 2
Park, T. Dudbridge, Oct 26
Parkinson, T. sen. Scawby, Oct. 25
Perscot, M W. St. James' Walk, Clerkenwell, Oct 29
Pine, I. and Davis, E. Maidstone, Oct. 1
Pitcher, W. Salisbury square, Oct. 27
Quirk, W. Liverpool, Nov 9
Richmond, R. Leicester, Oct. 26
Roberts, J High Holborn, Nov. 1
Robson, G. George yard, Lombard street, Nov 5
Rolfes, W. G. Fenchurch street, [illegible] 29
Rowland, E L. Rusbon, Denbigh, No[illegible]
[illegible] H Stroud, Nov. 5
[illegible]nley, Little Argyle street, Oct. 29
[illegible]mpson, J Holbeck, Oct. 27
[illegible]ith, J Bradninch, Oct 27
Singer, N P. Liverpool, Nov 5
Sinclair, A. Castle court, London, Nov 5
[illegible], J Kendal, Nov 3
[illegible]bler, F York, Nov 1
[illegible]nes, D. and Ashworth, T. York, [illegible]
Thompson, J J. Bermondsey wall, Oct 25
Thompson, J. and Walker, W. Wolverhampton, Nov. 5
Tomsey, J. Beaumont street, Oct. 15
Tute, B N Wakefield, Nov. 4
Wells, G. Oxford-street, Nov. 1
Williams, W. Amen Corner, Nov. 5
Wilson, R. Birmingham, Nov. 5
Worth, J. and J. Trump street, London, Nov 1

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

A Quarterly General Court of Bank Proprietors was held last month, for the purpose of considering of a dividend. The Chairman declared that the Court of Directors, after a full consideration of the affairs of the Bank, agreed to recommend a dividend of four per cent. for the half year next ensuing. Mr. Young asked a number of questions of the Chairman—the first, as to the amount of Bank-notes in circulation; to which the reply was, 18,200,000*l.* being about 400,000*l.* less than the issues of last year.—The second, the amount of advances on Exchequer Bills; the reply, 670,000*l.*—The third question was as to the amount of advances on mortgages; to which the Chairman answered, 1,400,000*l.*: and that he was in error when he stated at the last Quarterly Court that the advances on Stock had been from five to six hundred thousand pounds—they were not more than 480,000*l.* and there had been little increase on them; and that as to the late violent change which had been produced in the money market—that had not been produced by any conduct on the part of the Court of Directors, which pursued such measures as were deemed beneficial, without listening either to good or evil report.—After some conversation as to the expediency of giving notice to parties on the execution of warrants of attorney, in order to prevent forgery, when the Chairman stated that no new precautionary measure had yet been found expedient, the Resolution for declaring dividend of four per cent. for the next half year was carried unanimously; and the Court adjourned.

The Gazette of October 8th contains a Proclamation, enjoining on his Majesty's subjects neutrality in the war between the Turks and Greeks; those prohibiting the

exportation of cannon, &c. and of gunpowder, &c.; and the Proclamation enforcing the Quarantine Regulations. The last states that the limits of the quarantine station at Milford Haven are now marked off by twelve yellow buoys, and orders that no persons, vessels, or boats whatsoever, other than the vessels or boats belonging to the Medical Attendant or Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant, or other boats regularly employed under the authority of the Commissioners of the Customs in the Quarantine Service, shall go under any pretence whatever within the limits so marked out, except in case of special necessity and emergency, and with permission first had and obtained from the Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant; and all vessels being furnished with clean bills of health, and boats liable to quarantine, which may be ordered to perform quarantine at Milford Haven, shall come to an anchor within the limits of the said yellow buoys, in such place as shall be directed by the Superintendent of Quarantine or his Assistant.

Crime in England.—The return of commitments, trials, convictions, sentences, &c. for England and Wales, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 24th June, 1825, has just been distributed. This is the first return, from which any tolerable idea of the working of the criminal system of England can be formed. It is divided into three branches :—

1. Returns by the Clerks of the Peace of Counties.

2. Returns by the Clerks of the Peace and Town Clerks of Cities, Towns, and Places.

3. Returns by the several Clerks of Assize, Clerks of the Crown, and Clerks of the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and Gaol Delivery.

We find that the commitments in the

First branch amount to..........	7331
Second branch	1627
Third branch (including City of London)	5098
Amount in all to....	14056

For some of the counties, as Sussex and Huntingdon, there are no returns, so that the whole cannot be much short of 15,000. Last year, then, is the heaviest year of crime we have yet had. The year 1819 was 14,254. This was the year in which the body of the people was subjected to the greatest privations. In 1820, the amount fell to 13,710, and the following year to 13,115. While food was cheap, thieving naturally decreased. With high prices, it has as naturally increased. An analysis of the returns of 1824 will show, in the most striking manner, the necessary connexion between poverty and crime. The whole number of persons committed for the manufacturing and prosperous county of York, including the separate jurisdictions, and the commitments for the assizes, was only 641. It is generally supposed that large towns are hot-beds of crime, but here we include the towns of Leeds, Halifax, Sheffield, York, Wakefield, Huddersfield, &c. Contrast with this the Norfolk circuit. The commitments for this circuit, in which there are comparatively few large towns, are 1186. The population of Yorkshire is 1,173,187 : that of the Norfolk circuit is less, namely, 1,002,184. According to the Parliamentary Returns, Dorset was the county in which the wages of labour seemed lowest, being not more than 7*s.* a week. The commitments to the sessions for Dorset, of which the population is 144,499, amount to 109. Cumberland, Northumberland, and Durham, are, perhaps, the three counties in which labour is best paid, and the necessaries of life are cheapest. The whole of the commitments to the sessions of these three counties, of which the population is 562,772, amount only to 113. We shall here notice an evil of so serious a nature, that it is difficult to understand how it can possibly have subsisted to this day. We allude to the number of persons committed for trial who are not indicted. In some of the counties the proportion is enormously high. In Surrey, for instance, the number of commitments to the sessions is 426; the number not indicted is 102; being no fewer than 1 in 4 of the whole. In Dorset the commitments are 109, the number not indicted 27. There are some counties which exhibit a remarkable contrast. Chester, for instance, has 242 commitments, and only one person not indicted. There is only one person not indicted in Cumberland, four in Durham : in Lincoln, Nottingham, and Northumberland, all are indicted; in the West Riding of York, out of 305 commitments there are only eight not indicted.

Wine.—Since the reduction of the duty payable on wine, there has been a material increase of the consumption of that article —exclusive of Cape wine—as appears by the following official statement of the duty paid in the port of London during the present year :—In the nine weeks from Jan. 1, to March 5, before the reduction came into effective operation, the duty paid on 428,044 gallons (average 47,560 gallons per week) was—French 16,251*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; other wine, 151,505*l.* 2s. 10*d.*: total, 167,756*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*—or per week, 18,639*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* In twenty-eight weeks, from March 5 to Sept. 17, after the reduction of the duty, there was paid on 3,339,545

gallons (average 119,269 gallons per week)—French, 90,072*l.* 12*s*; other wine, 607,860*l.* 12*s.* or per week, 24,926*l.* 3*s* 8*d.*

Produce per week of new duty in London	£24,926	3	8
Ditto of high duty ..	18,639	12	10
Increase per week....	£6,286	10	10

or per annum, 326,900*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*

High duty paid per week on 47,560 gal.
Low duty ditto...... 119,269

Increase per week.... 71,709 gal. or per annum, 2,728,869 gallons, or 14,797 tons.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. R. Pretyman to the Rectory of Elingdon, Wroughton, Wilts.—The Hon. and Rev. A. A. Turnour, to the Vicarage of Besthorpe, Norfolk.—The Rev. R. Jefferson, D.D. to the valuable Rectory of South Kilvington, Yorkshire.—The Rev. W. Clark, M.A. Professor of Anatomy, and Fellow of Trin. Coll. Cam. to the valuable rectory of Guisley, in Yorkshire.—The Rev. J. Ellicott, LL.B. to the Rectory of Horn, *alias* Hornfield, Rutlandshire.—The Rev. G. Vanbrugh, LL.B. to the Prebend of Timberscombe, in Wells Cathedral.—The Rev. R. Warner, to the Vicarage of Timberscombe.—The Rev. T. Hollway, to the Rectory of Partney, and the Perpetual Curacy of Spilsby, Lincolnshire.—The Rev. G. Osborne to the Rectory of Stainby with Gunby, Lincolnshire, on the resignation of his father.—The Rev. G. Day, Rector of Earsham, to the Vicarage of Bedingham, Norfolk.—The Rev. Robt. Mountain, to the Rectory of Havant, Hants.—The Rev. H. Tacy, A.M. to the Rectory of Swanton Morley, with the Chapel of Worthing annexed, Norfolk.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

The Right Hon. H. W. W. Wynn, for Privy Council.—James Earl of Ormonde, to the dignity of a Marquess of Ireland, by the title of Marquess of Ormonde.—Ulick John, Earl of Clanricarde, to a Marquess of Ireland, by the title of Marquess of Clanricarde.—To the honour of Knighthood, John Thomas Claridge, esq. Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island.

Married.] — At St. Martin's church, Strand, T. J. Harrison, esq. to Miss C. A. Crackett.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. W. Gammell, to Maria, eldest dau. of the late Col. Duvernet.—At St. Mark's, church, Kennington, the Rev. Benjamin E. Nicholls, B.A. to Miss Amelia Poynder.—At St. James's church, Lloyd Bamford Hesketh, esq. to the Lady Emily Lygon.—At Streatham, J. W. Merton, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of the late John Dorville, esq.—At Hornsey church, the Rev. W. Presgrave, A.M. to Sarah Isabella Whiteley.—At Hillingdon, Mr. J. Stilwell, to Sarah, fifth daughter of Mr. Henington.—At Linton, R. Hodges, esq. to Elizabeth Heath, only daughter of John Allsopp, esq.—At. St. Mary's, Marylebone, George James Cholmondeley, esq. to the Hon. Mary Elizabeth Townshend.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Charles Ronalds, esq. of Croydon, to Caroline Amelia, daughter of C. W. Fisher, esq.—At St. John's Sepulchre, the Rev. D. B. Lennard, son of Sir Thomas Barrett Lennard, bart., of Belhus, to Rachel Anna, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Ines, esq.——At St. Martin's church, Mr. John N. Gardner, to Miss Foxall, of Egham.—At St. James's church, Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, to Sarah, only daughter of the late Charles Shard, esq.—At the Rectory Church, St. Marylebone, Henry, second son of William Currie, esq., to Emma, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Col. Thos. Knox.—At St. Pancras New Church, John, second son of Charles Sewell, esq. to Mary Eliza Cimbaloni.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Lieut. John Taylor, R.N. to Miss Bayne.—At Petersham Church, Surrey, by the Rev. Dr. Rudge, Mr. Charles Larkin Francis, to Catharine Richardson Gilbert, daughter of Jonathan Gilbert, esq. — At St. George's church, Hanover-square, Louis Edmond Méchin, eldest son of Baron Méchin, to Maria Theresa, eldest daughter of Charles Dumergue, esq.

Died.]—On the 11th Oct. in the 50th year of his age, the Rev. William Paget, Rector of Gatton in Surrey, and formerly of Queen's College in the University of Cambridge, A.B. — In Charlotte-street, Portland-place, Henry Hart, esq.—Miss Fell Harwood Curteis, of Devonshire-place.—Miss Jane Elphinstone Irvine.—At St. John's Wood, William M'Gillivray, esq. of Peine-au-Ghael, in the Isle of Mull, and late of Montreal.—Sarah, second daughter of J. D. Potter, esq.—Mrs. Ware, the wife of Samuel Ware, esq. of Highgate.—At his house, in Upper Belgrave-place, Mr. Thomas Williams.—Mr. D. Lewis, of the New Inn, Solicitor.—In Norton-street, Jane, the wife of R. S. Moody, esq.—At Guildford, Mr. Thos. Waller.—At Grafham, near Guildford, Mr. R. Eager.—At Ealing, Richard Gray, esq.—At Mitcham-green, Surrey, Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late O. W. Bartley, M.D.—Anne, widow of the late Wm. Allen, esq. of Blackheath.—Anne, wife of John Scott, esq. of Hatton-garden.—At Red Lion Hill, Hampstead, John Baker, esq.—Elizabeth, widow of Wm. Merle, esq.—After a long and painful illness, Mr. John Davies.—At Brompton, Mrs. Emmett.—Mrs. Mary Lewen, of Croydon, Surrey.—At Epsom, Surrey, W. Haygarth, esq. of Langham-place.—

At Camden-town, Mr. T. Wallis.—At Clapham Common, Harriet, wife of Joseph P. Toulmin.—Mrs. Teasdale, of Ridlington.—In Down-street, Piccadilly, the Rev. John Anthony Berny, D.D.—At Hammersmith, the Rev. T. B. Browne.—George Read, esq. of Crow Hall, Stutton.—Diana, the wife of Dr. V. M. Latham, of Lower Grosvenor-street.—James Dent, esq. of Clapham.—Rebecca, wife of Mr. Jonathan Hopkinson, of Vauxhall.—At the house of his brother, Lord Hutchinson, Bulstrode-street, Manchester-square, the Earl of Donoughmore.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

JAMES TAYLOR, ESQ.

Died at his house in Cumnoch, on 18th Sept. 1825, after a severe illness, and in the 67th year of his age, James Taylor, Esq. proprietor of the extensive pottery establishment of that place. The death of this gentleman is more a public loss than is generally imagined. He was a man of no ordinary powers and acquirements; and had it been his fortune to be placed where he might have had full scope and employment for his genius, he would long ago have held a distinguished rank among the benefactors of his country. But adverse circumstances, during the greater part of his life, shed a withering influence over all his projects, chilling his ardour, discouraging his exertions, and confining his usefulness within a very narrow sphere. Mr. Taylor received the rudiments of his education at the celebrated school of Claseburn; and afterwards prosecuted it, during several years, at the University of Edinburgh. Having turned his attention both to medicine and divinity, and gone through a course of studies calculated to fit him for either profession, he might have been comfortably established in the church, as he had more than one living offered to his acceptance. But the bent of his genius lay in another direction. He was passionately fond of philosophical pursuits, particularly geology, mineralogy, chemistry, and mechanics. He had paid much attention to the steam-engine, and was the first who suggested, and (in conjunction with the late Mr. Miller, of Dalswinton) carried into effect the application of that power to the propelling of vessels. The original experiment was performed on the lake of Dalswinton in the year 1788. It was completely successful; for though on a small scale, (being with a four inch cylinder) and with a vessel not calculated for rapid motion, they went at the rate of five miles an hour with ease. In the following year the experiment was repeated on the Forth and Clyde canal; and as it was on a larger scale, the motion was proportionally accelerated, being nearly seven miles an hour, thus demonstrating that, by increasing the magnitude and power of the engine, almost any degree of celerity might be attained. These experiments gave the greatest satisfaction to a multitude of spectators, some of whom were of high respectability. They were recorded in several publications of the day, and in particular may be seen mentioned in the Scots Magazine for 1788, vol. 2, p. 566. And from some unaccountable whim, however, though the success equalled the most sanguine expectations of all concerned, Mr. Miller could never be prevailed upon to proceed further in the business; and as Mr. Taylor had got the command of sufficient funds, the project was necessarily, and on his part most reluctantly, abandoned.—Fulton and Bell therefore had only the merit of seizing the already published ideas of another, and converting them to practical use.

SIR THOMAS STEPNEY, BART.

On the 6th ult. at his house in Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, London, Sir Thomas Stepney, Bart. of Llanelley, Carmarthenshire. This polished gentleman, of the old school, was seen in his usual attire, perambulating St. James's-street, from club-house to club-house (his daily practice,) so recently as the preceding day. His dress had been the same for half a century, namely, a blue coat, with a broad back and long waist, of "the Monmouth-street cut," that is, much too large for his body, and he commonly wore a remarkably short spencer; nankeen was his constant wear in small clothes, and his blue broad striped silk stockings produced a remarkable contrast; added to these was a hat not deeper in the crown than an inch and a half, but with a rim of greater proportion, and a black ribbon tied round it. Sir Thomas, in his 65th year, on the coldest day of winter, was clad the same as in the dog days; and was an amiable character and accomplished gentleman.—His picquet parties on Wednesdays from February to July, were regularly attended by some of the most distinguished persons in high life. Sir Thomas was the

last living descendant of the family of Vandyke. He was born 1760, succeeded his brother, Sir John, in 1811, and the following year married the celebrated beauty Mrs. Russell Manners, who now becomes a widow a second time.

MR. SERJEANT LENS.

Lately, Mr. Serjeant Lens. He was a native of Norwich, and may be justly ranked amongst the most distinguished of its citizens. He was the son of Mr. John Lens, an eminent Land Steward, and was educated at Norwich: during that time he nearly lost his life whilst bathing at Heigham, but was rescued from a premature death by the intrepidity and exertions of a schoolfellow. Serjeant Lens proceeded from the Norwich School to Cambridge, where he took a very high Wrangler's Degree. He afterwards became one of the standing Counsel to the University, and a Fellow of Downing College; and so highly was he esteemed there, that no doubt can be entertained, if he had desired it, that all parties would have united to place him in the situation of one of the Representatives of the University in Parliament, but he uniformly declined every application to become a Member of the Legislature. On leaving the University he entered himself at Lincoln's Inn, and was in due time called to the Bar. He first practised in the Court of King's Bench, but being created a Serjeant, he confined himself chiefly to the Common Pleas; he was afterwards made a King's Serjeant, and on the appointment of Mr. Serjeant Shepherd to a judicial situation in Scotland, he became the King's Ancient Serjeant, which entitled him to the highest rank at the Bar, with the exception of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals. He was long the leader and ornament of the Western Circuit; but with a delicacy of feeling peculiar to himself, when he arrived at the age of sixty, and whilst in full possession of his bodily and mental powers, he quitted it for the sole reason that he considered he ought to make an opening for younger men. The Barristers of that Circuit, on his retirement from it, presented him with a splendid silver ink-stand, with an inscription expressive of their great attachment to him, and their sincere regret at his loss. It has been erroneously stated in some of the public prints, that he was disappointed at not being elevated to the Bench; it is believed, that he more than once declined that honourable situation, arising from a most extraordinary diffidence in himself and his own powers. During the last illness of his friend Lord Ellenborough, he undertook the duties of a Judge on the Home Circuit, and he discharged them with a dignity and ability which called forth the unqualified approbation of the public and the Bar, and reflected upon himself the highest honour—he alone was apprehensive that he had not done all that the duty of a Judge required. Mr. Lens was held in the highest estimation by the present King, who considered that his virtues and talents would have adorned any rank. Before Serjeant Shepherd was appointed Solicitor General, the situation was offered to Mr. Lens in the most flattering manner by the Prime Minister in person, agreeably to the express command of the Prince Regent: Mr. Lens being assured at the same time that he should be bound to no political line of conduct, and that the appointment should open to him the first situations in the Law; this offer he firmly but respectfully declined to accept. The place of Chief Justice of Chester was subsequently proposed to him, but which, although a situation of considerable rank and emolument in the profession, and unconnected with any political feeling, he also refused. His knowledge of the laws of his country was very extensive. As a speaker he did not affect the highest range of oratory, but his speeches had merits of a rare and precious kind. He was cultivated in manners and in mind; his language had frequently the merit of force and elegance, and always that of propriety; and in all the legal contests in which he was engaged, he never for a moment forgot the character of a gentleman—in short, both in and out of his profession he was considered the standard of all that was honourable and dignified in man. He early attached himself to the party of Mr. Fox, and was a constitutional whig, and from these principles no incitement of interest or ambition could ever induce him to deviate.

MAJOR SCHALCH.

In action in the Burmese territory, at the Stockade of Chombala, on the 23d of February last, Major Schalch. The paternal family of Major Schalch, as his name would imply, is said to have been of German extraction. His father and some immediate relatives were officers of rank in our Royal Artillery, for which, or the engineers, the son also was originally intended. With this view he had been placed at the military college at Marlow; but his health proving delicate, he was removed from that institution. The same delicacy of constitution would seem at times to have attended him in after-life; but under the influence of his ardent and sanguine disposition, he ever treated it lightly, and would, if possible, have seldom left it to interfere with his pursuits or inclinations. It was recommended to

his friends, that he should proceed to India; and in 1809, at the early age of 15, he arrived in this country, as an infantry cadet. It may appear strange, that at this period there was nothing to mark or distinguish in him any superiority of education or ability; and in some few of the common acquirements of general education, he was said to have been scarcely equal to many of his young contemporaries. Soon, however, his mind, hitherto unawakened, was roused to an impulsive sense of its powers. Instigated by the example and kind assistance of Captain Everest, now employed on the trigonometrical survey of India, he engaged deeply and successfully in mathematical, astronomical, and other congenial studies and pursuits. Under a former surveyor-general, Colonel Crauford, he still further improved himself; and after having been actively employed under Captain Morrison in surveying the Sunderbunds, he was noticed and kindly patronized by the Marquis of Hastings, and obtained in 1819 a situation in the quarter-master general's department. It was then that he first became conspicuous at the presidency, and thenceforward, in the survey of Calcutta, in his projected and extensive canals some time since commenced upon, his introduction here of the iron suspension bridges and other public works of utility, he soon rendered himself known to the government by his splendid talents. But we may here pause to say, that although he was thus rapidly and unmeasurably outstripping all his former comrades and competitors in the career of public life, yet such was his amenity of manner, such the frank, unassuming, unchanging sweetness of his social disposition, that it is a truth, the full force of which many here can acknowledge, he was not more prized by the authorities of government as a zealous public servant, than he was beloved by the many individuals who sought him in domestic or private life as their friend. Possibly nothing could better have instanced the talents and persevering intelligence of Major Schalch, than the erection of the well-known iron suspension bridge at Kallee Ghaut. It is true there was nothing original in the undertaking, nothing of peculiar genius or difficulty in its compilation; but it is to be remembered he had never before practically engaged himself in the slightest mechanical work—that he had every thing to effect in the manufactures of the component parts of his first attempt—from the scientific application of its theoretical principles, to the mere handicraft or operative direction of the very smiths and workmen employed. Yet, with untiring patience he went on, alone, and every way unassisted by professional people, himself almost presiding at the forges; and at length, in a few months, effected the erection of a handsome and most highly useful bridge, with no other aid from any establishment or public department, than the accommodation of a small piece of ground whereupon to make his experiment, and a few native blacksmiths, whom he had in every thing to guide and instruct.

LACEPEDE.

Bernard Germain Etienne Laville, Count de Lacépède, was born at Agen, the 16th December, 1756, of a noble family. Intended by his family for the career of arms, he entered the Bavarian service; but the irresistible impulse he felt for the study of natural history, made him abandon the field of honour for a milder fame—that of excelling in the sciences. At that period Buffon was in the zenith of his glory; the magic of his style threw a lustre over his subject worthy of its sublimity. Ray had drawn an outline of the wisdom of God in the works of the creation: it was left for Buffon to fill it up, and paint those wonders with all the colours of a brilliant imagination. Science herself seemed lovely in his descriptions, and we cannot wonder that Lacépède should place himself under so great a master, and soon become his favourite and most distinguished pupil. Buffon and Daubenton obtained for young Lacépède the situation of keeper of the cabinets of the King's Garden at Paris. He occupied this post when the Revolution broke out. He had already published the "Natural History of Oviparous Quadrupeds and Serpents," which announced the continuation of Buffon. His work was traced on a similar plan to that of the great master, but Lacépède's enthusiasm for him did not blind him to his defects. The principal object of Buffon seemed to be to strike his readers with admiration, and to amuse rather than to instruct. He contented himself frequently with the external character of a subject of natural history, without examining its internal organization. Comparative anatomy was then merely the skeleton of a science: though Aristotle had collected an immense number of isolated facts, and modern naturalists had made some progress towards a regular classification of a few orders. Comparative anatomy was in this state, when Linnæus and John Hunter appeared: they greatly extended the bounds of the science, and opened a new field for the patient and indefatigable scrutinizer into the mysteries of Nature. Lacépède was one of the first in France

to appreciate the superiority of their system over that of his professor, and to introduce it into his work. But he had soon reason to find, that, even then, comparative anatomy was in a very imperfect state: it was reserved for M. Cuvier to collect the scattered fragments—to reject false theories—to form new ones consonant to those laws observed by the Great Eternal in the vast multiplicity of his creations—to embody those laws, and form of them systems at once beautiful and harmonious. The cabinet of comparative anatomy, at the Garden of Plants, is a splendid monument of his genius, learning, and immense observation. M. Lacépède duly appreciated the new system, and his later works prove that he profited by it. His Natural History of Fishes, 5 vols. 4to. 1798, is a proof of this. But the events of the Revolution distracted his attention from science. Of a mild disposition, but firm in the principles he thought right, he steered his course without attaching himself to any party: loving the Revolution from principle, as the grave of absolute power, but lamenting its excesses, his known probity and honour could alone save him in the conflict of factions. He was elected, in 1791, President of the National Assembly; and it was in this character that he received the address of the Whig Club, with which the Assembly agreed in political sentiment, and he proposed that "Letters of Naturalization should be granted to Dr. Priestley's son, on account of his father's house being burnt by the English fanatics for his known attachment to the French Revolution." M. Lacépède did well to renounce politics and attend to natural history, as he perhaps owed to it his personal safety during the horrors of the Revolution. On the creation of the Institute he was elected one of its first members. He afterwards became member of the Institute of Bologna. Charged by government to give the necessary instructions to Captain Baudin, on his voyage of discovery, Lacépède selected two young men of great merit, Bory de St. Vincent, and Peron, to accompany him. Bonaparte again tore M. Lacépède from his peaceful occupations, and we see him, successively—in 1799, Member of the Conservative Senate; in 1801, President of the Senate; in 1803, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour; in 1804, Senator of Paris; in 1805, decorated with the Grand Eagle of the Legion. As President, it was Count Lacépède's duty to address Napoleon on all occasions; devoted entirely to him, his eloquence sought new expressions to convey his admiration, and make it pass as the organ of the whole empire. In January, 1814, when the crisis of the new monarch was approaching with rapid strides, he dared to utter the word Peace, at the head of the Senate. His words are remarkable:—"We combat between the tombs of our fathers, and the cradles of our infants. Obtain peace, Sire, and let your hand, so often victorious, drop your arms, after having signed the peace of the world." The political career of M. Lacépède ended with that of his master, and he returned again to his studies, which he ought never to have forsaken. In private life, M. Lacépède was a model of the social virtues, esteemed and respected by all who knew him. The sciences were not the only objects of his meditation: passionately fond of the fine arts, and especially of music, he composed several symphonies and sonatas, which display considerable taste. He also entered the regions of fiction, and published, we believe, two novels only, Ellival and Caroline, 2 vols.; and Charles D'Ellival and Caroline de Florentino, in 3 vols. He rarely touches the chords of the stronger passions, but excels in scenes of gentleness and love. His lectures at the Garden of Plants were numerously attended: the opening addresses of each course were particularly admired. He published several dissertations, and composed part of the articles in the "Annales du Museum d'Histoire et Naturelle," and contributed to several periodicals; but we have no scientific works of magnitude from him since 1804, when he published his "Histoire Naturelle des Cétacées." He enjoyed general good health, and was very regular in his attendance at the sitting of the Institute. His opinion of vaccination, as a preservative from the small-pox, was not in consonance with the general doctrine, and he unfortunately fell a victim to his error: he had never had the small-pox, when he took the infection some few weeks since; it was unhappily of a very malignant kind, and carried him off on Wednesday the 6th ult. at the age of 68, to the great loss of science, and the regret of a numerous circle of acquaintance, in whom his affability and gentleness inspired lasting sentiments of friendship. His funeral was attended by deputations of the Peers of France, the members of the Institute, and an immense concourse of persons in the first ranks of society, anxious to pay this last tribute to the memory of genius and virtue.—*Lit. Gazette.*

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Cardington, Mr. R. Maxey to Miss S. Parry—At Bedford, Mr. G. Wing to Miss S. Nash—At Ampthill, Mr. J. Fulty to Miss E. K. Pulley.

BERKSHIRE.

Married] At Reading, Mr. C. May to Miss J. Neale—Lieut.-col Gubbins to Miss S. Shard—At Welford, the Rev. M. Geneste to Miss S. Goodwin.

Died.] At Slough, Mrs. Paul—At Beach Hill, Mr. C. Hunter—Mr H. Knapp, of Abingdon—At Wantage, Mr. W. Wentworth—At Windsor, Mr. C. Butler, Mrs. Randell—At Wokingham, Mr. J. Clacey—At Sugworth Farm, Mr. Conling.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. J. Thurlow, of High Wycombe, to Miss L. Young—At Amersham, Mr. J. T. Edey to Miss M. Eeles—At Great Marlow, Mr. Hardy to Miss E. Wyatt—At Newport Pagnell, Mr. J. Coombs to Miss M Nichols.

Died] Mr. V. Buckland, of Wyrardisbury—At Aylesbury, Miss E. Hester—Mr. J. Cooper of Kickles Farm, Newport Pagnell—At Winslow, Mr. E. Yeates.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] At Cambridge, the Rev. C. Cobush to Miss E. West—The Rev. R. Ousby to Miss I. Wetherell—The Rev. T. Chevallier to Miss C. A. Wheelwright—At Weston Colville, H. R. Bullock, esq. to Miss C. Hall—The Rev. G. Pearson, rector of Castle Camps, to Miss C. Humberstone—At Ely, the Rev. T. C. Brown to Miss F Page.

Died.] At Cambridge, the Rev P P. Dobree—At Newmarket, Mrs. Wilding—At Oxlode, near Ely, Mrs. Little.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Over, Mr. S. Higginson to Miss M. Bubbington—At Backford Church, W L. Etches, esq. to Miss M Parker—At Mottram, Mr. Higginbotham to Miss Ferns—At Astbury, L. Row, esq. to Miss Cooke—At Chester, J. G De-vancy, M.D. to Miss M. B. Harrison—Mr. J. Satterthwaite to Miss F. Thornton—At Sandbach, Mr. Hulme to Miss Beech—At Holt, Mr. Jones to Miss C. Edwards—R. Mellor, esq. of Buerton, to Miss M. Huntbatch.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. G. Haswell—Mrs. Rogers—A. J. Tregent, esq.—Miss L. M. Gilbert—At Kingsley, near Frodsham, Mr. J. Manifold—At Moorside Neston, Miss J. A. Bing—At Parkgate, Mrs. Taylor—At Macclesfield, Mrs. Hilditch—Mrs E. Worthington—Mrs. F. Houghton—At Congleton, Mr. W. Perry—At Stockport, Mr. G. Garside—Mr. S. Sidebottom—Mrs. Harrison—At Edghill, Mrs. Lowndes.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Truro, Mr. R. Moon to Miss E. Reed—Mr. R. W. Symons to Miss J. Randall—At Falmouth, J. T. Foster, esq. to Miss M Tweedy—Capt. Slocock to Miss Williams—At Wendron, Lieut. Drewe, to Miss E. Hawkey—At Madron, Mr. T. Harvey to Miss R. Davis—Mr. W. H Harvey to Miss Moyan—At St. Endellion, F. Oliver, esq. to Miss A. Traven—At Germol, Mr. H. Gibbard to Miss S. Hebburd.

Died.] At Truro, Mrs. Woolcock—Mr. J. Norway, Mr. J. Edgey—At St. Ives, Mr P. Bennett—At Penzance, Mrs. John—At Sancreed, Mrs. Dingle—At Fowey, Lieut. Orchard—At Hayle, Mr. C. Harvey —Liskeard, Mr. J. Burrow.

[CU]MBERLAND.

[illegible] [C]arlisle, Mr. T. Bell to Miss A. [illegible]—Mr. J. Graham to Miss E. Taylor—Mr. J. [B]arnes to Miss M. Topping—Mr. A. Cartnell to [Mi]ss M. M'Cormick—Mr. T. Hind to Miss M. Underwood—At Penrith, Mr. J. Pooley to Miss J. Hall—At Whitehaven, Mr. D. Johnson to Miss S. Smith—Mr. Lancaster to Miss C. Brayton—Mr. R. Birkley to Miss J. Gunson—Mr. C. Smith to Miss S. Dayley—At Workington, Mr. J. Harrison to Miss J. Hope—Mr. J. Simpson to Miss S. Caldbeck—Mr. R. Simson to Miss S Mitchel, of Cockermouth—At Wigton, Mr. Willson to Miss Johnstone.

Died] At Carlisle, Mrs. J. Hall—Mr. A. Cowen—Mrs. B. Borraskill—Mr W. Moffat—Mr. J. Nicholson—Mrs. Connell—Mrs. J. Sowerby—Mr. W. Bowman—Mr. D. Palmer—At Blackwell, Mrs Millburn, 90—At Maryport, Mr R. Reed—At Bumfoot, Mr. R. Douglass—At New Church, near Penrith, the Rev. A Grundy—At Wigton, Mrs. Blackburn—At Whitehaven, Mrs. J. Robinson.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married] The Hon. and Rev. R. Eden to Miss M. Thurst, of Alderwasley.

Died.] Mr. T. Sale of Derby—At Horsley Woodhouse, Mr. P. Holden—At Ashbourne, Miss L. Simms—At Melborne, Mr. C. Bowman—At Quarnden, near Derby, Mr. T. Richardson—At Hopwell, Mrs. Porter—At Gedling, Mr. R. Skellington—At Hulland, Mr. J Burrough—At Derby, Mrs. Swindell—Mr. R. Wood—At Chesterfield, Mr. I. Baskell

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Sidmouth, Capt. Aldous to Miss A M. Morris—At Heavitree, the Rev. W. Marsh to Miss L Napleton—At Plymouth Mr. J. Richardson to Miss S Balkwill—At Lamerton Folick, M. R. Southwell, esq. to Miss C. J. Johnson—At Southmolton, J. Bowden, esq. to Miss P. Bowden—At Ipplepen, E. Stock, esq to Miss A. R. Marriott—At Stoke, Mr S. Medder to Mrs. Arnold—At South Tawton, the Rev. T. H. Tucker to Miss Pitts—At Ashburton, Mr. G. Gervis to Miss Soper—At Kingsbridge, the Hon. M. de Consey to Miss Chadder—At Tavistock, Mr T. Physick to Miss A. Cundy—At Dartmouth, T. Stirling, esq. to Miss A. M Hockin.

Died] At Exeter, Mrs. Rowe—Mr. R Street—Miss E. Hill—Mrs J Drew—At Exminster, Mrs Trood—At Layford House, near Exmouth, Dr. W. Paget—At Totness, Mrs West—At Southmolton, Mrs. Bealey—At Plymouth, Mrs. J. Hill—G. Hamilton, esq—Mrs. Wakeham—At Ivy Bridge, Mr R Snells—At Dartmouth, Mr. Way—At Ilfracombe, Mr. T. Dalling.

DORSETSHIRE.

A trial was made at Lyme, last month, of a boat, furnished with copper air-tight cases, according to the plan recommended by Capt. R. Spencer, R N. in order to obviate the great expense of the regular life-boat. The boat was of small dimensions, and borrowed for the purpose: under the thwarts were placed the air-tight cases of thin copper, enclosed in boxes of three-quarters of an inch Norway deal, for greater security; outside the boat, and attached to the gunwale, were also two similar cases, five feet in length and eight inches square. Capt. Spencer found three seamen volunteers to accompany him; when, having pulled out the plug, and filled the boat with water, they rowed out where the sea ran the highest, and laid her broadside to the surf, which broke over her so violently as to render it difficult for the men to prevent themselves from being washed out of the boat. Having fully ascertained that she was perfectly safe when filled with water, they baled her out, and rowed out in the heaviest sea to the S.E. point of the Cobb, where she was placed in every direction to receive the shocks of the sea, which were sustained in a manner such as the most sanguine could not have anticipated. The success of the plan will

be extremely valuable to the merchant service, as, by procuring six cases, the common ship's boat may in a few minutes be rendered a life-boat.

Married.] At Lyme Regis, Mr. J Dobell to Miss E White—At Carne Abbey, Mr. J. Young to Miss F. Lucker

Died.] T Pitfield, esq. of Mangerton, in the parish of Netherbury—At Sulton Mills near Weymouth, Mrs. Helliar—At Bridport, Miss E. H. Sinclair.

DURHAM.

The Darlington and Stockton Railway was opened for the use of the public last month. It is a single railway of twenty-five miles in length, and will open the London market to the collieries in the western part of Durham, as well as facilitate the obtaining of fuel to the country along its line, and the northern parts of Yorkshire. A train of carriages was attached to a locomotive engine of the most improved construction built by Mr. George Stephenson, in the following order:—Locomotive engine with the engineer and assistants; tender, with coals and water; six waggons loaded with coals and flour; a coach, with the committee; twenty one waggons, fitted up for passengers; and lastly, six waggons loaded with coals; making altogether a train of thirty-eight carriages exclusive of the engine and tender. Both loaded and empty carriages were instantly filled with passengers, and the engine started off. In some parts the speed was twelve miles per hour; and in one place, for a short distance, near Darlington, fifteen miles per hour, and at that time the number of passengers were counted to 450, which, together with the coals, merchandize, and carriages, would amount to nearly ninety tons After some little delay in arranging the procession, the engine with her load arrived at Darlington, a distance of eight miles and three quarters in sixty-five minutes, exclusive of stoppages, averaging about eight miles an hour.

Married.] At Durham, Mr. T. Storer to Miss Martin—At Darlington Mr Nicholson to Miss M. Kiplin—At Chester-le-Street, Mr H. Wight to Miss E. Speed—Mr. C. Pierson to Miss A. Lodge

Died.] At Durham Mr B G Grant—P. Bowlby, esq.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mrs Storey—Mrs. A. Meatley—J Burrell esq —Mr J Rain—At Sunderland Mrs. M Stafford—At Stockton, Mrs. Storey—At Monk Wearmouth, Mrs Speeding—At Gateshead, Mrs Spraggon—At South Shields, Mrs. Cockerill—Mr R. Embleton.

ESSEX.

Married.] At Dedham Mr. J. W. Winter to Miss Vince—At Layton, W Edwards, esq. to Miss Fulcher—Mr. Green, of Horkesley to Miss Gurney—At Westham, Mr W. Grinley to Miss S. Salmon.

Died.] Mr. G. Laws, of Great Yeldham—At Purleigh, Mrs. E. Walker—At Southwold, Mr J. Steggles—At Ongar, Mr Cambridge—At Writtle, Mrs. A Cavill, formerly of Willingale—At Colchester, Mrs. Shearman—Mr. J. Hines—At Chelmsford, T. Millbank, esq —At Braintree, E. Peers, esq.—At Romford, Mrs Bennet.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Minsterworth Mr. J. Stephens to Miss M. Cole—At Cheltenham, B A. Marshall, esq. to Miss H. Hutchinson—At Bourton on the Water, Mr. H. Hammond to Miss S. Wells—Mr. E. Cox to Miss M Reed of Cheltenham—C. C. Bickham, esq. of Cheltenham, to Miss Willis—Mr. C. Foley, of Bristol, to Miss C. C. A. Adams—At Westbury upon Trim, I. Savage, esq to Miss J. L. Walker.

Died.] At Gloucester, J. Tovey, esq.—Mrs. Taylor—At Winchcombe, Mr. S. F. Sadler—At Westbury upon Severn, Mr. T. Smith, 94—At Little Sodbury, Mr. R. Hall—At Stroud, J. S. Timbrell, esq.—At Down Ampney, Miss Cook—At Cheltenham, Miss A. Nichol—Hon. Mrs. Bennett.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Winchester, Mr. J. Payne to Miss E Haverstock—The Right Rev. W H. Coleridge, bishop of Barbadoes, to Miss Rennell—At Minster Church, Mr. B. Oliver to Miss H Yates—At Andover, D. Skelton, esq. to Miss C. Parkes—At Romsey, Capt. Sheppard to Mrs. C Lacey—At Bentley, J. M. Coroner, esq to Miss J Ommaney.

Died.] At Woodlands, S. Williams, esq —Miss M. Cowdry of Lower Wallop—At Dodner, I. W. Mr J Jacob—At Winchester Mr Cole—At Millbrook, Mrs. Ewen—At Southampton, Mrs Wightman—At Causbrooke, Mrs. Hall—At Romsey, Mr. Smith

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Lieut. col. Whitney, of Calverhill, to Miss Harries

Died.] At Ledbury, W Halbrook, esq.—Mr. A Murdoch—At Hereford, Mrs. Symonds—Mr. W. Yeomans, of Huntington, near Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Elstree, F. Burton, M D. to Miss S Baker

Died.] At Redheath House, Mr. A. Finch—The Hon R B. Dimsdale of Camfield Place—At St. Albans, Mrs Osborn—At Hertingfordbury, the Rev. H. Ridley 72—At Hertford, Mrs. Stoughton.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Hamerton, Mr Love to Miss R. Davey—The Rev I. Bailey, vicar of Great Stukeley, to Miss J G skaith

KENT

Married.] At Faversham, Mr. G. W. Beale to Miss Sittinge—Mr. F Rose, of Sydenham to Miss C. Hubbard—At Canterbury, Mr. W Bayly to Miss S. R Goodwin—At Chatham C A. Johnson, esq. to Miss M. A Baker, Mr. G King to Miss M. A. Seymour—Mr. F Kinning to Miss Montroft.

Died.] At Fairlawn, Mrs Yates—At Faversham, Mrs Fairbrass—Mr W Marlow—At Sittingbourne Mrs Hopper—Mr. S Willock—At Gravesend, Mr. J Giles—At Dover, Mrs. Wiles—At Maidstone, G. Burr, esq.—The Rev A. Crichton, of Badlesmere—At Woodchurch, Mr. S. Fullager.

LANCASHIRE.

The first general meeting of the members of the Liverpool Mechanics' Institution took place last month. Dr. Traill opened the business of the meeting with an eloquent and appropriate address, which was received with the warmest expressions of satisfaction, and a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to that talented gentleman, especially for the kind intimation he had given of his intention to continue to lecture gratuitously to the School of Arts. The rules and orders for the government of the Institution, as proposed by the Committee, were then read, when considerable discussion arose upon some of them, and several alterations were made. In that relating to the sons of members, it was determined, that the sons of such members as subscribe one guinea per annum shall be admitted, from fourteen to twenty-one years of age, on paying 5s. per annum for the lectures, and 5s per annum for the library and schools.

Mr. Chapman, the engineer employed to make the surveys for the Manchester Ship Canal undertaking, and to estimate the probable expense attending it, has published a report, in which he pronounces on the practicability of the scheme, and holds out to the subscribers the prospect of a handsome dividend on their shares Contrary to the original plan, which was to form a canal for vessels of 400 tons burden, Mr. C. insists that one of half the dimensions will be amply sufficient for all the purposes contemplated by the undertaking; and this he proves by reference to the number of vessels which entered the port of Liverpool in one year, of which 881 only were above,

and nearly 4000 below the burden of 250 tons. A considerable difficulty seems to have arisen as to the most eligible line, from the pre-occupation, by the Duke of Bridgwater's canal, of that tract of country which presents the greatest facilities; and the expense will be considerably increased by the necessity of adopting a higher level and a more difficult line. It is at present proposed that the canal commencing at Dawpool, shall pass behind Parkgate, below Neston and Burton, passing about three miles north of Chester by Frodsham, Preston-Brook, and Daresbury, and following the course of the Duke of Bridgwater's canal to Bowden, by the south side of Bowden Church and Altrincham, and then in a direct line by Chorlton, (crossing the Mersey near Old Sale Hall) to Manchester, terminating in the fields between Hulme and Oxford Road. Mr. Chapman, in his estimate of the expenses of this gigantic undertaking, has not thought proper to lay his calculations before the public; he has merely stated the result, which is, that 1,560 900*l*. will be sufficient to carry his plan into full effect

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. R. Davies to Miss M. Taylor—Mr. G Brindle to Mrs S Hutchinson—Mr. J. Gardiner to Miss F. Beard—Mr. S. Shaw to Miss E. M. Court—Mr A. Grumbridge to Miss T Williamson—Mr. E. Holland of Manchester, to Miss A. Whitehouse, of West Bromwich—At Rochdale, Mr. H. Cartwright to Miss A. Hughes—At Liverpool, Mr H. Parry to Miss S. James—Mr. J. Sutton to Miss A. Hall

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Aldridge—Mr. W. Hicks—Mr. J. Forshaw—At Manchester, Mrs. Cooper—Mr. R. Green—Mrs. R. Smilley—Mrs. Lindsay—E. Barrow, esq.—Mr. E Brown—At Preston, Mr. W. Hart—Miss Poole—At Rochdale, T. Wood, esq.—At Wakefield, Mr. J Meyrick.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Loughborough, Mr Miller to Mrs. Land—Mr. H. Goddard, of Market Harborough, to Miss Fogg

Died.] At Great Easton, Mr. A. Halford—At Brompton, near Market Harborough, Mr J. Wetherell—At Quarndon, Miss C. Andrew—At Alexton, the Rev. C. Fenwick.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Thorney Abbey, Mr J. Turner to Miss J. Turnell—Mr. L. M Stephenson, of Alford, to Miss C. Atkin—At Nettleton, J. R. Atkinson, esq. to Miss M. R. Codd—At Boston, Mr J Tew to Miss R. M. Fisher—At Bitchfield, Mr Hinds to Miss Millington—At Skirbeck, Mr. J. Waltham to Miss S. Hunn—Mr. J. Skelton, of Barrowden, to Miss M. A. Kirby—Mr J. Louth, of Bratoft, to Miss Leeman—At Stamford, Mr J. Smith to Miss A Smith—At Weldon, Mr P. Gray to Miss Farl.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs Lowson—At Spilsby, Mrs Robinson—At Spalding, Mrs Walker—At King's Cliffe, Miss E. Lowe—At Bourn, Mr J Andrew—At Alkarkirk, Mr. T. Taylor—At Lincoln, Mr. J. Warrener—At Spalding, Mrs. Gresham—At Grimsby, Mrs. Marshall—At Orby, Mr Smith—At Barton, Mrs. R. Stow—At Corby, the Rev. R. Willan—At Boston, Mrs. Usher—At Louth, R. Codd, esq.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

The projected Railway from Monmouth Cap to Hereford, is to be carried into effect. The estimated expense of the undertaking is 18,000*l*. of which 15,000*l*. have been already subscribed.

The following re[illegible]ions were adopted at a late meeting at [illegible]nton,—1st. That a Railroad from Stretc[illegible] near the mouth of the river Parret, in the Bristol Channel, to communicate with the Mendip Collieries, by a junction with the Dorset and Somerset Canal and Rail-road, at Wincanton, with branches from the same to Shaftesbury, Salisbury, and Basingstoke, on the east, and to Sturminster, Blandford, and Poole, to the south, would be a highly desirable object.—2dly. That a Committee be appointed to consider the relative advantages of the different parts of the line, and the most eligible mode of carrying the above resolution into effect, and to make their report in writing to the next public meeting.

Married.] At St Arvans, M. I. Murphy to Miss Flexney—At Chepstow, Mr. T. Greening to Miss H. Ward—At Newport, P. Phillips, esq. to Miss S. Morgan.

Died.] At Chepstow, Mr. S. Morris—Near Abergavenny, Mr J. Straker—Mrs. Jennings—At Wilton Cottage, near Ross, G. Hall, esq—At Monmouth, Mr. T. Jones

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Feltwell, Mr. C Young to Miss M. A. Wells—J. M. White, esq to Miss A. Crabtree, of Halesworth—At Blackeney, Mr. Holiday to Miss Timms—At Corpustry, Mr Kendle, of Edgfield, to Miss A. Mortiment—At North Walsham, Mr. J. Gardiner, of Wramplingham Mills to Mrs Browne—Mr. Shardalow, to Mrs. R. Browne.

Died.] Sir J. Berney, Bart. late of Kirby Hall—At East Dereham, W. Taylor, esq.—At Swaffham, Mrs. S. Stopps—Mr. T. Drake, of Earsham Park Farm—At Walsingham, Mr. Theodorick—At Suffield, Miss M. Gage—At Clay, Mr R. Sturgess—At Watton, Mr. J. Hastings—At Ditchingham, Mr. H. Want, 106—At Eye, Mrs. Calver.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Kettering, Mr. Tarry to Mrs. Tady—At Northampton Mr. W. Perrin to Miss S. T. Rutlin—At Passenham, Mr. Letts to Mrs S. Pierce—At Sulgrove, the Rev C. Candy to Miss M Harding.

Died.] At Kettering, Mr. W. Pickering—Mr J. Hobson—Mr J. Warner—At Oundle, Mrs S Hunt—At Islip Mr. J. Eaton—At Byfield, Mr. S. Gardner—At Hanslope, Mr. S Garmstone

NORTHUMBERLAND

Married.] At Newcastle, Mr. W. Fountain to Miss J. Bell—Mr. J Harding to Miss M. Trotter—Mr G Willson to Miss M. Barker—At North Shields, T. Metcalfe, esq to Miss A Hewson—T. Chapman, esq. of Tynemouth, to Miss A B. Godfrey—At Hexham, Mr T Stafford to Miss M. Langstaff.

Died.] At Newcastle, Mr. J. Johnson—Mr W. Aller—J Fryer, esq—Miss R Wilkinson—Mrs. Miller—At East Benton, Mrs. J Havelock—At Hexham, Mr A. Maddison—Mrs. Atkinson—At Houghton Castle, near Hexham W. Smith, esq.—At Berwick, Mrs. Forster—Mr. F. Marshall

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

In opening the ground for materials to repair roads on the highest part of the hamlet or lordship of Spittlegate, next Harlaxton, near Grantham, lately, a dry cave was discovered, hewn out of the white stone rock, wherein was found a quantity of wheat and barley, as black as ink, mixed apparently with burnt ashes. In the same place lay a pair of ancient stone querns. The bottom stone, thirteen inches diameter, contained a hole in the middle two inches and a half wide for a spindle, and another in the side for a shaft to turn the stone round with one hand, whilst corn was dropped down with the other like a hopper; the flour supposed to be received in a cloth on a table. Several instances of these querns being found in Yorkshire, are noticed in Hargrave's "History of Knaresborough;" but when and by whom this cave was in use, it is difficult to determine.

Married.] At Strelley, Major Hurt to Miss M. M. Edge—At Southwell, Mr. Lawton to Miss M. Revill—At Nottingham, Mr. Fox to Miss M. Dreble—Mr. S. Trueman to Miss H. Dake—Mr. J. Darby to Miss E. Morley—Mr. T. Moore to Miss M. A. Bennet.

Died.] At Beeston, Mrs. Harwood—At West

Hill, near Mansfield, S. Siddons, esq.—At Nottingham, Mr. W. Dance—Mrs. R. Galloway—Mr. T. Hoyles—Mr. W. Varley—Mrs. S. Rushton—Mr. R. Ibberson—Mr. R. Sutton—Mr. E. Hall, 90—At Bosford, Mrs. Rhodes.

OXFORDSHIRE.

A riot most disreputable to the city of Oxford took place last month. A Mr. Mulock preaching some heterodox doctrine in the estimation of certain persons there, had attracted much attention. His principal followers were the son of a most opulent and respectable banker; a chemist, in very extensive business in the High-street; and the son of one of the managers of the Clarendon printing-office. This afternoon, two of these gentlemen were furiously attacked by a mob in St. Thomas's parish; they gained admission into a house, and locked the doors; but they were forced open, and the two gentlemen then became exposed to the fury of the assembled crowd, who drove them out of St. Thomas's through the Wharfs, and into St. Giles's, in which place they took refuge in a house, and remained for some time. About seven in the evening, in returning home, they were again attacked upon Carfax; they ran into the Town-hall-yard, and the doors were locked. Some time after they ventured out, and appeared in a strange pickle, being covered with mud and filth of every description; their hats knocked off and lost. With some difficulty they reached the house of the chemist (opposite to St. Mary's Church); several windows were broken, and a riot ensued. Mr. Mulock (who was a Member of Magdalen Hall, Oxford,) is well known as a friend of Mr. Canning. He is said to have published several religious pamphlets, some of which contain animadversions on Bible Societies.

Died.] At Henley, Mrs. Cowx—At Banbury, Mrs. Longe.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Died.] At Uppingham, Mrs. Easton—Mr. T. G. Blyth—At Oakham, Mr. S. Cheetham—At North Luffenham House, Lady A. Noel, 87.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Bitterley, Mr. Sheppard to Miss Baldwin—Mr. R. Bickerton to Miss M. A. Hilditch, of Hoston—At Shrewsbury, Mr. C. Lloyd to Miss A. Pritchard—Mr. J. Taylor to Miss E. Tomkins—Mr. H. E. Burd to Miss E. Pritchard—At Bishops Castle, Mr. J. Norris to Miss S. Bright.

Died.] At Harley Grange, General Swinton—At Field Aston, Mrs. Huntbach—At Kinton, Miss M. Wildblood—At Ludlow, Mr. W. Beach—At Shrewsbury, Miss S. Hartshorn—R. Betton, esq.—Mrs. Clinton—At Shiffnal, Mrs. Lander—At Chelton, Mr. Whealer.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

The smallest of the lately discovered caverns at Banwell, is situated at the N.W. extremity of Banwell-hill, and open to the Bristol Channel between Weston-super-Mare and Breane Down. When discovered, the floor was thickly covered, to a considerable height, with the bones of quadrupeds; these have now been thoroughly cleared of the rubbish with which they were mixed, and are arranged for inspection. The specimens shewn are of enormous size—antlers of deer, horns of the buffalo—vertebræ of the neck and back, of astonishing dimensions. At the extremity of the cave is a precipitate descent to an apparently immense but unexplored extent, the whole of which declivity is covered with bones. The other cavern, which is situated a few hundred yards above, contains none of the remarkable bones, &c. of the former. The descent is perpendicular, through a narrow artificial tunnel, by two ladders, to the depth of about 150 feet. After quitting the ladders, the descent, though still excessively steep, is effected by steps. The sides and roof of the cavern are finely encrusted with crystalline matter: at the extremity, amidst an assemblage of rocks and chasms, is a huge fragment of stone, detached on every part but its base, exhibiting the segment of a pulpit, and most superbly decorated with crystalline matter.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Rivers to Miss H. Harpley—G. H. Thomas, esq to Miss M. A. Broadhurst—J. Lilley, esq. of Pedwell, to Miss A. M. Chamberlain—At Frome, Mr. F. Boynton to Miss Hermin—At Bath, Lieut. W. Russell to Miss Stephens.

Died.] At Edington, near Bridgwater, Mr. R. Vale—At Taunton, Mr. T. Gregory—At Little Sodbury, Mr. R. Hall—P. Hanuock, esq. of Lydiard St. Lawrence—At Bath, Mr. T. Watkins—J. Piedra, esq.—Mr. Platt—T. Parsons, esq.—Mrs. E. Bullock—Miss Greenwood—Mrs. Cock.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] R. Cooper, esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss M. A. Brown—At Houndsworth, G. N. Tootall, esq. to Miss L. Dawes—At Wolverhampton, Mr. P. Edwards to Miss S. Beckett.

Died.] At Lichfield, S. Simpson, esq.—At Leek, H. Townsend, esq.—Miss S. A. Lally, of Drayton Bassett.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. Foulkes, of Mildenhall, to Miss M. Evered—At Nacton, near Ipswich, J. T. Seldon, esq. to Miss J. Gower—At East Bergholt, F. Chapman, esq. to Miss A M. Godfrey—At Storeham, Mr. N. Edwards to Miss B. Betham.

Died.] Mr. J. S. Smith, of Erwarton—At Bury, Mr. Coleman—Mrs. Medlicott—At Bromeswell, Mrs. Packer—Mr. J. English, of Bradfield St. Clare—At Ipswich, Mr. M. Carter—Mr. W. Hayward—Mr. W. Norris—At Stratford Lodge, Mrs. Firmin.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. H. Comford to Miss R. Turner—W. Kirkpatrick, esq. to Miss F. A. Maitland—W. Day, esq. of Hadlow, to Miss A. E. Le Blanc—At Uppark, Sir H. Featherstonhaugh to Miss M. A. Bullock.

Died.] G. Lambe, esq. late inspector of taxes for the county—The Rev. S. Prosser, rector of Southwick—At Brighton, Miss F. A. Brudenell.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Died.] At Leamington, H. W. Knight, esq.—At Birmingham, Mr. T. Williams—Mr. J. Carter—At Ashled, near Birmingham, Mrs. Bibby.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] At Bampton, Mr. Noble to Miss E. Nowell—At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. W. Dickenson to Miss H. Oversby—Mr. J. Parnell to Miss Cooper, of Hegdale.

Died.] At Ambleside, Mrs. Harrison—At Appleby, Miss M. Storrow.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Warminster, Mr. J. M. Hodding to Miss F. Bailey—At Melksham, Mr. Chaffer to Miss Shaul—At Hinton, Mr. A. Holbrow to Miss M. Warman—At Salisbury, Mr. S. Blake to Miss S. Blewden—Mr. S. Ford, of South Newton, to Miss L. Down.

Died.] T. King, esq. of Alvediston—At Devizes, Mrs. Bayntem—At Tisbury, the Rev. T. Prevost—At Chippenham, Mr. B. Alexander—The Rev. S. Clarke, vicar of Chirton—At Semley, Mr. G. Parham—At Pewsey, Mr. Deadman.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] H. E. Mynors, esq. of Weatheroak Hill, to Miss E. C. Partridge—At Alcester, Mr. Alexander to Miss Hull—J. Harris, esq. of the Shrubbery, near Worcester, to Mrs. Territt.

Died.] At Worcester, R. B. Rammett, esq.—Mrs. Huden—Mr. W. Morton—The Rev. J. A.

Pearney, rector of Croome Hill—At Kidderminster, Mr. Burford—At Evesham, Mr. W. Baines.

YORKSHIRE.

York Musical Festival terminated in a manner which proves unequivocally the secure possession which these unrivalled entertainments have of public estimation. The cathedral was crowded the last day; every form in the body of the great aisle, and all the seats in the gallery, were occupied. This festival was concluded with the Coronation Anthem, and the doors were thrown open to allow the crowd assembled in the Minster-yard to advance into the centre of the church. The receipts, during the four days, were 20,200*l.*; the expenditure, 11,000*l.*; the new concert room, 6000*l.*; and given to charities, 3,200*l.*

Married.] At Hull, Mr. R. Gladhow to Miss M. Cooper—At Leeds, Mr. Lee to Miss Grimshaw—At Pontefract, Mr. J. T. Richardson to Miss Oxley—Mr. G. Scott, of Fallneck, to Miss Hutton—J. Pitchforth, esq. of Halifax, to Miss A. Hughling—At Bradford, Mr. J. Pratt to Miss G. Hartley—The Rev. J. D. Hurst, of Pomistone, to Miss L. Langton—At Huddersfield, Mr. J. Marsden to Miss A. Bottomly—Mr. J. Cliff to Miss M. Dawson—At Halifax, Mr. J. Swift to Miss H. Whittaker—At Rothwell, Mr. B. Stocks to Miss A. Cravan.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. H. Darby—Mr. T. Palmer—Mrs. Dawson—Mr. S. Firth—At Pontefract, Mr. R. Hawkesworth—At York, Miss A. Dobson—At Sheffield, Mr. R. Green—Mr. W. Gregory—Mrs. Alderson, of Woodhall Park—At Holbech, Mr. W. Horne—At Gargrove, Mr. J. Aitken—At Whitby, Mr. G. Sanders—At Skipton, Mrs. Elliston—At Scarborough, Mrs. Wilks.

WALES.

Seven gold coins, of the mint of Constantine the Great, and consequently nearly fifteen hundred years old, have been found in the most perfect state, upon Holyhead Mountain, by a woman digging peat for firing.

Married.] The Rev. J. Williams, of Cardiff, to Miss S. W. Lockhart—The Rev. M. D. Taylor to Miss J. Foulkes, of Erivett—Mr. D. Williams, of Pwllheli, to Miss M. Jones—At Lanfair Caereinion, Mr. R. Jones to Miss G. Vaughan—At Marchwiel, W. Brady, M. D. to Miss A. Hall—At Llandewibrefi, Mr. R. Jones to Miss E. Jones—In Anglesey, Mr. Noall to Miss A. Roberts.

Died.] At Fishguard, M. Griffiths, 100—Capt. Jones, of Newhall, near Ruabon—At Aberystwith, Miss E. Ostler—At Rhoysdyn Tower, Carmarthen, Lady Sarah de Crespigny—At Dolgelly, W. Lloyd, esq.—At Cardiff, Mr. E. Philpot—At Caerynynach, Lady Richards—Mr. O Owens, of Llanrcilan, Merioneth—At Holyhead, Mr. T. Griffith—J. Done, esq. of Burton Hall, Denbigh.

SCOTLAND.

The monument erecting in Glasgow, to the memory of John Knox, is to be a Doric column, sixty feet in height. He is to be represented as preaching, leaning a little forward, his left leg advanced, and holding in his right hand, a small pocket Bible. In the energy of speaking he has grasped and raised up the left side of the Geneva cloak, and is pointing with the forefinger of his left hand to the Bible in his right, as if he had just said, "the scripture is my au[illegible]rity." The monument, proposed to be ere[illegible] Caterthun, is a column of about one hund[illegible] thirty-five feet in height.

A meeting was lately held in the Waterloo-hotel, Edinburgh, for the formation of a naval and military Scottish academy; of the supporters of this intended Institution, which was attended by a number of distinguished persons in the army and navy, of the learned Professors and others. Lord Robert Kerr took the chair, supported by the Right Hon. the Lord Provost and Lord Nairn. The Chairman having briefly stated the object of the meeting, proposed that Sir Patrick Walker, who, his Lordship observed, had in the handsomest manner offered his services as Honorary Secretary, should read the Report, which was highly approved of, and it was decided that no time should be lost in proceeding with the necessary steps towards forming the Institution.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Mr. D. Croal to Miss A. Bell—W. W. Watkins, esq. to Miss C. Watkins—Mr. J. Wilson to Miss M. Paton—Capt. J. Pratt to Miss A. Brown—Mr. A. B. Mackay to Miss E. Brown—T. Alexander, esq. to Miss J. Richardson—At Leith, P. Gray, esq. to Miss M. White—At Blythwood Hill, the Rev. L. Lockhart to Miss L. Blair—At Glasgow, Mr. R. Dunlop to Miss J. Shiel—At Linlithgow, Mr. J. Stott to Miss A. Greenock—At Camnethen House, J. P. Henderson, esq. to Miss E. A. Lockhart—At Calderbank, J. Finlay, esq. to Miss J. Bogle—At Rosemount, Aberdeen, C. Frazer, esq. to Miss M. K. Mitchell—At Montrose, R. R. Hepburn, esq. to Miss E. J. Bruce—At Keith, J. Stewart, esq. to Miss J. Sutherland—At New Scone, near Perth, the Rev. W. Murray to Miss J. Stewart.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. R. Whigham—Miss C. Gibson—Mrs. Stevenson—Miss M'Naught—R. Walker, esq.—C. Gordon, esq.—Sir J. Leslie, bart.—Mrs. Smith, of Weedrushall—At Glasgow, Mrs. Shaw—At Coldstream, Mrs. J. Walker—At Peebles, Mr. A Russel—At Leith, Miss Carstairs—At Dundee, Mr. G. Milne—At Raeden, near Aberdeen, Miss J. Stratton—At Banff, P. Duff, esq.—At Drumtochly Castle, J. Gammull, esq.—At Cumnock, J. Taylor, esq.—At Duddingston, Mr. W. Scott—At Cardoness, Sir D. Maxwell, 89.

IRELAND.

Many scientific persons, under the authority of Government, are now engaged in making a general survey of Ireland. In the Northern parts trade flourishes, villas are erected, the cottages of the poor are neatly constructed, and the white and snow-like surfaces of the bleaching-grounds of the linen-manufacturers present the most unequivocal signs of an industrious and prosperous population; whilst in the South, with the exception of a few cultivated spots, the country is as naked and as desolate as the people are poor and miserable, lingering through their lives of sloth, enveloped in smoke, and covered with filth and vermin. And yet the land in the South is more fertile than in the North; and no country is better adapted for manufacturers and machinery, as rivers and water-falls are every where met with. In the North the majority of the people are Protestants; in the South, they are nearly all Catholics.

Married.] At Dublin, J. Mollan, M.D. to Miss C. Brady—Mr. Goss to Miss A. Lawless—W. Whympew, esq. to Miss M. A. Hayes—The Rev. G. Prior to Miss E. Hamilton—Mr. T. Barnes to Miss K. Kellett—M. Keogh, esq. to Miss O'Reilly—J. Browne, esq. to Miss M. German—At Galway, J. Kyan, esq. to Miss S. Keogh—At Eden Hall, co. Kilkenny, R. Lalor, esq. to Miss A. Brenan—At Kinsale, H. M. Wills, esq. to Miss O. Busteed—At Rathkeale, Mr. T. Lloyd to Miss A. M. Bourke—D. M'Kay, esq. of Coleraine, to Miss A. Wilson—At Limerick, R. Chadwick, esq. to Miss M. Massy—R. Lee, esq. of Lernstown, Kildare, to Miss E. F. O'Keefe.

Died.] In Dublin, P. Bayley, esq.—Mrs. Barry—Mrs. A. Morton—Mrs. Wallplate—Mr. J. M'Entgarte—Mr. P. Beughan—Mrs. Macdonough—N. Booker, esq.—J. O'Reilly, esq.—Mrs. C. Booker—Capt. Johnston—At Clenkeen, Mrs. O. Weir—R. Westropp, esq.—At Cloncliffe, Mrs. M. Williams—At Londonderry, R. M'Intyre, esq.—A. Pattison, esq.—At Karnakelly House, Galway, the Rev. D. Madden—At Fermoy, Mrs. Walker—At Belfast, Mr. J. Baker—At Cork, J. Wrixon, e[illegible] At Cove, Mrs. Ormsby—At Tuchiclough[illegible] Moore, esq.—At Limerick, J. Mansell, esq.

POLITICAL EVENTS.

DECEMBER 1, 1825.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Court Martial has been held at Sheerness, on Captain Hoppner, for the loss of the Hecla on the Northern expedition, from which he has recently returned. The accident being proved to have occurred from circumstances beyond the control of human foresight, the Captain was honourably acquitted.

Many joint-stock bubbles undertaken by different individuals, without being possessed of sufficient property to proceed with them, others planned from motives of downright fraud, and some, from the impracticability of their schemes, have been dissolved; to the loss of many credulous persons, and the profit only of attorneys and knaves of all descriptions;—what were, and what were not *bona-fide* schemes, must shortly be seen.

Carlisle has been liberated from Dorchester prison; and, if the cupidity of lawyers does not again drag him to notoriety, he will soon be forgotten. The impolicy of such prosecutions must be clear, to all but those interested in them, who have raised him by persecution to public notice. So that, if lucre was his object, they put him in the way to attain it, and to spread his irrational doctrines; while, if he were sincere in his belief, he was rather an object of pity than of persecution, and would have passed by, unnoticed beyond his own petty circle, nor have called the nation's curiosity to his ill-written and ill-published effusions.

An agricultural meeting, or rather a meeting of persons interested in agriculture, has been held at Canterbury; to prepare to meet the question of the Corn Laws, on the sitting of Parliament. That some steps must be taken respecting this monstrous enactment, there can be no doubt: the difficulty will be, to do justice to the country, and, at the same time, sufficiently protect the farmer from mischief.

The Marquis of Tavistock has published an address to the gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Bedford—in which he distinctly states that he will not accept of a seat in Parliament, if ancient practices are not entirely done away with; and that he will not suffer a charge of giving encouragement to drunkenness and immorality, by sanctioning the disgraceful scenes which arose out of the expenditure of money during the last election—leaving it to the freeholders of Bedfordshire to decide whether they will support him on those principles. If defeated in his expectations, he will feel the consolation of having attempted to put a check to one of the most shameful abuses of our representative system. The noble Marquis concludes by saying, it is not his intention to canvass the county. The electors have to discharge a sacred trust;—let them perform it with fidelity, and give their votes in favour of those candidates, to whom they are willing to confide the protection of their property, their religious liberties, and civil rights.

Various impolitic and injurious combinations among the workmen in different trades, and in various parts of the kingdom, have, for the most part, ceased; and the difference between the masters and men come to a close. In some cases, the folly of the workmen has proved its best punishment.

A meeting of the British Catholics took place, last month, at the Crown and Anchor in the Strand, Charles Butler, Esq. in the chair. After the report had been read, stating the proceedings of the Committee, since their last meeting, and the account of their finances had been submitted, resolutions were entered into—the first, giving the warm acknowledgments of the society to the sixty-nine peers for the expression of the sentiments entered into by them at the residence of the Duke of Buckingham—secondly, after lamenting the death of the Earl of Donoughmore, "that a letter of condolence be transmitted to the present Earl;" and thirdly, "that the numerous tracts and publications which have been distributed throughout England, under the direction of the Defence Committee, are eminently calculated to remove erroneous impressions, concerning our religious and civil principles, from the minds of our countrymen, and to conciliate them to the great national measure of our emancipation," &c.

The treaties ratified between England and Colombia, have been exchanged between Mr. Canning and Mr. Hurtado, the Colombian minister; and the latter has been presented at court to his Majesty.

Ireland is occupied with the marriage of the Marquis of Wellesley and Mrs. Patterson, an American lady, and with the rejoicings on the occasion. The Orangemen are enraged beyond measure at the Lord-lieutenant marrying a Catholic, and an archbishop of that faith, after the

Protestant ceremony, celebrating it according to the rites of the Romish Church in those precincts, so long and exclusively hallowed by the badge of their faction. If, however, this circumstance should inflame them, it will tend to conciliate a further portion of the "six millions" to the measures of the government. Several meetings of the Catholic leaders in Dublin have taken place, mostly marked by temperance and order.

It is impossible we can overlook a paper, which shows us that a new era has dawned in diplomacy. Almost to the present time the papers, speeches, letters, and other documents, which were framed for diplomatic purposes, were unsatisfactory, ill drawn up, formal, and hollow, nay sometimes not founded in truth, for diplomatic intercourse was formerly considered the art of excelling in cunning, overreaching and trickery. Those who framed them often appeared sedulous to involve their subject, a measure that implied weakness. Instead of stating their *ultimatum* boldly, as conscious of the force of truth, and of innate power and dignity, the quibble of the lawyer, his dubious *verbiage*, and mode of confusing language, were the favourite resources of diplomatists. This mode, after the wisdom of the "good old times," has been abandoned, we trust, for ever, at least, in the office for Foreign Affairs. A late correspondence with the Spanish Minister, admirably drawn up, well and forcibly written, clear as to the points at issue, proves that Mr. Canning dares to appear the man of talent and the scholar, and to use, instead of office forms and dry half-meaning sentences, vigour of style and open manly reasoning, consonant to the elevation of his office, to the intellect of his country, and the established opinion of his own powers. The communications of M. Zea from the Spanish Court appear to have been of the old school of such writings. We lament we cannot give both at length, as worthy of record, were it only for the foregoing reasons. Mr. Canning manfully acknowledges all that took place between Great Britain and the government of France under a Directory, a Consulate, and an Emperor, in reply to M. Zea's implications of England's not having so negotiated. He alludes to Mr. Fox's correspondence in 1806, with the then Minister Talleyrand, and the subsequent overtures in 1808 and 1814, which recognised Napoleon's Government, and only failed because Spain was not admitted as a contracting party. He exposes the flattery of the Spanish diplomatists, and exhibits Charles and Ferdinand, as worshippers of the Imperial Crown. He states that the restoration of their relatives, the French Bourbons, was a subject of more than doubt in the camp of the Allies; and afterwards says :—

"The example of the last revolution of France, and of the happy re-establishment of Louis XVIII. on his throne, is cited by M. Zea, in support of the principle of the imprescriptible rights of a legitimate sovereign, and the obligation of all foreign powers to respect those rights; and, in consequence, this minister invites England to act consistently, and in its conduct towards the new States of Spanish America, to observe the same reserve as was exhibited, in a manner so honourable to her, towards revolutionary France. But it is necessary to recal to the recollection of M. Zea, that all the powers of Europe, and particularly Spain, one of the first, not only acknowledges the different governments *de facto*, which deprived the Bourbons of the throne of France, and which afterwards kept that family at a distance from it for twenty-five years, but that Spain, besides, concluded strict alliances with them, and above all, with the one which M. Zea justly designates as a government *de facto* in the strictest sense—that of Bonaparte; against whom his unrestrained ambition, and not a principle of respect for the rights of legitimate monarchy, had armed all the powers of Europe. It is useless to attempt to give another colour to facts which have already been displayed in the page of history; and the undersigned is, in consequence, obliged to add, that Great Britain cannot, in justice to herself, accept the eulogium which M. Zea bestows on her in this respect; nor can she pretend to except herself from the general accusation of having negotiated with the chiefs of the French revolution. It is true that in 1796 England abstained from treating with revolutionary France, long after the Powers of Europe had given it the example. But the causes of this reserve, alleged in Parliament, and in different documents, was the subordinate state of the French Government; and it cannot be denied that Great Britain, twice, viz. in 1796 and 1797, opened negotiations for peace with the French Directory, which, if they had succeeded, would have led to a recognition of that form of Government. In 1801 peace was concluded with the Consulate; and if in 1806 peace was not actually concluded with Bonaparte, then Emperor of France, the negotiation was only broken off by one condition; and if in 1808 and 1814 England refused to listen to any overture on the part of France, she did it solely because Bonaparte refused to admit Spain as a contracting party in the negotiation. Moreover, it cannot be denied, that even in 1814 Great Britain would have made peace with Bonaparte, if he had not been so immoderate in his pretensions; and Spain cannot be ignorant that even since the fall of Bonaparte it was a question among the Allies, whether it would be proper to place on the throne of France a sovereign who was not a Bourbon. The appeal, therefore, to the conduct of the Powers of Europe and to Great Britain, with respect to the French Revolution, only serves to recal abundant examples of the recognition of Governments *de facto* by Great Britain, which in this respect was always more tardy than the other Powers of Europe, and especially Spain, which

gave them the example. In the note of M. Zea are two other points which demand particular remark. M. Zea says, that the King of Spain will never recognise the new States of Spanish America, and that his Majesty will not cease to employ force of arms against his rebel subjects in that part of the world. We have neither the pretension nor the desire to control the conduct of his Catholic Majesty; but this declaration of M. Zea is a complete justification of our conduct, as it proves that we have seized the proper moment to put our relations with the new States on a firm footing. A further delay on our part could not have satisfied Spain, or produced any benefit, seeing that Spain has decidedly pronounced herself against all arrangement, under any circumstances, or at any time; and that she is resolved on interminable war with her ancient colonies."

THE COLONIES.

The Burmese war in India still proceeds, and no probable intelligence of its termination has been received. Prome was taken on the 25th of April, and with it 101 pieces of cannon. Nearly one quarter of the town was destroyed by fire. Prince Garrawuddy, with the remnant of his people, was retiring direct upon the capital, destroying the villages, grain, boats, &c. of every description, which lay in the line of his retreat. A reinforcement of troops and thirty pieces of cannon were within a short distance of Prome, when Sir Archibald Campbell took possession of it. The troops had dispersed, and the greater part of the guns, togeth... with the war-boats, had fallen into the hands of the flotilla, under the command of Captain Alexander, R.N. The position of Prome is described as extremely formidable, the hills by which it is surrounded being fortified to their summits. The place, indeed, is by nature so strong, that, in the opinion of Sir A. Campbell, a thousand steady soldiers would have defended it against any attack of ten times that force. It gives us unmixed satisfaction to add, that the whole of these services were performed without a single casualty. The following is the official return of the killed, wounded, and missing, down to the 3d of April:—

Brigadier-General Cotton's Division:—Captains R. C. Rose and Charles Cannon, of his Majesty's 89th regiment of foot, killed; Lieutenants W. J. King, C. G. King, and J. Currie, ditto, wounded; W. A. F. Derby, of the Amherst gun-boat, wounded. — Rank and file, 123 killed, wounded, and missing.

Sir A. Campbell's Division.—Lieutenant John Gordon, his Majesty's 47th regiment; and Lieutenant Symes, Madras Artillery, wounded. — Seventy-five rank and file killed, wounded, and missing.

The town and island of Ramree had been taken by the force under the command of Brigadier-General Macbean, detached for that purpose from Arracan by General Morrison. No resistance was made by the Burmese, who fled immediately on the approach of our troops. It was taken possession of on the 20th of April, the inhabitants remaining quietly in their houses, and pursuing their ordinary occupations. Up to the date of the latest accounts from Prome, which reach to the 3d of May, Sir A. Campbell had not made any movement in advance of that place.

The Legislations of the different West India Colonies will not agree to any one of the recommendations sent last year by Ministers: to relinquish the use of the whip as a stimulus to labour, no longer to flog females, and to abolish Sunday markets and Sunday labour, that their slaves might have an opportunity of religious instruction, &c. &c.

Despatches from Sir James Kempt, Governor of Nova Scotia, have been received, announcing the destruction by fire of the Government House and Offices at New Brunswick.

FOREIGN STATES.

French intelligence is very uninteresting. The journals are occupying themselves with Irish affairs, and reporting to the Continent the illiberal restrictions imposed by the British Government upon liberty of conscience. Mr. Huskisson is said to have failed in his attempts to induce the French minister to agree to a reciprocal relaxation of commercial duties.

The Haytian Government has negotiated a loan in Paris, which has been taken by bankers there in conjunction with Rothchilds. The French army in the frontiers of Spain has broken up. The health of the young Duke of Bourdeaux is said to have become deteriorated, to the great dismay of the Ultras. A marriage of the king has been talked of with a Saxon princess. The Ultra party in France are very sore at the reception here of the ministers of the New Republics of America, which they seem to think an ambitious speculation of England.

The king of Spain has again dismissed his minister, and M. Zea is succeeded by the Duke del Infantado, who, to the great dismay of the church party, has not begun to realize the hopes which it indulged of carrying its vicious and ferocious schemes into effect. These fanatics, how-

ever, were rather impatient, as they must have known their man, or else something has occurred to moderate his power. A great number of public functionaries at Madrid have been denounced as Free-Masons and Comhuneros. The Spaniards attribute to treachery the defection of the ships Asia and Constance, which some time ago were surrendered to the Mexican Government. It states that the second in command, Martinez, was a man known for his attachment to the Cortes, but whom Ferdinand nevertheless pardoned, and continued in the command of his vessel. The consequence was, that Martinez mutinied against his commanding officer, made him a prisoner, forced him to undergo a mock trial, and then murdered him!

There is no news from Greece of the slightest interest:—the siege of Missolonghi continues, the besieged conducting themselves with determined bravery, and occasionally making successful sorties. We regret to perceive, however, that a good understanding is not yet re-established among the Greek chieftains—dissensions and intrigues continue, and the parties accused reciprocate charges which contribute to perpetuate the misunderstanding.

The latest accounts from Smyrna of the united Turkish, Egyptian, and Algerine fleet, were, that they had all gone to Alexandria, under the command of the Capitan Pacha, to obtain a reinforcement of troops. Mahomet Ali, the Pacha of Egypt, had shown himself so lukewarm in the cause of the Porte against the Greeks, that it was understood the Capitan Pacha had been instructed to decoy him off to his ship, and cause him either to be beheaded or carried off to Constantinople. The ships were all in a bad state, and at Alexandria means could not be found to re-equip them. The principal naval force of the Greeks was refitting, with a view to intercept the Turkish fleet, in their return to recommence hostilities in the contest for possession of the Morea. The Egyptian force in the Morea, under Ibrahim Pacha (son of the Viceroy of Egypt), is estimated at 10,000 men. He had lost great numbers by sickness, and his stragglers and foragers are constantly cut off by the neighbouring partisans. The Turks recently made an irruption into Livadia, but being blockaded by the Greek ships, these operations were necessarily suspended. A great number of French officers are in the employ of the Turks and Egyptians.

Letters from Rio de Janeiro, to the 10th of September, have been received, with a copy, printed at the Imperial Press at Rio, of the anxiously-expected treaty between Portugal and Brazil. This treaty, concluded under the mediation of Great Britain, and signed by our Ambassador, Sir Charles Stuart, recognises in the fullest and most unequivocal manner the independence of the Brazilian Empire. The King of Portugal is to have the nominal title of Emperor during his life; but the full and whole sovereignty is transferred to Don Pedro by his father.

In the Bogota journals is a gratifying letter written by Bolivar, on learning that "Great Britain—the Mistress of Nations," had recognised the independence of the Colombian Republic. The Liberator evidently cared more for the sole recognition of England, than for that of all the kingdoms and empires of which the rest of Europe is composed. The "Mistress of Nations" having spoken, he considers the enterprise of giving liberty to the New World as terminated. This great man had written a second letter to Joseph Lancaster, enclosing bills of exchange for twenty thousand dollars, to enable him to prosecute his system of instruction in Colombia.

American papers give frightful reports of the fires in the woods of the Northern provinces of the United States and the neighbouring British settlements. A dense fog, which seriously affected the lungs and eyes, and prevented navigation on the rivers, was simultaneously felt at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington; and so alarming appears to be the extent and power of the conflagration, that the effects about the same date were experienced in the British provinces, particularly at York, Montreal, and Quebec. The accounts in the Canada papers state great fears were entertained, from the dense fog having continued for several days, that the fire was raging also on the north side of the river St. Lawrence.

Intelligence in the Buenos Ayres papers confirms the accounts already received of the certain and speedy assembling of the American Plenipotentiaries at Panama. The Deputies of the most insignificant State of Spanish America are invited to attend. The republics of Mexico, Colombia, Peru, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Guatemala, include a territory greater than all Europe, and contain a population much greater than that of Spain.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

We are sorry to observe that the attempt to revive old comedies at this house has not been rewarded with the success it deserves. "Love for Love," fairly played throughout, and admirably in some of its characters, was performed to two thin houses; and the "Confederacy" still better cast, was no better attended, though heartily enjoyed by the few who saw it. In the first, Dowton's Sir Sampson Legend was perfect; Williams's Foresight a good conception tolerably executed; Wallack's Valentine sensible and easy; Mrs. Davison's Araminta spirited, if not graceful; and Miss Kelly's Miss Prue, a piquant representation, if not exactly the shrewd simpleton of the author. All the chief performers, except Dowton, who was equally good in both, were more at home in the "Confederacy;" and they were supported by the lady-like bearing of Mrs. Yates, and the youthful grace of Miss T. Paton. Mrs. Davison, as Flippanta, was the very queen of Abigails; and especially delighted the house in the scene where she wheedles Old Moneytrap into "restitution," as she is pleased to phrase it, of some of his ill-gotten pelf. Penley's Dick, we must concede, was deplorably lumpish; a less dashing felon has scarcely been produced for the entertainment of the Common Serjeant, when he tries common larcenies after dinner:—a fellow to mount the tread-mill, not the stage! Our "light comedians" have, of late, sadly lost their mercury, and have become melancholy facts. They look, and move, as if their business was to read moral—or immoral—lessons, not to exhibit the triumph of animal spirits, and make vice harmless by turning it into a merry jest. The gallants of comedy have only one representative left, and he is at Covent Garden, growing gayer and airier every year! All the rest are touched by dullness or by thought; while the humours of our actors of the elder line, Fawcett, Blanchard, Liston, Dowton, and Munden (hardly yet gone), have no allayings of mortality in them!

A new Juliet, not much amiss as Juliets run, has been produced here, and has played three times with considerable applause. The fair aspirant excels the majority of her predecessors, whom we have seen, in personal charms; but like most of them, she is quite unequal to the delightful but most arduous task with which she has chosen to begin. A young lady who makes "her first appearance on any stage" in this profound and delicate character, usually presents her well-selected audience with a little tremour, a little girlish affectation, a little pretty trifling, a sample of boarding-school elocution, some attitudes which would be awkward if youth and beauty did not make them seem picturesque, one shudder, half a dozen moans, and a couple of screams—and this is Shakspeare's Juliet! The performance, literally manufactured according to this recipe, is quite good enough to be violently applauded by a house half filled with orders; to be praised by critics who think the lady fair, or know her connexions respectable; to be utterly unproductive at the treasury; and to leave the excited and flattered *debutante* to the mortification of appearing next time in a farce, or vanishing to Dublin or Bath. Some judicious friend (if handsome girls ever have such an appendage) should whisper, that it might be as well not to begin at the very top of the profession before its first principles are understood; that, because Juliet stands in the text for fourteen, the mere fact of being past that age is not sufficient to qualify any one for becoming her representative; and that a London theatre should not be made a school for bold experiments, nor its audience, who are the last and final judges of the highest pretensions, invited to observe the dawnings of juvenile merit and unpractised energy. We have seen in our own time at least twenty first appearances in Juliet, and of the actresses two only have come to good—Miss O'Neil and Miss F. H. Kelly; and each of these was an excellent artist, uniting intense and serious feeling with the vivacity and freshness of youth. Of these, the first rose immediately to a splendid theatrical destiny; and we cannot believe that the second, notwithstanding the unlucky circumstances which have impeded her progress, will ultimately fail to surmount all that withholds her from "the golden round" of dramatic success:—for no one can play Juliet well who has not "the true spirit" within her; and that she did play Juliet well, a long succession of genuine audiences, attracted to a theatre at that time half-deserted, and sent "weeping to their beds," may testify. Richly gifted as she was, she came out rather prematurely, other parts had not received the careful study bestowed on Juliet; and the unthinking public resented on her the very praise she had compelled them to bestow, and attacked her at her first failure. That she can long remain absent from the London theatres is impossible; but the unmerited mortifications she has endured may teach

others, that even if they should prove all their flatterers assert, they had better win favour gradually, than attempt at once to seize it in despite of the world. Miss Laurence is tall, and has good features; her action is not ungraceful, but redundant; her voice yet unformed and untutored, though probably capable of modulation; and her reading of the text incorrect, yet manifesting sense and observation, capable, under right management, of giving due expression to the author. At present, she is obviously unprepared to play a round of first-rate characters; but she may attain a high station hereafter, if she will consider the applause she has received, rather as a stimulus to a careful study of her art, than as the reward of intuitive excellence, which rarely, if ever, exists in her arduous profession.

Under the able direction of Mr. Wallack, who, by the way, played Romeo with grace and spirit, the interesting melodrame "De la Perouse" has been rendered attractive. Its dumb show is very eloquent and impressive; its story is fully made out to the eye; and what a gain in a melodrame is the loss of words! Several fine paintings (for such are the new scenes) have been furnished by Roberts and Stanfield. Noble acts the shipwrecked navigator with force and truth; and Master Weiland is an entertaining little monkey, even in this age of monkeys.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

Mr. Fitzharris, whose reputation, with very competent judges, led us to form high hopes of his success, has appeared in the tremendous part of Othello, and has not been able to work out his conception of its passion and agony, in the presence of a London audience. We are sorry for this; and yet, believing the opinion of his provincial admirers to be in a great measure just, we are not greatly surprised at the result. It is natural for a young and sanguine mind, forming, in the solitude of the country, a vivid idea of a great character, and fostered by the warmth of sympathy which merit has excited among a genial circle of admirers, to overlook the difficulties of an appearance in the vast area of a London theatre, which will press on him with overpowering force in the moment of trial. It is a fearful risk; the powers are all wanted most, when there is least to encourage them: unskilled in the dimensions and the manœuvres of the scene, the actor dares not give way to his honest impulses, and, forced at once to be Othello and himself, ends in being neither! Mr. Fitzharris was considered at Reading, from whence he immediately came, not only as possessing manners and acquirements far beyond the ordinary level of provincial actors, but as endowed with the highest capabilities for his profession. To the London audience he exhibited a tall person and graceful carriage; a voice as yet insufficient to fill the house, but with occasional tones of sweetness and power; an entire forbearance from trickery and rant; and chaste and expressive action. He certainly never took possession of the part from the first: before the senate he was languid; in the third act he failed in touching the true vein of passion; and, once damped by apprehension of failure, struggled painfully through the scenes till the curtain fell. It was obvious that he ought to assume, for the present, an inferior line of character; but enough was shown, even then, to prove that his advantages of person are not unaccompanied by the intellect which may lend them inspiration; and we have no doubt that this temporary disappointment, by urging him to cultivate his voice, and to obtain a command of his powers, will contribute to realize those expectations, which were earnestly cherished by those who witnessed his performances in the country.

A vigorous attempt to produce the great *desideratum* of our time, a real comedy, has been made this month, with success which ought to encourage the author to a yet more decisive exertion. We want, indeed, a true English piece, acted in plain clothes, with nothing romantic or sentimental from beginning to end; but this we can scarcely hope for. The scene of the new comedy called "Love's Comedy, or a School for Pride," is laid in Spain; the dramatic region usually devoted to perplexing intrigues; but the plot is of the simplest possible construction. In the whole five acts there is only one single design and idea, from which the gossamer texture of the whole is finely and dexterously, though slenderly woven. The Duke of Barcelona has one fair daughter, named Diana, who, when he becomes anxious for her marriage, takes a fancy that it is philosophical and heroic to live single, and resolves to let the world perish at her feet. Several princes at her father's court attempt to change this fantastical opinion, among whom is Don Cæsar of Naples, as handsome and accomplished a gentleman as Charles Kemble ever plays, who is deeply smitten with her charms. By the advice of Perrin, a roguish secretary of the princess, Don Cæsar resolves to vanquish her pride by the assumption of greater pride, and, by seeming indifference, to command the affections which had already begun to quicken, with a very unphilos ophical

warmth, in his favour. By this scheme the two characters are brought into constant play: the lady gradually becomes interested, piqued, and enthralled; the lover, anxiously watching his progress through the mask of indifference, with difficulty preserves his secret as the lady relents; and several finely wrought scenes result from the delicate equivoque of sentiment, in which they are involved. At last the princess, as a last effort, to excite the jealousy of the scornful bachelor, announces that she has chosen another for her husband; but he receives the news coolly, and meets it by stating that he has selected one of the ladies of the court for his wife: the princess hears the information with agony, and at last, just as the duke is about to betroth her to the man she has named in her spite, avows her love for Don Cæsar, and accepts the homage of her conqueror. In this plan, simple as it is, there is scope for considerable variety, in depicting the graceful undulation of the passions and vanities which appertain to love, and the double contest between affection and pride in the bosom of each of the combatants, and their gay fence with each other. To fill up the scene there is Perrin, the arch secretary, ever ready to edge on the plot when it threatens to stand still, and to laugh at both parties; and a pretty troop of female friends, who attend on the haughty princess, and perform the office of a comic chorus. The two chief parts, Diana and Don Cæsar, are excellently acted; the first with great force by Miss Lacy, the last with infinite elegance, ardour, and skill, by Mr. Charles Kemble. In mere power we have seen few performances of late years equal to the lady's, but her manner still wants gradation and delicate shading; she passes too rapidly from one extreme to the other, and produces an occasional jar on the nerves like a discord in music. Jones is sharper even than usual in the secretary, whose office is well suited to his peculiar manner; Miss Love, Miss Jones, and Miss Henry make a charming trio, in which the tartness of the first, the vivacity of the second, and the arch simplicity of the third, are blended and contrasted agreeably; and Farren makes as much as possible of the shadow of an antiquated fop, who is the only superfluity of the piece. The arrangements of the stage on the first night were managed in that compact style, which is peculiar to this house; and the comedy went off without a blunder behind the curtain, or a dissentient voice before it. The great novelty of this month has been M. Mazurier, from Paris—the inspired Polichinello, the inimitable imitator of monkeys—who has been received with applause. His performances are great—as far as we can judge, perfect works of art—displaying, not only matchless flexibility of limb, but extraordinary powers of observation; and this is quite sufficient to entitle them to a place on any stage. Those who derive no pleasure from the mere exertion of consummate ingenuity and skill, may deny to M. Mazurier the title of actor, because he plays Jocko and Punch. How many characters of our modern dramatists, which have been performed with applause by the best comedians of the time, have been like nothing in human or animal nature? and it is surely better to be like something than nothing. In Polichinello, Mazurier is the very abstraction of Punch: he is transformed into a living automaton without joints or muscles; he has no will but to twist about his limbs, which he can do as he pleases. As mere matter of wonder, the feats may be equalled by other posture-masters; but no one else whom we have ever seen, could so forget himself to wood, and abstain from every movement inconsistent with the conditions on which Punch might be endowed with life. In Jocko, he has most marvellously "changed his humanity with a baboon:" he is not a man playing monkey tricks; but the very monkey of the forest, delighting in mischief and nuts just as much as a monkey would; twirling about among the trees with graceful facility, and keeping entirely within the range of the instincts and habits of the animal which he personates. Although, in the miserable piece in which he is introduced, he is made to save the life of a child, and shot by people who think he has killed it, he does not condescend to humour the sentiment of the situation, but tosses the boy off unconsciously to the cave, begins playing with roots or leaves, and, when shot, merely falls stiff, and "makes no sign." This forbearance will scarcely tell with John Bull. He has not arrived at that state of refinement in which he can admire the productions of art for themselves; he must have something to exite his sensibilities or tickle his fancy; and has no notion of wit or ingenuity abstracted from moral relations. For this reason he is shocked at the old comedy, judging its persons by the rules of the decalogue, and weighing the evidence against them as in a court of justice—not regarding them as "gay creatures of the element," who are not subject to the restraints of social obligation. This grasping after reality is, no doubt, connected with much that is good and noble; but it a little disqualifies him for a judge of art; and has interfered with his hearty enjoyments of the specimens of this true artist.

VARIETIES.

Cambridge, *Nov.* 4.—The Seatonian prize for the present year was, on Tuesday last, adjudged to the Rev. John Overton, M. A. of Trinity College, for his poem on "*The Building and Dedication of the Second Temple.*"

Western Literary and Scientific Institution.—Last month a meeting was convened at Freemasons' Hall, Henry Drummond, Esq. in the Chair; and very respectably attended. Its object was to establish a public library, reading-rooms, and scientific lectures on the western side of the metropolis, for the use of commercial and professional persons; and a series of resolutions to that effect were agreed to, after speeches from Mr. Drummond, Sir John Paul, Mr. Thomas Campbell, Mr. J. Wright, the Roman Catholic banker, Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, Mr. Brougham, and others. It is hoped that this institution will shortly be effective and useful.

Natural History.—A very rare and peculiarly beautiful fish, called the Opah Dory, or King's Fish, was lately caught off Skegness, Lincolnshire, by some fishermen of that place. This superior species is a native of Africa, though it is sometimes met with in the Mediterranean and northern seas. Its form somewhat resembles the fish called John Dory, though it is much superior, both as regards its size and the diversity of its colours. It exceeds in size every other fish of its species, the one caught on Skegness measuring upwards of three feet in length, and nearly two feet in breadth. Its appearance is very handsome, and the colours of the skin are especially worthy of notice; the ground is a bright green, shaded by a brilliant blue, and when seen in different positions, it appears diversified with red, thus exhibiting the splendid colours of the rainbow, varied by numerous large white oval spots, and the whole forming a striking contrast with the fins and tail, which are of a bright scarlet. The extreme rarity of this beautiful production of Nature, in these climes, may be inferred from the fact, that only three of its kind are recorded to have been hitherto caught on the British coast; the last was caught in the year 1752, off Torbay in Devonshire, and is now preserved in the British Museum.

Royal Academy of Painting.—Mr. F. Danby, Mr. W. Allan, and Mr. H. P. Briggs, have been elected Associates of the Royal Academy.

Capt. Franklin.—A letter from Churchill, so late as the 23d of August, says that Captain Franklin's first party passed a very pleasant winter; some of them at Carlton House, and others at Cumberland House. About the end of May, a day or two before the Expedition was to proceed on its course, one of the men (the carpenter, it is believed) broke his leg, which would prevent him from going on with his companions this season. Captain Franklin, on his arrival in the country, went forward through Lake Winnepek to join the above division: and it was supposed he would overtake them about the time they reached Athabasca.—*Lit. Gaz.*

Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution.—The fourth Annual General Meeting of the Norfolk and Norwich Literary Institution was held on Saturday, the 22d October, at the Society's Rooms, in the Haymarket, Norwich. The High Sheriff of the county of Norfolk took the chair as President; and congratulated the Society on the steady progress it had made during the past year. In addition to the usual business of the meeting, the following distinguished members were, on the motion of E. Wodehouse, Esq. M. P. appointed Vice-Presidents. The Hon. Col. Wodehouse, M. P. Lieutenant of the county, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Norwich, the Right Hon. Lord Stafford, the Right Hon. Lord Suffield, the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Bayning, the Very Rev. the Dean of Norwich, T. W. Coke, Esq. M. P., W. Smith, Esq. M. P., R. H. Gurney, Esq. M. P., T. F. Buxton, Esq. M. P.—The following were appointed Members of the Committee:—Rev. C. N. Wodehouse, Rev. J. Carter, E. Barron, Esq., J. Chambers, Esq., R. Morgan, Esq., Dr. Evans, and Mr. S. Wilkin.

Polarized State of Halo Light.—M. Arago very lately announced, that upon examining a halo round the sun towards eleven o'clock in the morning, with an instrument of his invention, he remarked very unequivocal traces of polarization by refraction in the light of which the halo was formed. This experiment excludes all explications of the phenomenon founded upon the hypothesis of a reflexion. M. Arago thinks that the instrument he made use of in this observation will enable him more generally to ascertain when a cloud is frozen, and that it will then supply the means of studying the law of the diminution of heat in the atmosphere.—*Ann. de Chimie*, xxix. 77.

Different Species of Tea.—The plants used as tea are as widely separated from each other as the countries themselves are remote. In Mexico and Guatemala the leaves of the *Psoralea glandulosa* are generally used as tea; and in New Grenada the *Alstonia theaformis* of Mutis, the *Sym-*

plocos Alstonia of Humboldt and Bonpland, affords a tea not inferior to that of China. Farther to the north on the same continent, a very wholesome tea is made from the leaves of the *Gaultheria procumbens* and *Ledum latifolium*. This last is vulgarly called Labrador tea, and its use was, I believe, first made known by the late Sir Joseph Banks. The most famous of all American teas, however, is the tea of Paraguay, of which large quantities are annually imported into Peru, Chili, and the States of Buenos Ayres; and the use of it is so universal in South America, that the inhabitants have always some of this tea ready prepared, whether engaged in occupations at home or in the fields, and no person departs on a journey without being provided with a quantity of the herb. It is made by merely pouring warm water on the leaves, and is sipped, through a silver or glass tube, from a small vessel, called a Matè Pot, which is carried in the hand, or, should the person be on horseback, or engaged in any occupation requiring the use of his hands, it is suspended from the neck by means of a small chain. It is frequently mixed with a little lemon juice, and is used either with or without sugar. European travellers with whom I have conversed, prefer this to any of the teas imported from China. The Paraguay tea is the more remarkable, from its being the produce of a species of holly, a genus hitherto considered as deleterious. It is described and figured under the name of *Ilex Paraguensis* in an Appendix to the 2d volume of Mr. Lambert's work on the genus *Pinus*, and is noticed by M. Auguste St. Hilaire in the "Mémoires du Muséum," under the name of *Ilex Mate*, and by Drs. Spix and Martius, in their Brazilian Travels, under that of *Ilex Gongonha*. It has an extensive geographical range, being found in the extensive woody regions of Paraguay, watered by the Parana, the Ypanè, and Jejui, in the province of the Minas Geraes, and other districts of Brazil; and it appears to have been found in Guiana by M. Martin, as there are numerous specimens in his Herbarium, part of which is in the possession of Mr. Lambert. We must believe these specimens to have been collected in the mountainous district, otherwise it would be impossible to reconcile the idea of the same plant being found in so different a latitude. The tree is about the size of the orange-tree, to which it bears considerable resemblance in its habit and leaves. The flowers are white, disposed in small cymes in the axils of the leaves. They are tetrandous, and are succeeded by scarlet berries, like those of the common holly. The leaves, whether fresh or dried, are destitute of smell; but, on a little warm water being poured upon them, they exhale an agreeable odour. Mr. Lambert has been so fortunate as to obtain a living plant of this highly interesting tree, which is now growing in his collection at Boyton House, Wilts.—In New Holland the leaves of the *Corræa alba*, make very good tea.—The inhabitants of those barren and remote islands denominated the Kurile Isles, in the Sea of Kamtschatka, prepare a tea from an undescribed species of *Pedicularis*, named by Professor Pallas in his Herbarium, now in Mr. Lambert's possession, *Pedicularis lanata*.—It is unnecessary to take notice of all the aromatic herbs of the order *Labiatæ* used as tea in different countries: my object has been to show that teas are afforded by plants very remotely separated from each other in point of affinity. But while on the subject of teas, it may be interesting to observe, that the common black Chinese Teas consist chiefly of the old leaves of the *Thea viridis*, mixed with those of the *Camellia Sasanqua* or *oleifera*, and sometimes fragments of the leaves of the *Olea fragrans*; and that the finest teas, whether green or black, appear to be produced by the *Thea Bohea*, the quality and colour depending solely on the age of the leaves, and the mode of preparing them. Although I have long attended to the subject, I have never been able to detect, in those teas said to be adulterated, either willow or sloe leaves, or any thing else of British growth. It is probable that the leaves of the species of *Camellia* before mentioned may have been taken for sloe leaves.—*Jameson's Ed. Phil. Journal.*

Metallic Titanium in Iron Furnaces.—Cubic crystals of metallic titanium, similar to those discovered by Dr. Wollaston in the iron-furnaces of South Wales, have also been found by Dr. Walchner, of Friburg, in the Breisgau, in the founderies of the highlands of Baden. The piece of slag examined was from the high furnace of Kandern, in which *pea iron ore* only is smelted. Being desirous of ascertaining the presence of the titanium in the pea-iron ore, an attempt was made with the blowpipe, and its presence, Dr. Walchner says, indicated, though in very small quantity. *Phil. Mag.* lxvi. 124.

Cuttle Fish.—A correspondent at Portsmouth says, "I am in the habit of being frequently on the sea shore, and am sometimes amused with what I chance to pick up. Last year, about June, I found a cluster of eggs fastened to a stem, and resembling a bunch of grapes, black, about the size of a small marble; but when held to the sun, transparent. I

opened four or five, and found it was the egg or spawn of the cuttle-fish. As I do not remember seeing it mentioned before, it may lead to inquiry where they go, as they certainly are not to be found except during three or four months upon this coast, and then but every two or three years, in abundance. Last year I could have taken up hundreds, but this year hardly one for ten. The young cuttle-fish was perfectly formed, and lively."

Action of Lime upon Alcohol.—The following experiment is one made by Dr. Menici, and described in the *Giornale di Fisica*, viii. 50. Two portions of alcohol, of three ounces each, the one being at 35° B. (s. g. 842,) and the other at 28° B. (s. g. 880,) were put into separate bottles, and to each was added three denari (about 3.5 dwts.) of caustic lime. The bottles were closed up and left for four months. At the end of that time the liquor in the second bottle had assumed a yellow colour, which, in two months more, deepened to a red. Being then opened, it was found to have a peculiar aromatic odour; by distillation unchanged alcohol came over from the clear solution, and a residue was left, which, when dry, weighed about 1 denaro, and resembled a red resin; it softened by heat, and burnt with a bright flame and much smoke. The stronger alcohol, on the contrary, had acquired no tint like that of the portion just described, but slowly took a light bluish tint. Hence it appears that, in contradiction to the received notion, diluted alcohol is more readily acted upon and changed by lime than that which, by concentration, has been deprived of a part or the whole of its water.

Indian Remedy for Fever.—"The inflammatory fever called *tabardillo* is common in the hot as well as cold climates. The curative method adopted by the Indians may, in its prognostic, be considered an improvement on the cold affusion. Some clay is procured, and mixed with water until it acquire the consistency of batter, the patient is smeared all over his body with it; after an hour or two an examination takes place, and if the clay has become parched, and is peeled off, death is considered to be the inevitable result; but if it be cracked, and the pieces adhere to the body, a favourable result is expected. This is most probably the fruit of observation, as I believe the science of medicine among such people generally is; but the effect of the application in the latter case is a copious perspiration, which is absorbed by the clay, by which an adhesion to the cutis takes place, and prevents it from falling off; thus the experiment, if not at first founded on scientific principles, has been undoubtedly supported by practical facts."—*Stevenson's South America.*

Rose on the Separation of Titanic Acid from Oxide of Iron.—The difficulty of separating titanic acid from oxide of iron, is well known to chemists, no process but what is very imperfect being as yet known. M. Rose, who has had frequent occasion to combat this difficulty, has discovered and published a method which not only renders analytical processes more perfect, but very much facilitates the preparation of titanic acid from its more abundant natural compounds. A solution of titanic acid and oxide of iron being obtained in muriatic acid, if tartaric acid be added to it, and the whole be diluted with water, then a great excess of caustic ammonia may be added without the smallest precipitate of titanic acid or oxide of iron being produced. If to this solution hydrosulphuret of ammonia be added, it exerts no action on the titanic acid, but changes all the oxide of iron into sulphuret, which separates perfectly. This precipitate is to be carefully washed with water, containing a few drops of hydrosulphuret of ammonia, until all the tartrate is removed, it is then to be dissolved in muriatic acid, heated to drive off the sulphuretted hydrogen, treated with nitric acid to peroxidize the iron, and then precipitated by ammonia: in this way the iron is procured. The titanic acid may be separated from the solution, (if it contains no fixed parts,) by evaporating to dryness, and heating red hot in contact with air, until all that is volatile is dissipated, and the charcoal is burnt off. This is best done in a small platina crucible in a muffle; titanic acid remains. This method appears to be equally advantageous for the preparation of titanic acid from minerals containing it, combined with protoxide of iron, and which may be dissolved in strong muriatic acid, after having been pulverized. As there is then no occasion carefully to wash the sulphuret of iron, that labour is saved, and the process becomes as short, or shorter, than any other known.—*Ann. de Chim.* xxix. 130.

Egyptian Antiquities.—There have been lately presented to the Somerset and Taunton Institution, by John Quantock, Esq. three Egyptian Sepulchral stones, brought from the ruins of Thebes. They consist of one sculptured stone, one painted, and one inscribed with hieroglyphical characters. The figures on these stones appear to represent the worship of Osiris. On the sculptured stone there are two compartments. In the upper, the Egyptian god, Osiris, is represented naked, sitting in a chair, with a cap on his head, like a mitre, with two projections in imi-

tation of horns; he holds a stick or rod in his left hand, bended at the top similarly to the pastoral staff of our bishops—an emblem, it may be supposed, of that fatherly protection of his people for which he is celebrated in history; in his right hand he holds a whip with three thongs, which may be regarded as a symbol of punishment in his character of a Judge. There is an altar before him, on which is placed a vase, and over it hangs the Lotos; a figure stands in front of him, with a staff in his right hand, something like a crutch, and with the crutched part sideways; in his left, which is hanging downwards, is an hieroglyphic, which Dr. Young, in his "Treatise on Hieroglyphical Literature," gives as the emblem of life; it is the figure of the Hebrew *Tau*, with a ring at the top, which is held in the hand. This is said to be the symbol of Typhon, the brother of Osiris, and is here placed, doubtless, to identify the figure of that personage. He appears as if addressing the god, and his countenance and attitude seem to breathe that defiance and violence which marked his character. Dr. Young says, "the symbol for brother or sister appears to be the crook generally seen in the hand of Osiris." This strengthens the supposition, that the figure addressing Osiris is that of Typhon, the former holding in his hand the symbol of his relationship. The lower compartment seems to be a representation of Isis, with an attendant. Both these figures are sitting in chairs, one behind the other. This stone has a piece broken off from the right hand corner; and, from the appearance of the adjoining parts, it would seem that some figure had occupied the space.—The second stone is painted, and contains a representation of the god Osiris, under another form. In this figure the head is that of a hawk, Osiris being sometimes represented with the head of that bird, which, by its quick and piercing eyes, is a proper emblem of the sun, of which Osiris was the symbol. The head has the cap similar to a mitre, as in the sculptured stone. In the painting the god, who is represented in the human shape, except the head, is in a standing posture, clothed, holding with both hands, before him, the bended rod and whip, and also the crutched staff, which is spoken of above as being held in the right hand of the figure, who appears to be addressing Osiris in the upper compartment. There are two female figures, one behind the other; the female in front of the god is holding up both her hands as if in the act of adoration, whilst the figure behind her holds up only one hand. There is an altar of similar shape to that on the sculptured stone, with a vase or urn upon it, between the figure of Osiris and the two females. It has been suggested that the painted stone, and that which is sculptured, though both found in, and brought from, the same place, are of different ages. There are considerable patches of hieroglyphical writing on both stones.—The third stone is wholly inscribed with hieroglyphical characters; it is divided into two compartments, upper and lower, and each compartment into seven columns. There are numerous symbols on this stone, similarly with those given in Dr. Young's work, which has been previously mentioned.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

British Museum.—It is stated that the Rev. Mr. Holwell Carr has presented his select and fine collection of pictures, worth 25,000*l* to the National Gallery.

Transfusion of Blood.—The extraordinary operation of taking blood from the veins of a man, and injecting it into those of a woman, was lately performed by Dr. Blundell, Lecturer on Midwifery at Guy's Hospital, upon a poor woman aged 25 years. She was, to all appearance, dying from loss of blood, after a severe labour, when Dr. Blundell (seeing the imminent danger of the case, laid bare one of the veins of her left arm, taking care to prevent the blood flowing from the orifice. The husband of the woman, who was a robust man, was then called in, and two ounces of blood taken from his arm into a glass tumbler; this blood was then, by means of a syringe, slowly thrown into the vein of the woman, in the direction of the heart, and the same quantity immediately after repeated. In about ten minutes the woman rallied, and gradually recovered from the jaws of death. The syringe was of brass, and well tinned on the inside; to the mouth a pipe was fixed, of about two inches long, and the size of a crow's quill, shaped like a pen at the end, but with a blunt point. All air was carefully expelled from the syringe when used.

Employment of Caustic to destroy the Variolous Eruption.—M. Velpeau read a memoir to the Royal Academy of Medicine, tending to prove that if the pustules of the small pox are cauterized within the two first days of their appearance, they die away entirely; and if this be done even later, their duration is abridged, and no traces of them are left. The caustic he employs is a solution of nitrate of silver, in which he dips a probe, with which he pierces the centre of each pustule. M. Dumerel says that he has been long familiar with this practice, but instead of the solution, he employed the solid caustic itself. (Archives Générales.)—*Med. Jour.* liv. 170.

FOREIGN VARIETIES.

FRANCE.

Academy of Sciences.—No papers of any great interest have lately come before the academy. The plague is an interesting subject of discussion among the scientific, and still few or no advances in the knowledge of that disorder seem to have been manifested. M. M. Laplace, Prony, and Boussard lately made a report upon a memoir entitled an exposé of operations relative to the measuring an arc *de parallèle moyen* between the pole and the equator. M. Nicollet was elected as a successor to M. Burckhardt, by 45 votes out of 48. M. Arago communicated some remarks on the comet discovered by M. Pons, and much business of minor detail was gone through with.

Baron Humboldt and M. Creutzer, of Heidelberg, have been elected members of the Academy of Inspection and Belles Lettres.

In the year 1824 it appears that 239 men and 132 women committed suicide in France, being a diminution of 19 in number. The greatness of the number is openly attributed to the gambling-tables, the lottery, and the houses of debauch kept up by the government for the sake of the profit derived from them, with the distress that inevitably follows those who become their dupes.

The receipts of the Comique Opera (Feydeau), though by no means so popular as it once was, netted, for the month of October, nearly 75,000 francs besides 31,000 francs from subscribers, private boxes, &c.

The Variétés, on the Boulevard de Gand, netted for October 66,000 francs. A French journalist goes on, in a vein of irony, to commiserate this unfortunate theatre (which some of the many writers, pro and con, represent as on its last legs) as being sadly down in the world. "Unlucky concern!" he exclaims, "which has only twenty authors in its train, who compose such pieces (farces) as 'Les Bonnes d'Enfans,' (nursery maids), 'Angeline, 'Les Couturières,' (sempstresses), 'The Man of Sixty,' 'Morning and Night,' &c. (in vogue for some time): and these neglected geniuses too—how impossible they should be the cause of the neglect shown to the rival productions of certain other heaven-born authors, who dance attendance on the drama! Oh, unhappy theatre! with the most perfect company in Paris, (here it is where 'Douvre et Calais,' Les Anglaises pour rire," &c. are so well acted by Potier and Brunet,) what a pity it is that they must, one and all, grow old at last, and make way for Heaven knows who! Gentlemen managers, bestir yourselves betimes in looking about for promising shoots from the provinces."

A new series of Provincial Letters are on the eve of publication, in imitation of the celebrated Letters of Pascal.

A new scientific work is coming out, under high auspices, and promises to add greatly to the stock of knowledge on the subject. It is a Flora of Brazil, by M. Auguste de St. Hilaire. Baron Humboldt has made his report on it to the Institute in the most flattering terms.

M. Loquin, the naturalist, one of the most enthusiastic votaries of science, died lately at Villefranche, on the Rhine. He left behind him a hundred and fifty manuscript works. His last words were—"O! richesses infinies de la nature, il faut donc vous quitter!"

In a garden at Valogne (Manche) in France, an ancient Sarcophagus was recently discovered. It contained a skeleton, which, on exposure to the air, crumbled into dust; but not before a piece of silver was observed in its mouth, which induces a belief that the person must have been a companion of Cæsar in his conquest of Gaul. It is about the size of a *sou*, and bears on one side the inscription CÆS. IMP; and on the other VIC. GAL. At the feet of the skeleton was a silver case, a foot long, and eight inches deep, containing a hundred and fifty coins or medals, in bronze, silver, and gold. They bore the effigies of Cæsar, Pompey, Mithridates, Cleopatra, Pharnaces, Nicomedes, Perpenna, Sertorius, Crassus, Spartacus, Sylla, Hannibal, Asdrubal, Scipio Africanus, and Philip of Macedon. For a great number of years Roman antiquities have been found about Valogne, in the parish of Aleaume; which seems to strengthen the opinion that this site succeeded Crociatonum, the capital of the Unelli, near which Cæsar had a camp, of which he speaks in his Commentaries.

An immense MS. mass of interesting correspondence between Huet the celebrated Bishop of Avranches, and many of his most distinguished contemporaries, (such as Bossuet, Dacier, de Scudery, Leibnitz, &c.) has, it is stated, lately been discovered at Caen.

PIEDMONT.

Joseph Masera, now living in the city of Turin, affords a very singular illustration of the inventive powers of natural talent, though struggling under the most unfavourable circumstances. His career in life bears indeed a singular analogy with

that of our own self-educated philosopher Ferguson. Joseph Masera was born in the village of Montfalcone, near Chieri: he was a shepherd and ploughman, when the sight of a wooden clock of the last century rendered him so skilful a clock-maker, that he soon became equal to the most distinguished individuals of his profession. He first brought himself into notice by his moving figures, and then by those which played musical airs; but the head of a cane, in brass, completed his celebrity, and gave an idea of what might be expected from him. This cane-head enclosed a little figure of David playing on his harp, of which a small concealed organ imitated the tones. The movement of the arms and of the head were so natural, and so well adapted to the melody, and the head of the prophet was so expressive, that he appeared inspired, and actually listening to the chords of his instrument. Not satisfied with instruments which could play only a certain number of airs dependent on the dimensions of their barrel, Masera invented his pantophone, which the Italians call suonatutto, which performs with exactness all the music that the most skilful professor could elicit from the piano. But, urged by a fertile imagination, he had scarcely finished this instrument when he conceived the idea of the musicographe, which writes down the music that any one is playing, and which preserves the time, the value of the notes, the accidents, the pauses, &c. with so much precision, that on applying the transcript to the pantophone, the piece may be perfectly repeated. These two instruments may be united or separated at pleasure; and are so simplified that a few minutes will suffice to adapt them to any organ or to any kind of piano. This is not the boundary of Masera's works. He has produced a machine for engraving, which permits the engraver to cut straight or curved lines at whatever distance he pleases from one another, without fear of displacing the tool; and finally, a machine to turn and polish steel gun-barrels, which he has constructed for the Royal Arsenal, and which differs essentially from any machine for the same purpose hitherto known. It will operate at once upon a dozen barrels [illegible] M. Masera is not much above thirty years of age.

ITALY.

The excavations at Pompeii, which were interrupted by the civil disturbances at Naples, have since been carried on again with great success. Not more than fifty labourers are employed in this work; nevertheless they have been so skilfully directed, that not only several buildings, but entire streets, have been rescued from the obscurity in which they have for so many ages been sunk. One of the most remarkable of the new discoveries is a magnificent temple, which, according to all appearance, was used as a pantheon. The inclosure is formed of a wall, which is in shape a parallelogram, and the lower part of which is ornamented with fine paintings in fresco, on a greyish ground. In the middle of the building was a large dodecagon, of which only the twelve pedestals remain; and further on there is a marble aqueduct. Twelve rooms, on the walls of which are pictures on various subjects, in a tolerable state of preservation, correspond with the sides of this figure. In the most remote part of the building an immense staircase leads to three vast, elevated, and vaulted halls; the one on the right, and the one on the left, have each five niches; only two of which have statues, pronounced by antiquaries to be those of Nero and Messalina; the middle hall, surrounded by tables and benches, seems to have been a meeting-room for the priests. - - - The above notice of the renewed spirit with which excavations had been resumed in Pompeii and Herculaneum, is corroborated by the last Neapolitan Journal, which has been translated into the London papers. We are informed that the king and queen in person had visited these subterranean works; and that the discovery of antiquities, the unrolling of manuscripts, and the consequent enrichment of the Museum, were proceeding with new activity.

GERMANY.

There are in Augsburgh a number of fine pictures, brought from the gallery of Malmaison, and valued at a hundred thousand florins, which are to be disposed of by way of lottery. It is to consist of twenty-two thousand tickets and forty prizes; and the drawing is not to take place for a year. The price of each ticket is five florins, thirty kreutzes.

HOLLAND.

A fine falcon, of the blue-grey kind, better known as Falco Ciareus, or the blue falcon of Canada, was lately caught at Zwolle, (in Holland). This beautiful and extraordinary bird inhabits Africa and Europe, as well as America. The velocity of its flight enables it, within the space of twelve hours, to fly across a quarter of the globe. The distance between the ends of the pinions of this wonderful bird, when flying, is upwards of one hundred Dutch inches, whereas the mere weight of its body is only about eight ounces.

The government of the Netherlands having established a new university, en-

titled "Philosophical College for the Clergy;" a curious correspondence has taken place between the Court of Rome and the Archbishop of Malines on the subject. The evident intent of the Pope is, to persuade the Belgian clergy to thwart the views of the government under which they live, in its plans for the melioration of education, and recommending that the heads of the dioceses should protest against the erection of such a college, and to call to mind the declaration made by the King of the Netherlands in July 1815, in virtue of which he guaranteed to the Catholic Religion its dignity and security. The archbishop, in reply, declares that the suppression of the Archiepiscopal College at Malines, being in direct opposition with the interests of his holy religion, with the orders of the Council of Trent, relative to the formation of a virtuous, regular, and orthodox college, with the rights belonging to the episcopacy of divine right, with the free exercise of the Catholic religion, and the protection guaranteed to it by the fundamental law which he has sworn to maintain, and also by the 2d article of the treaty which is its basis; and, finally, with several declarations and promises made to the clergy by his Majesty himself, he feels bound to say that he cannot in any case interfere with this suppression.

RUSSIA.

Russian Literature.—M. Martinoff is the first author who has introduced the classical beauties of the ancient Greeks into Russia. He has had successively printed the Books of Homer's Iliad, with a literal translation, the Tragedies of Sophocles, the Hymns of Callimachus, with philosophical remarks, and Esop's Fables.

Armenian School.—The object of this school, which was founded at Moscow by Messrs. Lazarett, is the improvement of young persons, and especially of young Armenians, in the higher sciences, and in the oriental languages. Since the year 1816, the school has sent forth sixty-two pupils; and there are now seventy-three within its walls.

CHINA.

China.—Extract of a Letter from the frontiers of China, printed in the Asiatic Courier at St. Petersburgh.—"The heats were excessive at Pekin during the summer of 1824. In July, Reaumur's thermometer was at 30° in the shade. The inundations and the bad harvests which have succeeded one another for three years, have occasioned a great dearth, and a consequent mortality in that capital. Dav-Gouan, the present Bogdokham of China, is kind to his people. Soun-Tchjoun-Tan is his prime minister. It was he who in 1794 received Lord Macartney's embassy at Jekhe, and who was appointed in 1816 to receive that of Lord Amherst. General Agouy, the minister's grandson, is, after him, the principal person. There are no longer in the court of China such powerful individuals as under the reign of Tsia-Zsing. The Manjora language has almost become obsolete; and the military discipline is much relaxed. The Russian mission enjoys perfect tranquillity, and the countenance of the Chinese government. It is proposed by them to build a chapel in which divine service may be performed in the Chinese language; and a translation is now going on of one of the principal articles of the Christian faith for that purpose. The students who accompany the mission have made great progress in the acquisition of the Chinese and Manjora tongues. Fifty of Esop's Fables have recently been translated into Chinese."—*Lit. Gazette.*

MEXICO.

Mexican Mines.—Guanaxuato, Aug. 5:—"I have just returned from paying a visit to the mine of Valenciana, and I never was so struck with the sight of any work of human labour before. It is on the most stupendous scale imaginable. I went down 270 yards, which was as far as we could get for the water: the whole depth of the mine is 600 yards. They are draining it now at the rate of about four yards a week, as I learnt from the superintendant of the mine, a Cornish miner, in the service of the Anglo-Mexican Company. The mine is yielding now about 900 to 1200 cargoes of ore a week, each cargo 300 lbs. weight: it would yield more if they had more hands. 1500 Indians are at present at work in this mine, and the Company are looking out for more: the Indians are now flocking fast to this neighbourhood. Guanaxuato formerly contained a population of between 80 and 90,000 souls. It has now not more than 34,000; and of this number one half has been added to it since the establishment of the Anglo-Mexican Company here. The climate is heavenly: thermometer, 70 to 72 deg. in the summer; in the winter, cold enough for English stoves. The resources of Mexico are fast coming into activity, and they will be found enormous, when they come into full play. The change in this town from what it was a year ago is most agreeable to contemplate.

RURAL ECONOMY.

On naturalizing in the British Islands the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand Flax. By Mr. W. Salisbury.—During my late researches into the rural economy of the southern parts of Ireland, I discovered that the Phormium Tenax, or New Zealand flax plant, was growing there in the fullest luxuriance; and that it appeared to have become, in a great degree, naturalized to the climate and soil of that country. As the qualities of New Zealand flax, as applied to naval purposes, &c. have of late been so much the subject of inquiry and conversation, particularly since the return of Mr. Commissioner Bigge from New South Wales, I shall refrain from any detail on that head, further than to notice, that, having a desire to gratify some Irish gentlemen, I have had some of the flax scutched (specimens of which I have by me), which, in point of produce, proved most fully the account I gave of the experiment I made at the request of Mr. Bigge, on which that gentleman's report, as printed by order of the House of Commons, the 13th of March last, is founded. On this head I shall therefore beg leave to refer to the enclosed copy of that account, as, from all I have been enabled to learn, the same advantages that the propagation and culture of the New Zealand flax offer to the settlers in the colony of Sydney may be certainly reaped by the proprietors of land in the province of Munster at least. As my object in going to that part of Ireland was to discover what additional means might be applied so as to extend the domestic employment of the poor, and with the hope that the cultivation of the phormium might become in a great degree subservient thereto, I was led to follow up my first discovery by inquiries into the habit of growth of that plant; and, from the most respectable authority I am empowered to state, 1st. That it has been cultivated as an ornamental plant, in the open ground, in "the counties of Waterford, Cork, Limerick, Louth, Dublin, and Wicklow: that it is perfectly hardy, inasmuch as it has grown for the last thirty years on one estate successively, during which period it was noticed to have been once or twice only triflingly affected by frost, and that only in the tops of the leaves."

2d. "That it is capable of being propagated by offsets from the roots, in a ratio sufficient to prove that it may be brought into cultivation on a large scale, if efficient measures are taken for that purpose."

The foregoing accounts, so very favourable to the probability of the phormium becoming in time an object of general cultivation with the proprietors of land in the south of Ireland, were first the result of my own deliberate observation, and have been since confirmed by the testimony of letters from the Right Hon. Lord Oriel, Mr. John Underwood, the curator of the botanic garden at Glasnevin, who has there resided twenty-eight years, and others. And since my return I am also informed, that the plant grows equally well at the seat of Lord Cawdor in Pembrokeshire, and also at several places near to Exeter; it may, therefore, become also a valuable acquisition to many parts of the south-west of England.

Although the results of my former experiments were calculated principally from the dried material, as imported from New Zealand by Mr. Bigge, I nevertheless did procure some green leaves from the green-house, and on the produce of which I drew my conclusions as to the acreable produce. I have, however, had in Ireland a larger quantity at command, and, my experiments being more perfect and on a larger scale, I am enabled thereby to state the following facts in addition.

From the growth of the plants, in the general arrangements of hardy plants, at Glasnevin, it appears that plants of three years old will, on an average, yield thirty-six leaves, besides a very considerable increase of offsets, which leaves being cut down, at the time of clearing the quarters in the autumn, are found to spring up again the following summer. Six leaves have produced me one ounce of fibres, when scutched perfectly clean and dry; at which rate an acre of land planted with this crop, at three feet distant plant from plant, will yield rather more than sixteen hundred weight per acre, which is a very great produce compared with that of either flax or hemp. New Zealand flax is scutched with little labour or trouble, and may be performed by persons in common. The leaves should be cut when full grown, and macerated for a few days in stagnant water, and then passed under a roller machine properly weighted; by this process the fibres become separated, and, if washed in a running stream, they will instantly become white, as is the specimen I herewith send, that has been thus treated. When the fibres are thus scutched clean and dry, any kind of friction will cause them to divide into any degree of fineness in the harle, so far even as to cottonize, whereby it is fitted for all the purposes to which hemp or flax is adapted.

Extract of a letter from the Right Honourable Lord Oriel, dated February 17 last:—"I can aver that the phormium is sufficiently hardy for our climate, it having thriven with me for thirty years and upwards. It is also about in many other places, as Cork, Waterford, Limerick, &c. where the leaves grow five, six, and even eight feet high."—*Trans. Society of Arts.*

USEFUL ARTS.

Thomas Cartmell, *of Doncaster, gun-maker, for an improved cock, to be applied to the locks of any gun, pistol, fire-arms, or ordnance, for the purpose of firing the same by percussion, acting either by self-priming or otherwise, and whereby the priming is rendered wholly impervious alike to the rain, wind, or damp.*—Three methods are described by the patentee for effecting the purposes recited in the above title. The first is for the application of single percussion balls, each time that the piece is primed; the other two are for self-priming from small magazines of these balls. The machinery of the locks is the same as for common percussion locks, the improvements of the patentee being confined to a little apparatus placed on the top of the cock, which, except immediately beneath this part, is not different from a percussion cock of the usual form. In the first method, a small cavity is made in the front of the cock, sufficient to hold a single percussion ball which cavity is placed so as to fall upon a point projecting from the lock, called here the "striking peg," through which the touch-hole is drilled into the cavity of the piece; one of the small percussion balls is put into this same cavity, either by hand, or by a charger, each time that priming is required, where, if not prevented, it would be liable to fall out, and to be spoiled by wet; but, to preserve it from these

accidents, the patentee has contrived a little cap that shuts over it from above, which is fastened to the hinder part of the cock by a hinge or joint, where a small knob projects from it, against which a thin spring presses that runs up the back of the cock, to which it is fastened at its lower extremity by a screw; the use of which spring is to keep the cap fixed in its place, either when shut down, or when entirely raised. As the front of the cap lies exactly before the percussion ball when shut down, in order to raise it out of the way of the percussion, when the cock is let go, a sloping "cheek" projects from its inner side, which, in the descent of the cock, strikes against a piece that projects for that purpose from the side of the lock, that, by the action of the inclined plane of the cheek, produces the desired effect; the cock then passes on, holding the percussion ball entirely uncovered, drives it against the striking peg, and ignites it by the percussion. The second method, in addition to the cap above described, has a small magazine, like a flat thimble, that fastens on the top of its fore part by a dove-tailed slide, with a hole in its lower part near the front, through which a single percussion ball only can fall at once into a small receptacle prepared for it in front of the cock. To prevent the rest of the balls from falling out when the cap is raised, a thin flat spring, that lies on the top of the cock, passes below the hole through which the balls fall when in that position, and closes it until the cap is put down; which motion removes the hole from over it, and again leaves the passage open. These different relative positions of the spring stopper, and of the front of the cap, are effected by merely having the joint of the cap at the back of the cock placed about half an inch lower down than the fast end of the spring, by which means the cap, in being raised by its sloped cheek, is also pressed back along the front of the spring stopper; and again in being shut down passes forward over it, so that the hole in its front goes entirely beyond it, and leaves the passage for the percussion balls unobstructed. In the third method there is no moveable cap, but the magazine for the percussion balls is fixed directly on the front of the top of the cock, and close beneath it a small square bolt passes through the head of the cock from the back to the front; near the front of this bolt is a hole, through which the balls pass, one at a time, to a small receptacle beneath in the front of the cock, by which it is conveyed to the "striking peg," as in the other methods, when the cock is let go; at which time the bolt is pressed back, by a part that projects from the lock for that purpose, so that the solid part of it comes beneath the opening of the magazine, and prevents all communication between it and the receptacle; the bolt is again restored to its first position, when the cock is raised by a spring that lies flat against the back of the cock, whose upper part acts on the bolt, and lower part is fastened to the cock by a screw. To keep the small percussion ball in the receptacle, another spring is placed at the side of the head of the cock, directly below the bolt, having a triangular head, which closes up the front of the receptacle when the cock is raised; but, as soon as it is let go, the side of the triangular head farthest from the spring comes in contact with the side of the striking peg, which, by the action of the inclined plane, moves it to one side, from before the percussion ball, and leaves the latter exposed to the top of the striking peg, against which it is forced immediately after, and ignites the charge.

These contrivances are all very ingenious; but the first of them, of which the inventor thinks least, seems preferable for its simplicity, and for being least liable to accidents of explosion, to which we think all magazines for percussion powder subject, though we confess that those above described are as little so as any we have seen. It appears to us also that the magazines have no certainty of delivering the balls as the patentee states; but that on the contrary, they would be very apt to obstruct one another in their descent, so as not to be made to come down without taking off the magazine to free them, to which accident they would be peculiarly liable in damp weather, which would more or less affect the chlorite of potash, or other explosive salt in their composition, so as to make them somewhat adhesive at their surfaces; for though the cap defends the percussion balls well against rain, it could not protect them from atmospherical moisture, which must penetrate wherever the air has any access.—*Rep. of Arts.*

French manner of Preparing a Razor-strap.—Take a piece of common leather, leave it to soak in warm water, and then rub it over with a matter composed of the filings of cast steel dissolved in aquafortis, made red hot in a crucible, and pounded to reduce it to powder. This meagre composition, of a red colour, without any sort of mixture with oil or grease, will make the strap different from all those hitherto manufactured, and cause it to produce an edge preferable to that given by the hone-or the polisher.

PATENTS LATELY GRANTED.

W. Duesbury, of Boasal, for a mode of preparing or manufacturing of a white from the impure native sulphate of barytes. Sept. 29, 1825.

J. Martineau, the younger, of the City Road, Middlesex, and H. W. Smith, of Lawrence Pountney Place, in the City of London, Esq. for improvements in the manufacture of steel. Communicated to them by a foreigner. Oct. 6, 1825.

Sir G. Cayley, of Brompton, Yorkshire, Bart. for a new locomotive apparatus. Oct. 6. 1825.

J. S. Broadwood, of Great Pulteney-street, for improvements in small, or what are commonly called square pianofortes. Oct. 6, 1825.

T. Howard, of New Broad street, merchant, for a vapour engine. Oct. 13, 1825.

N. Kimball, of New York, merchant, for a process of converting iron into steel. Communicated to him by a foreigner. Oct. 13, 1825.

B. Saunders, of Bromsgrove, for improvements in constructing or making of buttons. Oct. 13, 1825.

T. Dwyer, of Lower Ridge-street, Dublin, for improvements in the manufacture of buttons. Oct. 13, 1825.

J. C. Daniel, of Stoke, Wilts, for improvements in machinery applicable to the weaving of woollen cloth. Oct. 13, 1825.

J. Easton, of Bradford, for improvements in locomotive or steam carriages; and also in the manner of constructing the roads or ways for the same to travel over. Oct. 13, 1825.

W. Hirst, J. Wood, and J. Rogerson, of Leeds, for improvements in machinery for raising and dressing of cloth. Oct. 21, 1825.

R. S. Pemberton, and J. Morgan, of Lanelly, for a consolidated or combined drawing and forcing pump. Oct. 21. 1825.

G. Gurney, of Argyle-street, for improvements in the apparatus for raising or generating steam. Oct. 21, 1825.

L. W. Wright, of Princes-street, Lambeth, for improvements in the construction of steam-engines. Oct. 21, 1825.

H. C. Jennings, of Devonshire-street, Middlesex, practical chemist, for improvements in the process of refining sugar. Oct. 22, 1825.

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN,
WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

BOTANY.

Prodromus plantarum Indiæ Occidentalis hucusque cognitarum, tam in oris Americæ Meridionalis, quam in Insulis Antillicis sponte crescentium, aut ibi diuturne hospitantium, &c. Digessit G. Hamilton, M. B. 1 vol. 8vo. 5s.

GEOGRAPHY.

The Pictorial Atlas being a History of the World from the Creation; compiled from the best Authorities, &c. Folio. Part I. 7s. 6d.

An Account, Historical, Political, and Statistical of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata, &c. Translated from the Spanish. Demy 8vo. 12s.

MEDICINE, SURGERY, &c.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, Vol. XIII. Part I. 8vo. 12s.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cottage Comforts, with Hints for promoting them, gleaned from Experience; enlivened with Authentic Anecdotes. By Esther Hewlett.

This is an admirable little work, and deserves extensive encouragement. To disseminate amongst our peasantry a taste for the comforts and conveniencies of life, is to render them a most essential service; and we are not acquainted with any publication better fitted than the present, both to inspire the people with an inclination to improve their condition, and at the same time to teach them how to gratify such a desire. Instead of exhorting the poor to be content with their poverty, the writer wisely endeavours to rouse them to exertion by pointing out the pleasures which they may purchase by industry, care, and prudence. In its practical details, also, this little volume is as valuable as for the correctness of its principles. The whole economy of humble life is treated of in a very sensible and intelligible style, and copious directions are given with regard to even its most minute branches. The whole is written with a familiarity which, while it does not detract in any degree from the force of the style, will doubtless render the publication very agreeable to those persons for whose use it is intended.

Attic Fragments; or Characters, Customs, Opinions, and Scenes. By the Author of the "Modern Athens," and "Babylon the Great." post 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The author of "The Modern Athens," and "Babylon the Great," is by no means destitute, as we have formerly had occasion to remark, of ability; and he now seems resolved to convince the world that he also possesses the qualities of industry and perseverance. We have scarcely had time to digest the somewhat heavy contents of "Babylon the Great," when we are presented with the present refection of "Attic Fragments." Now, although we are prepared to do our utmost towards the perusal of as many volumes as the author of "Modern Athens" and "Babylon the Great," or any other author, may think it expedient to write, yet we must protest against our being compelled to reiterate the perusal. Many of these Attic Fragments might, with more propriety, be termed "Babylonish Fragments," since they appear originally to have formed a portion of the author's last publication, to which, at all events, they bear a very striking resemblance. For the crime of an author's stealing from himself there is, we believe, no punishment, except the one which we felt much inclined, upon the present occasion, to adopt; viz. not to read him. In justice, however, we must remark, that a considerable portion of the volume now before us consists of what is, to us at least, new matter, and that the *rifacimento* is confined chiefly to the political articles. To those readers who are not acquainted with the author's former productions, the whole of the present work will afford, we doubt not, a considerable portion of agreeable amusement. It displays much of the same acute observation, and, occasionally, powerful sketches of life and character, which we remarked in the "Modern Athens" and "Babylon the Great;" while, at the same time, the lighter matter, with which it is interspersed, gives it a relief which its predecessors wanted.

Laconics; or the best Words of the best Authors. 12mo. Part I. 2s. 6d.

To bestow many words upon this little work (which is intended to be comprised in twelve parts) would be out of character. It will be sufficient to say that the design of it is well conceived; and the execution, so far as the present number is concerned, respectable;—that the aphorisms are selected with judgment from many of our best authors, and that the work promises, on the whole, to be a very agreeable pocket companion.

Forget me not, for 1826.

Mr. Ackermann has here presented us with one of the most beautiful specimens of an "Annuary," to coin a word, which we have never seen. It does high honour to the Arts, as respects skill of engraving, elegance of form, design, and printing, and is by no means deficient in contributions of merit—it will suffice to mention the names of Hemans, Croly, Montgomery, Landon, Bowring, Barton, and Polwhele in the poetry; and Mitford, and Hoffland, in the prose contributions; to show the superior claims which this charming little Christmas Present has to public notice. The frontispiece, engraved by Finden from Westall, though in design it partakes of the peculiar manner of that R. A., in the engraving is a most delicious

specimen of art, and confers infinite credit on the artist. "The Bridge of Sighs," by H. Le Keux, is perhaps the most exquisite piece of architectural engraving ever achieved in the same dimensions;—the light, the water, the shadows, and the general effect are wonderfully well brought out. The "Convent at Athens," "Evening Prayer," by Heath, and "The Cottage-door," by Finden, are very beautiful, and the detail of the "Drawing-Room" of the Kremlin at Brighton, astonishingly detailed by Winckles from a design by Pugin. In short, in this little work Mr. Ackermann has laid the foundation of new claims to public gratitude; and if our progress in luxury be marked by such efforts, we shall confidently hail it as of a very different species from that which has been fatal to past empires, and well worthy of being spared the judgment inflicted upon them, inasmuch as ours is that of intellect. It would be invidious to select any particular poetical contributions from this work—we recommend our readers to possess them all by purchasing it.

The Literary Souvenir; or Cabinet of Poetry and Romance. Edited by Alaric A. Watts. 12mo.

Mr. Watts has again succeeded in producing a very delightful volume, and may justly pride himself both upon the literary merit and the embellishments of his publication. To enumerate his contributors would be to name many of the most distinguished names amongst our modern writers. No effort, indeed, appears to have been spared to render the present "Souvenir" worthy of the same extensive patronage which was bestowed so justly upon its predecessor, and which, we have no doubt, will also be extended to the beautiful volume before us. In point of embellishment, the "Literary Souvenir" shines. Nothing can exceed the engravings, by Finden and Rolls, from the well-known pictures by Leslie and Newton, entitled "The Rivals" and "The Lovers' Quarrel," and the "View of Bolton Abbey," by Finden, after a drawing by Turner.

Friendship's Offering; a Literary Album. Edited by T. K. Hervey. 12mo.

The plan of this volume has been greatly improved under the superintendence of the present editor; and it may now fairly compete with any of its annual rivals. In the poetical department, to which Mr. Hervey himself is a valuable contributor, it is particularly rich. Amongst many other beautiful poems the editor has been fortunate enough to procure some unpublished stanzas—"To her who can best understand them"—from the pen of Lord Byron, and also four original poems by the author of the "Seasons." Amongst the living contributors we observe the names of Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Horace Smith, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Barton, Mr. Neele, Mr. Sotheby, Mr. Cotton, L. E. L., Mrs. Opie, Lady Caroline Lamb, and several other very pleasing writers. The song, "Here's to thee, my Scottish lassie, by Mr. Moultrie, makes us regret that it should be the only production in the volume from his pen. Mr. Moultrie deprives the public of no inconsiderable pleasure in so rarely permitting his productions to appear before them. Amongst the most distinguished of the prose contributors is "Stage Coach Physiognomists," by the late Mr. Edgeworth. There is also a very agreeable sketch by Miss Mitford, the author of "Our Village," and a short tale by Miss Jane Porter, besides several other interesting little productions of the same class. In conclusion, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of transcribing the following simple stanzas:—

To an Infant.

Thou wak'st from happy sleep to play
With bounding heart, my boy!
Before thee lies a long bright day
Of summer and of joy!

Thou hast no heavy thought or dream
To cloud thy fearless eye;—
Long be it thus; life's early stream
Should still reflect the sky!

Yet ere the cares of earth lie dim
On thy young spirit's wings,—
Now in thy morn forget not Him
From whom each pure thought springs!

So in thy onward vale of tears,
Where'er thy path may be,
When strength hath bow'd to evil years—
He will remember thee. F. H.

The Amulet; or Christian and Literary Remembrancer. 12mo.

If we may judge from the encreasing number of these elegant little publications, the experiment of naturalizing them in this country has completely succeeded. They now make their appearance with all the regularity of a crop of crocuses (though somewhat earlier in the season). The Amulet is a new attempt, and a very respectable one also. In its catalogue of contributors it does not quite equal some of its more fortunate competitors, though it presents a list of very excellent names, amongst which we observe those of Mr. Milman, Mr. Montgomery, Mr. Bowles, Mr. Bowring, Mr. Bernard Barton, together with our two favourite Muses, Mrs. Hemans and Miss Landon.

We may observe that nothing controversial is admitted into the volume; and that the editor's observation, that the work is to be considered "as a religious publication only so far as that every article tends to impress some moral lesson," is strictly correct. The plates are executed in a very superior style. Two of them are designed and engraved by Martin.

Memoirs of Monkeys, &c. 12mo.

The Monkey tribe has of late excited much attention amongst us. Mr. Rose has employed his lively pen in celebrating their exploits; and to that gentleman's labours the pages before us are to be considered as a supplement. The anecdotes which they contain are not, however, quite so pregnant and diverting as the subject would seem to promise; and we must say that M. Mazurier, in his representation of Jocko, is a much more amusing animal than any of the monkeys whose memoirs are here recorded. When we say that the following is one of the best anecdotes in the volume, we shall not, we fear, give a very high opinion of its merits:—

"A highly-gifted nobleman was struck at Freemark Fair with a peculiar waggishness in the expression of a common monkey, and immedi-

ately purchased him. Pug was carried on board his yacht, and made fast in the cabin. The day was very hot. The marquis, having exerted himself with rowing, and in working his vessel, had thrown aside his neckcloth, and unbuttoned his shirt collar: being an absent man, he sat down in this unfashionable trim to eat some hot chops and potatoes. Pug had dexterously managed to divide the cord which fastened him; and having cast a longing eye on the viands spread before his lordship, made a spring to the centre of the table, seizing as he passed a smoking hot potatoe, which, with great quickness and address, he popped down the back of his lordship's neck with one paw, while he seized the chops on his plate with the other, and skipped off with his prize up the companion-ladder, and was soon safe in the rigging; while the marquis was hallooing and dancing with a burning-hot potatoe down his back."

Phantasmagoria; or Sketches of Life and Literature. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 18s.

We believe that we are correct in attributing this work to the pen of a young lady, and likewise in asserting it to be a first attempt in literature. It is not often that we have met with first attempts aspiring at the double reputation of excelling both in prose and poetry, still less so have they been successful. "Phantasmagoria" forms a striking addition to the very few exceptions which we might be able to produce. It is the joyous sporting of a genius too fresh and unhackneyed to follow any subject longer than the pursuit is pleasurable to it, and too various and vivid to touch upon any one without producing a corresponding delight in the reader. We have, consequently, upwards of sixty articles, the merits of which it would be no easy matter to class. They display the singular union of all the beautiful vivacity of the young, light-hearted female, with the reasoning faculties of older heads and "sterner stuff"—a discrimination of character which, it would appear, could only be acquired by long usage in the world, with a tone of poetical sensibility which seems as naturally strange to it. A few of them have appeared in periodical publications; and the notice which they there attracted would bear us out in speaking of the work at far greater length than our limits will permit. We can only say, that if the present volumes be put forth as an experiment by which the future essays of the authoress are to be directed, we are not disposed to form any comparison between her prose and her poetry, and trust cordially that she will persevere in both. As specimens of her qualifications for the former, we must merely direct the reader's attention to the "Essay on Human Sorrow," "The Boarding School Reminiscences," "A Vision of Poets," "The Tales of the Unknown, and Zeinda," "Why is the Spirit of Poetry Anti-cheerful," and "The Comfortable Woman;" all of which, however, are selected almost at random. Of her power in poetry we are enabled to produce more immediate proof, by reason of its coming more within our compass. On the beauty of the following stanzas we need make no remark, excepting that there are others as beautiful scattered through the whole of the two volumes.

I mourn thee,—yet I do not weep
That thou art mine no more;
I love thee—yet my feelings sleep,
In silence as before:
A common loss might tears bewail,
But not a loss like thine;
And words might serve love's fancied tale,
But never love like mine.

I wrong'd thee,—and the silken thread
That bound our hearts in one,
(Though years of gloom and anguish fled)
Hath sever'd,—thine is gone!
Now others in thy gentle eye
Love's tender truths may see,
And I shall gaze like them, but 'spy—
No look of love for me.

The smiles that once were all my own,
Must be another's pride;
And tears that flow'd for me alone,
Now flow for all beside!
Nay, nay, I blame thee not,—the wrong,
Fault,—folly,—all were mine;
For thou had'st loved and suffer'd long,
Ere change of soul was thine.

Loved one! no tear is in my eye,
Though pangs my bosom thrill,—
For I have learn'd when others sigh,
To suffer, yet be still.
Passion, and Pride, and Flattery strove,—
They made a wreck of me;
But, oh, I never ceased to love,
I never loved but thee!

My heart is with our early dream,
And still thy influence knows,
Still seeks thy shadow on the stream
Of memory, as it flows;—
Still hangs o'er all the records bright,
Of moments brighter still,
Ere Love withdrew his starry light,
Ere thou had'st suffer'd ill.

'Tis vain! 'tis vain! no human will
Can bid that time return;
There's not a light on earth can fill
Again, Love's darken'd urn:—
'Tis vain,—upon my heart, my brow
Broods grief no words can tell;
But grief itself is idle now,
Beloved one! I are thee well!

The Holy Inquisition: being an Historical Statement of the Origin, Progress, Decline and Fall of that infamous Tribunal. Originally written in Latin by P. A. Limborch, D.D. Part I. 3s.

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Stockdale's Baronetage for 1826. 7s. 6d.

NOVELS, TALES, &c.

The Camisards; or the Protestants of Languedoc. 3 vols. 12s.

The good novels have scarcely yet begun to make their appearance this season, and the public are really greatly in want of them. The Tales of the Crusaders and Tremaine have been long since devoured by all civilized people, and something must speedily be done to supply their place. Two or three well sounding novels are announced as forthcoming; but the appetite of the reading public cannot be satisfied with these prospective delicacies, and in the mean while must be sated with such viands as are at hand. Amongst these, the Camisards will, perhaps, be found the least objectionable; for we are afraid that this negative praise is the most that we can bestow upon the work. In point of style it is very respectable, and the pictures of local scenery and manners are sketched with considerable vivacity and clearness. In originality of character, however, it is deficient, and the plot, also, is susceptible of amendment. The interest of the story is well preserved through the two first volumes, but flags considerably in the third.

Tales of the Wild and the Wonderful. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The tales which Rawhead told to Bloodybones in the charnel-house could not have been more "wild" and more "wonderful" than these. Parricides, matricides, and fratricides fright us from our propriety in every page. Ghosts and goblins "squeak and gibber" in every chapter; and ere the reader has reached the end of the volume, his skin becomes, what is vulgarly termed, "goose-flesh," and his hair erect with horror. That there is a considerable pleasure in being thrown into a state of exudation by a ghost-story, every one who has experienced the frightful gratification must admit; and to the lovers of such excitement we recommend the present volume. Of course they must be prepared to swallow a due portion of the improbable and the extravagant, and not to quarrel with the somewhat inflated and magniloquent style in which the marvellous narratives are couched; as, for instance,—"No one dared to approach the miserable Ruth, who now in utter phrenzy strode about the room, brandishing, with diabolical grandeur, the bloody axe, and singing a wild song of triumph and joy. All fell back as she approached, and shrunk from the infernal majesty of her terrific form: and the thunders of heaven rolling above their heads, and the flashings of the fires of eternity in their eyes, were less terrible than the savage glare and desperate wrath of the maniac."

Pandurany Hàri, or Memoirs of a Hindoo. 3 vols. 12mo. 1l. 4s.

It is singular, that while our intercourse with the East is so extended and accessible to so many persons, the attempt has not been made more frequently (if it has been before made at all) to lay there the scene and subject of a work of fiction. Europe has been ransacked from end to end, and excursions have been now and then made across the Atlantic by a stray writer, who found his home themes exhausted. The Chinese have been long re laid under contribution, and the Arabian fictions are the glory of romance; but the Hindoo has been passed over. Perhaps he has been considered an impracticable being, isolated by his castes, and too low in blood from his rice diet, to feel these lofty passions which the novellist "delighteth" to contemplate. However this may be, we have now before us a work of this class, evidently penned by one acquainted with the country in which the scene is laid, though at the same time by no means an adept in seizing those prominent scenes and objects, which an author more deeply initiated in the mystery of producing strong impressions by vivid descriptions, would have known how to lay hold of. The author, or rather editor, for so he denominates himself, has in his preface accounted in some measure for this, and has preferred keeping close to truth of character, rather than to range widely in the domains of fancy. It is fair, therefore, to consider his book in this point of view; and by so doing, it will be found an entertaining work, imparting, with amusement, no small share of useful information. Some parts are highly humorous, as the story of Fuzl Khan, the Pindaree, which is a very characteristic sketch of an Indian Mussulman, and quite Oriental. The whole work is a simple narrative of an Hindoo prince, supposed to be written by himself. He is lost in his infancy, and does not discover his rank until he has gone through great vicissitudes and some *outre* adventures. It is intermixed with sketches of manners and ceremonies, which we lament are not more numerous and minute; but we are confident the work will be read with pleasure by those who seek entertainment, or are in search of novelty, for both may be obtained in its pages. The character of the Gossein, or Sunyasse, is, we believe, quite new to the English reader; and the description in page 315, vol. I. together with the accompanying ceremonies, will not be perused without astonishment (if a faithful picture, and there is no reason to

doubt it) at the blindness of existing idolatry. The funeral ceremonies of old Hurrychund are curious, as are those of marriage, both in the third volume; and in several parts of the work the evils engendered by Eastern despotism, and the state of depression and degradation in which the lower classes live, together with their adroitness and cunning, are clearly pourtrayed; nor must a hit or two at the bad conduct of our own trading rulers of India be omitted.

The Magic Ring: a Romance from the German of Frederick, Baron de la Motte Fouqué. In 3 vols.

We have frequently borne testimony to the wild genius and fanciful imagination of the Baron de la Motte Fouqué; but of all his works that have yet come before the English public, this appears to us the most interesting and the best. It is a tale of chivalry,

"Of forests and enchantments drear,
Where more is meant than meets the ear;"

such as the Knight of La Mancha himself might have been fascinated with in his sanest intervals; and it is interspersed with such exquisite descriptions of nature under all the varied aspects that the scene requires, such thrilling strokes of feeling, and such lofty touches of morality, that the mind of the reader is kept in a state of delightful vibration between the excitement of marvellous adventures and the repose of the most soothing, yet sublimest truths. The translator has done full justice to his original. He treads in his antique gear with just enough of stateliness to show that it is weighty, but not cumbersome; and it is evident that he has studied his model until he has contracted an admiration of it, as creditable to his taste as it is favourable to his imitation of its beauties. Between him and the author, the "Magic Ring" certainly produces a sort of magical effect upon the reader; and when we lay the volumes down at the conclusion of the story, and return to the flat realities of life, we feel somewhat in the situation of one who, after thronging his imagination with visions of former days, as he walks solitary and meditative beneath some

——— "high embowed roof,
With antique windows, massy proof,
And storied windows richly dight,
Casting a dim religious light,"

is suddenly reminded, by some unwelcome signal, that he must depart, and straight exchanges the forms of Gothic grandeur and the memorials of ancient nobility and worth, for crowded streets, and anxious faces, and all the insignia of petty ambition and sordid cares. One of the great uses of poetry and romance is to oppose their fascinating influences against the all-absorbing nature of mere worldly pursuits; and in so laudable a cause, the pen of such a writer as the Baron de la Motte Fouqué must be acknowledged an auxiliary at once powerful and attractive.

Gratitude, and other Tales. By H. R. Mosse. 3 vols. 12mo. 18s.

Anselmo, a Tale of Italy, illustrative of Roman and Neapolitan Life, from 1789 to 1809. 8vo. 2 vols. 16s.

Montville; or the Dark Heir of the Castle. A Novel. 3 vols. 12mo. 16s. 6d.

POETRY AND THE DRAMA.

John Baliol, an Historical Drama, in five Acts. By William Tennant, Author of Anster Fair, &c. 8vo. 6s.

A poem by the author of Anster Fair will always command the attention which is due to talent and merit. Mr. Tennant is not, indeed, to be accounted amongst the very first class of our poets; but his genius is of an order so respectable, that it is impossible to peruse his writings without pleasure. There is a boldness and vivacity in his style, and a strength in his language, which remind us of our older dramatists, and which, indeed, are sometimes carried almost to an excess. In the present drama, especially, the author uses some words in so peculiar a sense, and introduces expressions so quaint and singular as occasionally to produce an unpleasant impression upon the reader.

Of the plot of this drama little need be said, except that it is ill adapted to the poet's purposes. The catastrophe, which consists of the resignation of the Scottish crown by Baliol into the hands of Edward, furnishes a very meagre and unsatisfactory termination of the poem. The *dramatis personæ*, too, excite little interest; even Bruce, decidedly the best of them, scarcely shows to advantage. There is, however, much fine poetry in the drama, which will well reward a perusal. Let the reader take Bruce's speech to Edward as a specimen.—

——— The price, O King,
Is servitude, which, though in outward act
It be but bending of the body's joint,
Stamps the whole mind eternally with stain
More shameful-foul than flattery can o'ergild.
I will not crouch to such an infamy;
I will not cringe a thrall to mount a king,
I will not thus abuse, insult my country,
And drag her down from th'eminence of glory,
On whose illumined far-seen tops she sits
High throned next to the burning sun of heaven.
Be my lips blasted ere I own her vassal;
Be my hand wither'd ere I sign her vassal.
Dry up my joints, shrink, stiffen into death,
Ere I do bend the knee to doom her vassal;
I'd rather be a hind upon her soil
Ploughing her glorious ridges haughtily,
Mean in my state, but haughty in my freedom,
Than strut about amid her palaces
Crown'd despicably, and ingloriously,
Debased, debasing, with the sneaking breath
Of mean subjection furnishing the domes
Where Scotland's monarchs hitherto have walk'd
Free in unmaster'd, conscious majesty.
This is my answer to your royal grace,
If such the terms of royalty, I scorn it,
And court a subject's noble littleness
Rather than cringe a vassal-monarch so.

A Minstrel's Hours of Song; or Poems by Agnes Mahony. 12mo. 7s. 6d.

There is sufficient talent in this little volume to make us regret that the writer has not taken more pains to develope and improve her poetical powers. It is a very false notion, and one which has produced great evil amongst young writers, that unstudied effusions are the test of genius;

and that the attempt to form a poet by labour and study is a vain and useless task. In fact, however, the great works of our noblest poets have all been the result of that "intense application" which Milton proposed to himself as his pathway to fame, and which is indeed the price to be paid for distinction of every kind. We would persuade the author of the volume before us, therefore, if she is desirous of acquiring an honourable station amongst the poets of the day, not only to apply herself more vigorously than she appears hitherto to have done, to the study of the great masters of her art; but likewise to examine her own verses with a more strict and critical eye. Did we not discern some veins of true poetical feeling in her pages, we should not have taken the chance of uselessly offending her by these candid observations.

We have selected at random the few following lines as a specimen of Miss M.'s style:—

"Though the clouds of sickness fly,
Though languor leaves the bright'ning eye,
Softly, sweetly, gently touch
Those chords of song—It is too much
For the waking soul to hear
Bursting o'er the wearied ear.

Wake, oh wake some other strain!
'Twill cause my spirit less of pain;
'Tis too weak, too rapt to bear
Aught that breathes of Heaven's sphere;
Or softly, sweetly, gently touch
Those chords of song I love so much.

Ah! again my soul is bound
By the melody of sound;
My scarce awakening senses fly,
And Music seals my vision'd eye!
While the chasing tear-drops start
From the overcharged heart—
Softly, sweetly, gently touch
Those chords of song I love so much."

The Plays of Shakspeare with Illustrations from the Designs of Stothard and others. In 9 vols. Miniature Edition.

Another Shakspeare! the last and *least*, but incomparably the most beautiful. And can it be possible that one of these diminutive volumes, which a man might conceal in the hollow of his hand, should contain the vast fund of thought comprised in five plays of the mighty master? Have the great thoughts which have gone forth astonishing and instructing the world, been able to find room enough in this small "local habitation?" It is even so; and the delicate brilliance of the little building can hardly be conceived without ocular demonstration. The type, from the press of Corrall, seems cast for the private edification of Puck and his companion-elves, who will, no doubt, chuckle over the record of their own exploits, as given by the poet in his "Midsummer Night's Dream;" and yet, with all this minuteness, the printing is exceedingly clear and distinct, even to mortal eyes. To call this edition a *pocket* Shakspeare is nothing: the fitter name for it would be a *watch-chain* Shakspeare, since one of its volumes might easily be suspended on the same ring with one's seals. The engravings are, of course, on the same miniature scale, though they do not appear to have suffered in spirit and effect by so extraordinary a compression; and Stothard is to be seen in these tiny limits, in all his glorious meaning and strength.

The following are among the best of the designs: Malvolio before the Lady Olivia; the trial-scene in the Merchant of Venice; Rosalind and Celia in their disguises; the taming of the Shrew; a splendid group in the last act of the Comedy of Errors, rich in grace and variety of character; Hubert and Arthur; Falstaff and the recruits (alive with humour); the murder of Prince Edward, in the third part of Henry VI. (a powerful sketch, full of the stern and gloomy ferocity of the time); Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn; Cleopatra before Cæsar (at once pathetic and voluptuous); Marina with her lyre; and the arrival of Desdemona in Cyprus: this last has almost the force of a coloured picture.

This little book is dedicated to the Earl Spencer, and is every way worthy of his patronage. It is of all things adapted for a Christmas present—an intellectual holiday-gift.

Love's Victory; or School for Pride, a Comedy in five acts. Founded on the Spanish of Don Augustin Moreti. By George Hyde. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

William Tell, a Drama; translated from the German of Schiller. 1 vol. 8vo. 6s.

The Doric Reed, a selection of pieces in Prose and Verse, &c. By the Editor of "Leisure Hours." 24mo. 5s.

FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

Marie de Brabant, poëme en six chants, par M. Ancelot, auteur de la tragédie de Louis IX. 1 vol. 8vo. (Mary of Brabant, a poem in six cantos. By M. Ancelot.)

M. Ancelot is a skilful builder up of these pompous and sounding verses, introduced into French dramatic poetry by Racine, and pushed to exaggeration by Voltaire. All that M. Ancelot has as yet written, seems to have been accurately modelled, in respect to style, upon the "Mahomet" of Voltaire. As there is a place at present vacant in the French Academy, it is generally thought that M. Ancelot, to augment the number of his claims to it, has published the poem now before us, which bears evident marks of having been originally a tragedy. The author being pressed for time, and dreading to risk the representation of a tragedy on the eve of an academic election, has drawn out his five acts into six cantos, and aimed an epic, instead of a tragic poem, at the votes of the academicians. Whether this be, or be not, the origin of Marie de Brabant, is of little consequence, as the poem is a very mediocre one. He fails to interest, from a want of clearness and simplicity in the narration; and is unproductive of emotion, because instead of natural and forceful expression, we find hollow declamation and pompous phraseology. As M. Ancelot is considered one of the

first poets of the day, we shall, in a few words, state the nature of the incidents upon which he has employed his versifying powers. The young and beautiful Mary of Brabant has been for some time the wife of Philip the Bold, when a son of Philip by a former marriage dies suddenly. The lord of Luxeuil, formerly a barber, but then first minister to Philip, persuades his master that the Queen, desirous of securing the throne to her own children, has poisoned the prince, his eldest son. The too credulous Philip condemns Mary of Brabant to the flames. Fortunately for her, however, the son of Luxeuil is secretly enamoured of her; and seeing no other means of saving her from the stake, he accuses himself of being the author of the death of Prince Louis. Recourse is then had to a devout sorceress, a kind of holy Meg Merrilies: the innocence of the queen, and the villainy of the elder Luxeuil, are made evident; the former is restored to the arms of her husband, and the latter is delivered into the hands of the hangman, whose horrid functions are described in all the pomp of Alexandrines. When so extraordinary an instance of self-sacrifice as that exhibited by the younger Luxeuil, is hazarded by a poet, he should at least endeavour, by a true and animated description of the passion which led his hero to adopt such a resolution, enable the reader to admit, in some measure, its probability. But precepts of this kind, dictated by common sense, seem to be scornfully disregarded by modern French poets. Enough for them, if they can produce brilliant verses, that dazzle at first sight, are applauded for a moment, and then forgotten. It is so much the fashion to talk literature, and so much the practice not to read it, that many poets have a reputation for talent, whose works are never read. Such is the fate of M. Ancelot and his productions. As this author is an ultra and a member of the Society of "Bonnes Lettres," his poem has been lauded in all the ultra papers, and purchased by the rich inhabitants of the Fauxbourg St. Germain.

Le Debat de deux Demoyselles, l'une nommée La Noyre et l'autre La Tannée, suivi de la vie de Saint Harenc et d'autres poesies du XV[e] siècle, avec des notes et un Glossaire. 1 vol. 8vo. (A Conversation between two young ladies, one named La Noyre, and the other La Tannée, together with the life of St. Harenc and other poems of the XVth century.)

This is a curious and interesting work for those who are desirous of forming an idea of the *naivete* of manners and energy of passion of the middle ages; when men were less polished and less hypocritical, and consequently offered a more strongly coloured and varied picture to the eyes of the philosophical inquirer. In another point of view also, this publication is worthy of attention, as it shows that the original and distinguishing quality of the French language was forceful simplicity, a quality, very few traces of which are to be found in the refined and finical phraseology of the present day in France.

Histoire de Sardaigne, ou La Sardaigne Ancienne et Moderne, considerée dans ses Lois, sa Topographie, ses Productions et ses Mœurs, avec cartes et figures, par M. Mimant, ancièn Consul de France en Sardaigne. Deux forts vols. 8vo. (A History of Ancient and Modern Sardinia, including an account of the Laws, Topography, Productions and Manners of that Country, with Maps, &c. By M. Mimant, formerly French Consul in Sardinia. 2 vols. 8vo.)

Hitherto the kingdom of Sardinia has attracted but little attention from the historian, a neglect owing, as it would appear, to the little or no influence which that country has had in European affairs. The only two works published in France upon the subject are of little value, and cannot be relied on, both the one and the other having been written to serve a special purpose, and to further certain views of the moment. One was written at the commencement of the last century, for the purpose of inducing the Elector of Bavaria to accept of Sardinia in exchange for his own territories; and the other was the production of M. Azuni, a Sardinian, and was published by him in 1798, with a view to interest the French Republic in the destinies of his country. The work of M. Mimant has been written under different auspices. He has evidently prosecuted his task with a spirit of enlightened and laborious research; and the result has been a very complete and well-digested description of Sardinia, geographical, political, statistical, and moral. His long residence as consul in the country has enabled him to furnish much valuable and novel information upon the manners, language, superstitions, and literature of this small but interesting portion of Europe.

Le Manuscrit de feu M. Jerome; contenant son œuvre inedite, une notice biographique sur la personne, un fac-simile de son écriture, et le portrait de cet illustre contemporain. 1 vol. 8vo. (The Posthumous Manuscript of M. Jerome, comprising his unpublished Work, a biographical Sketch of the Author, a fac-simile of his hand-writing, and a portrait. 1 vol. 8vo.)

It is rather a singular fact, that when the French Revolution in 1792 plunged into idleness and misery the courtiers of Louis XVI. not one of them sought a refuge from want or *ennui* in the cultivation of literature. And yet when, by the fall of Napoleon, his courtiers' occupations were gone, many amongst them employed their enforced leisure in the composition of works, many of which are excellent and some original. It is scarcely necessary to recall to the reader's recollection "L'Histoire de Venise" by Count Daru, "Le Francois I." by Count Roederer, "Les Melanges" of Count de Segur, "Le Cesar dans les Gaules" by Count Boulay, and the "Memoires" of Count Thibaudaud, all which works have been universally read at least in France. This list of excellent writers since the fall of Napoleon, has just been increased by M. Francois de Nantes, one of the first financiers under the Imperial regime, and the famous director of the *droits reunis*—for he is the author of the "Manuscrit de feu Monsieur Jerome."

This work is a pleasant mystification in the style of Rabelais, but without any of his obsce-

nity. This species of composition is, however, totally repugnant to the factitious and prudish taste of the young Frenchmen of the present day; and there is little doubt but that the Manuscript of the late M. Jerome, though evincing in its author a hundred times more *esprit* than was necessary to the writing a dogmatic and pompously obscure history of religious sentiment, such as that of M. Benjamin Constant,—there is little doubt, I repeat, but that M. Jerome's manuscript will win its way to success in France by very slow degrees, whilst on the contrary it is of a nature, if known in England, to become rapidly popular: for it is free from that defect which foreigners, and with reason, object to most of the French publications of the day, namely, a void of thought and sentiment, covered over by rhetorical flourishes and high-sounding phrases, meaning for the most part nothing. For the last year nothing certainly has appeared in France that can be put in competition with the first ten or fifteen pages of the biographical notice on M. Jerome prefixed to the Manuscript. These first few pages offer an admirable and philosophical condensation of the history of the French Revolution, and the truth of which will be acknowledged by all those who have reflected without prejudice or passion upon the subject. In this history of M. Jerome, an imaginary personage, a kind of French Tristram Shandy, will be found sound and uncompromising reason, acute and piquant observation, and not a little of that graceful pleasantry and arch *naivete* which render the perusal of Zadig and other romances of Voltaire so delightful.

Lascaris, suivi d'un Essai Historique sur l'état des Grecs, depuis la Conquête Musulmane jusqu'à nos jours, par M. Villemain, de l'Académie Françoise. 1 vol. 8vo. (Lascaris: to which is added an Historical Essay on the condition of the Greeks from the Mahommedan Conquest to the present time. By M. Villemain, of the French Academy. 1 vol. 8vo.)

This romance or novel of M. Villemain offers a singular contrast to the work just mentioned, for instead of the originality, wit, and terse and natural style, full of thought and matter, for which the Manuscript of M. Jerome is so remarkable, we find in "Lascaris" little more than a meretricious elegance of phrase, and the affected graces of a false and conventional style; and yet the praises of the latter have been trumpeted forth by the *van et l'arriere* of the French Academy, and echoed in most of the journals. Nevertheless, a man might safely bet a hundred, nay a thousand to one, that not a single individual in France, except the author and the corrector of the press, has been able to read the book from the beginning to the end. The truth is, that the author is nothing more than a rhetorician, a builder up of glittering and hollow phrases, full of sound but void of thought. The fable upon which are erected these dazzling nothings, is sufficiently simple, but at the same time startling. Lascaris is a noble Greek of Constantinople, who quits that city on its being taken by the Turks in 1453, and lands in Sicily. On stepping ashore he very opportunely meets one of the Medici, who afterwards made himself master of the liberties of his native country Florence; and young Bembo, who some years after became a cardinal. Lascaris confides to these two personages some very rare and important manuscripts. A long-winded and rhetorical conversation then takes place between these three interlocutors, not only upon the past and present affairs of the world, but also upon its future destinies. In fine, they become truly prophetic, and clearly foresee the emancipation of the South American colonies. So that M. Villemain, to justify the reputation that the Greeks have always had for clear-sightedness, makes Lascaris foresee in 1453 what is to take place in 1825. This is a most unwarrantable usurpation, on the part of M. Villemain's Greeks, of the long exercised and hitherto unshared privilege of the possessors of second sight in Scotland, and should be looked into by the kilted seers of that country. Such are the materials of which this so much vaunted production is composed. As to the style, in praise of which so much has been said, take the following specimen which is found in one of the first pages of the work. The author speaks "Du regard de Lascaris qui se promene sur la vue brûlante que presentent les rives de la Sicile." A falsely emphatical tone of sentiment, and a continual and laborious effort at nobleness of diction, are the characteristics of "Lascaris," which the French Academy is anxious should pass with the public for a second "Telemaque." But Fenelon was overflowing with thoughts and ideas—an exuberance which cannot be laid to the charge of M. Villemain.

Edouard; Roman, par Madame la Duchesse de Duras. 2 vols. 12mo. (Edward; a Romance, by the Duchess de Duras. 2 vols. 12mo.)

This romance is eagerly sought after and read, because it has the charm of forbidden fruit, for it has not been published; fifty copies only having been printed for distribution among friends. The subject, which is both aristocratic and delicate, was suggested, it is said, to the noble authoress by a circumstance which took place in her own family. Edward, the hero of the story, who is not of noble extraction, becomes passionately enamoured of a widow of high birth. Though conscious of having inspired her with an equal passion, yet sooner than ruin her *(la perdre)* by marrying her, he sets out for America, and there, like most heroes of romance similarly situated, finds a glorious death in the field of battle. The noble widow, on learning his fate, sickens, and dies of love. What a triumph this for the *convenances*! What a lesson for tender and romantic young duchesses to beware of the approach of too captivating plebeians. The writer's style smacks of her caste. From the fear of using an expression or turn of phrase not recognised by the high society in which she moves, she is continually starting back from the most natural, pathetic, or just manner of expressing a sentiment or idea. The Duchess of Duras is, as an authoress, a victim, like her heroine, of aristocracy.

LITERARY REPORT.

A new work on Greece is on the eve of publication, which may be expected to exhibit a true and decisive picture of that interesting country; not only as respects its actual political condition, but also in regard to the character, manners, and habits of the people. The work is to be entitled "Greece in 1825." It will contain the Journals of James Emerson, Esq. Count Pecchio, and W. H. Humphreys, Esq., all of whom were actively engaged in the late important proceedings. Mr. Emerson was concerned, not only in the land service, but in some of the naval engagements between the Greeks and their enemies of which he gives several vivid descriptions. His Journal is brought down as late as to last August, and in it will be found, among other interesting details, a circumstantial narrative of the attempt to assassinate Mr. Trelawney. Count Pecchio was a commissioner authorized by the Greek deputies; his narrative is known to possess the importance of an historical document, and is rendered additionally valuable by its incidental sketches of the scenery of Greece. Mr. Humphreys held a captain's command in the Greek service, and has been honourably mentioned in the work of Colonel Stanhope, and in the letters of Lord Byron.

A Novel is about to appear, the scenes of which are among the highest circles of society. It is entitled "Granby."

Mrs. Radcliffe's Romance is in a forward state at the press; and a Drama is reported to be constructing upon it.

The Author of "Frankenstein," has also a romance in the press under the title of "The Last Man!" In the whole circle of fiction, there is not, perhaps, a creature of the imagination so strange, and bold, and terrible, as the monster in Frankenstein. The present subject of the author seems involved in the same mystery, and another powerful and uncommon work may be anticipated.

"The Letters from the East," which have already excited so much attention in this Magazine, are to be collected in one volume 8vo., including much additional matter. Mr. Carne, the author, has pursued his travels in Asia, more particularly in the Holy Land, with great zeal and industry, and not without great personal hazard.

A Second Edition of Kelly's entertaining "Reminiscences" is already called for.

The Auto Biography of the "Margravine of Anspach," may be expected in a few days.

A new edition of the "Spirits of the Age, or Contemporary Portraits," is nearly ready for publications, with some additional Characters.

The second volume of Mr. Godwin's "History of the Commonwealth," is at length in the press.

A second edition of Mr. Landor's "Imaginary Conversations" is also in preparation.

The following is the division of the Rev. H. F. Lyte's Tales in verse, illustrative of the several petitions of the Lord's Prayer. "Herford." (Our Father which art in heaven, hallowed be thy name!) "The Missionary" (Thy Kingdom come.) "The Widow" (Thy will be done.) "Edward Field" (Give us this day our daily bread.) "The Brothers" (Forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us.) "The Preacher" (Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil.) The doxology at the conclusion of the Prayer, is of course not attempted to be illustrated.

The author of the "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Life," has announced a new novel, "The Expiation."

Mr. Alaric Watts, whose poems have been so deservedly popular, has announced a volume under the title of "Lyrics of the Heart, and other Poems."

Woodstock, a Tale of the Long Parliament, by the author of "Waverly," is announced.

Dr. Brown is about to publish a Comparative view of Christianity, and all the other forms of Religion.

Mr. J. H. Druery has in the press, an Historical and Topographical Description of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, including the sixteen Parishes and Hamlets of the Half-hundred of Lothingland in Suffolk. Illustrated with plates.

Mr. Boone's "Book of Churches and Sects" may speedily be expected.

Tavern Anecdotes, and Reminiscences of the origin of Signs, Clubs, Coffee-houses, &c. &c., may soon be expected.

A work called "The Omen!" is preparing as a pocket volume. This, we should think, will be rather a grisly bosom friend.

The Rev. Christopher Anderson is about to put to press, a work on the Constitution of the Human Family.

A Memoir of the Court of Henry VIII. including an account of the Monastic Institutions in England at that period, is in the press.

Shortly will be published, in one volume, 'Christmas Tales for 1825," to be continued annually.

Mr. M. T. Sadler is preparing for publication a Defence of the principle of the Poor Laws, in answer to their impugners, Mr. Malthus, Dr. Chalmers, and others, together with suggestions for their improvement, as well as for bettering the character and condition of the labouring classes; to which will be added, an Essay on Population, in disproof of the superfecundity of the human race, and establishing by induction a contrary theory.

Mr. Power has announced a new edition of Moore's Irish Melodies, in separate songs, with the music.

The Edinburgh Geographical and Historical Atlas is preparing for publication. This Work, which will be printed in Royal folio, the Maps on full sheet Drawing Royal, will contain all the Maps usually given in a General Atlas, with some peculiar to itself, and will exhibit, in juxtaposition with each Continent, State, or Kingdom delineated, a Geographical Description of its Boundaries and Extent, an account of its Natural Productions, a view of its existing Moral, Political, and Commercial Condition, together with a comprehensive outline of its History.

Facts and Fancies, or Mental Diversions, are preparing for the press, by the Author of "Solace of an Invalid."

Shortly may be expected in one volume post 8vo. The English Gentleman's Literary Manual, or a guide to the choice of useful modern books in British and Foreign Literature, with Biographical, critical and literary notices, by William Goodhugh.

Bagster's Comprehensive Bible is now in the course of publication. The notes to this edition are neither polemical nor doctrinal, but wholly philological or explanatory. The illustration of the Doctrines of the Bible is resigned to the parallel passages, leaving the Scripture to explain itself on all doctrinal points.

A new edition of the Dramatic Works of Shakspeare, with numerous Engravings, will appear early in January. The Notes, original and selected, are by S. W. Singer, F.S.A.; they comprise all the information of preceding Commentators, condensed into a small compass, and a Life of the Poet, with a Critique on his Writings, from the eloquent pen of Dr. Symmons, the vindicator of Milton.

In the press, in 1 vol., post 8vo. Tales from the German, of E. T. Hoffman, La Fontaine, J. Paul Richter, Fred Schiller, and C. T. Korner.

A Translation of Baron Charles Dupin's Lectures on Mathematics, with Additions and Improvements, adapted to the state of the Arts in England, will be immediately commenced, in Weekly Numbers, under the title of "The Mathematical Sciences practically applied to the Useful and Fine Arts," a first book for every description of Workman, Artist, and Master Manufacturer.

A Work under the title of "The Reign of Terror," is on the eve of publication. It contains a collection of authentic narratives by eye-witnesses of the horrors committed by the Revolutionary Government of France under Marat, and Robespierre.

The History of Lymington and its immediate neighbourhood, with a brief account of its animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, &c. &c. by David Garrow, of St. John's College, Cambridge, is nearly ready.

Mr. John Olding Butler has in the press a work entitled "The Geography of the Globe," adapted for senior pupils in schools, and for the use of private families.

Part the IVth of Mr. Bellamy's new translation of the Bible from the original Hebrew, may be expected in December.

The Author of the "Evangelical Rambler" is about to give us an insight into the Spirit and Manners of the Age. This seems to be rather an extraordinary undertaking for a Reverend guide.

A Translation of La Secchia Rapita, or the Rape of the Bucket, an Heroi-Comical Poem, in twelve Cantos, from the Italian of Alessandro Tassoni, with Notes, by James Atkinson, Esq. is in the press, in two duodecimo volumes.

Speedily will be published, November Nights, being a Series of Tales, &c. for Winter Evenings, by the Author of "Warreniana."

Mr. J. H. Wiffen's translation of the "Jerusalem Delivered" of Tasso, is preparing for publication in 3 vols. 8vo. It will be accompanied by a life of Tasso, with a portrait from an original painting, presented to Mr. Wiffen by Mr. Roscoe, and other engravings. A list of English Crusaders will be prefixed to the translation.

Mrs. Bray, late Mrs Charles Stothard, Author of a "Tour in Normandy, Brittany, &c. &c.," has an historical romance in the press, entitled De Foix, or Sketches of the manners and customs of the fourteenth century, in 3 volumes.

Dr. Kelly, Mathematical Examiner at the Trinity house, is engaged in modernizing the Shipmaster's Assistant and Owner's Manual, originally compiled by Daniel Steel, Esq.

The third and fourth volumes of Kirby and Spence's "Introduction to Entomology, or Elements of the Natural History of Insects," will appear in the course of December.

REPORT ON THE FINE ARTS.

The Messrs. Burford have just completed for their Panorama, Leicester-square, a view of the Ancient and but little known City of Mexico, from Drawings taken in 1823 from the summit of one of the Towers of the Cathedral. This building being of considerable height and in the very centre of the city, a correct and interesting view will be obtained of the numerous magnificent Public Buildings and gaudily coloured dwellings of the Mexicans. Beyond the city, the eye sweeps over a vast plain of carefully cultivated fields and gardens, rich with the natural productions of every quarter of the globe, and interspersed with lakes of great extent to the very foot of the colossal range of Mexican Cordilleras, whose tops covered with perpetual snow bound the prospect on every side at five or six leagues distance.

Mr. W. B. Cooke is preparing a very interesting work entitled "Beauties of Claude Lorraine." It is to be completed in two parts, consisting of a selection of subjects from the Liber Veritatis of Claude. The engravings will be on steel, accompanied by a portrait and life of this great landscape painter.

METEOROLOGY.

Journal, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 31, 1825.

Lat. 51. 37. 32. N. Long. 0. 3. 51. W.

1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To	1825.	Thermometer. From	To	Barometer. From	To
Oct. 1	49	62	29,83	29,75	Oct. 17	36	60	30,19	30,04
2	51	65	29,67	stat.	18	35	52	30,06	29,50
3	50	63	29,64	29,60	19	40	56	29,40	28,94
4	51	64	29,72	29,84	20	31,5	42	28,95	29,22
5	55	65	29,72	30,00	21	34	42	29,40	29,43
6	54	67	20,00	29,83	22	36	53	29,72	29,92
7	53	61	29,54	29,98	23	26,5	50	30,00	29,94
8	37	64	30,00	29,81	24	38	59	29,90	29,80
9	46	60	29,85	30,00	25	36	48	29,80	29,84
10	48	[illegible]	30,10	30,20	26	30	46	30,00	29,90
11	48	62	30,28	30,26	27	35	48	29,91	29,96
12	46	51	30,10	stat.	28	39	60	29,90	29,96
13	47	63	30,01	30,10	29	45	60	29,98	29,90
14	43	61	30,10	30,09	30	38	60	29,93	29,80
15	35	54	30,30	30,10	31	39	57	29,86	29,96
16	34	60	30,10	30,23					

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The latter wheat sowing has been somewhat prolonged in consequence of dripping weather, but is now generally brought to a conclusion; and as the continued mildness of the atmosphere tends to promote the germination of the grain, it will probably be all above-ground before the setting in of frost; and the most favourable result may reasonably be anticipated.

Turnips are a much better crop than might have been expected two months ago; but although the failure is somewhat partial, it is nevertheless considerable in the aggregate.

The cultivation of mangel wurzel annually extends over a larger breadth, and the crop of the present year is decidedly the best we ever remember to have noticed. Farmers are now actively employed in carting it off the land and storing it for spring use thus securing to themselves the twofold advantage of having their land clear for early sowing, and a supply of cattle-food for a season which usually perplexes them as to making an adequate provision for their forward beasts. Clover-leys and other artificial grasses have improved considerably since harvest; and the present prospect for the hay crop of next year is equal to any thing that can be desired; moreover, as the present open weather is conducive to the supply of sheep and cattle feed, the price of hay has rather receded. Hops remain steady at a considerable elevation, and from the small quantity now in the hands of the retail dealer, it is reasonable to infer that a further advance must eventually be effected.

The opening of the ports for the admission of foreign barley, is at this time the topic of conversation amongst the home growers of that article; and it is pretty generally believed by them, that the measure at this time will not be materially prejudicial to their interest, as it is supposed that our own crop is below an average one, and that foreign grain will come to hand, for the most part of a quality but ill adapted for the purpose of malting. Our impression is, that the home growth of that grain is not so materially deficient in quantity, nor that of our transmarine neighbours so defective · quality as is generally imagined; although we are not prepared to say that the price will necessarily decline in consequence: on the contrary, the probability is that a brisk demand, arising out of a redundant capital seeking for employment, will counteract any such tende F. eral soon become alarmed at the bare idea of foreign competition, and, considering the very cheap rate which corn can be produced upon the Continent, certainly not without abundant reason; but they seem not to be aware to what extent they indirectly practise that themselves, which it is their object to prevent on the part of others—the importation of oil and rape cake has for the last two years been prodigious, *this is purchased by the farmers themselves*, and the introduction of every ton of such cake may be supposed equal to that of twenty stone of beef and two quarters of corn!

CORN RETURNS.

Aggregate Average Prices of Corn, Oct. 8th, 64s 7*d*—15th, 64s 2*d*—22d, 64s 7*d*—29th, 65s 0*d*. Nov. 5th, 65s 3*d*.

MEAT, by carcase, per Stone of 8lb. Newgate and Leadenhall Market.

Beef -	2s	8*d*	to	4s	0*d*
Mutton -	3	0	to	4	6
Veal	3	4	to	5	0
Pork	4	0	to	5	4
Lamb	0	0	to	0	0

NEW POTATOES.—Spitalfields Ware - 4s to 6s per cwt. Middlings 0s to 0s 0*d* ditto Yorkshire Kidneys 5s 6*d* to 6s ditto

HAY AND STRAW, per Load. *Smithfield*.—Old Hay, 90s to 97s 6d—Inf. 65s to 85,—Clover, 105s to 110s — Inf. 80s to 100s 6d—S , 36s 42s

St. James's.—Hay, 68 s to 105s—New ditto, 0s to 0s—Clover, 90s to 126s 0d—Straw, 30s to 47s

Whitechapel.—Clover, 80s to 120s—Hay, 65s to 100,—Straw, 36s to 42s.

PRICE OF STOCKS

Bank Stock was on the 23d ult. 221, 220—Three per Cent. Reduced, 84 quarter, 83 half—Three per Cent. Consols, 85 1-eighth, 84 1 eighth—Three and half per Cent. 92 3-eighths, 91 7 eighths—New Four per Cent 102, 101 half—Long Annuities, 20 3 quarters, 1 eighth—India Bonds, 2 dis. par.—South Sea Stock, 95 7-eighths, 5 eighths—Three halfpence Exchequer Bills, 1000*l*. par. 2 dis.—Consols for Account, 85, 84 1 eighth.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

London, 26th November, 1825.

At no period since the close of the late war, have the cial interests of this country been threatened with more serious convulsions than at the present, when a variety of concurring circumstances appear likely to overwhelm many mercantile establishments. The over-trading in cottons at the commencement of this year, combined with the mania for speculation at the same period, the expansion of our monetary system, consequent upon the advances of the Bank of England to Government upon the military and naval annuities, to landholders upon mortgages, to fundholders upon Stocks, and to merchants upon Bills of Exchange at a reduced rate of interest: and the decline of the Foreign Exchanges, resulting from the extensive financial operations of our great capitalists on behalf of foreign Governments, and from the increased importations incidental to the gradual removal of our restrictions upon foreign commerce; have, as it were, composed at once to disturb our whole commercial ... id appr hend it will be found necessary, in many instances, to retrace our steps, before our complicated mercantile machinery shall be made to move on smoothly within the limits, which the wisdom of the Legislature and the improved facility of intercourse throughout the civilized world will ultimately assign to it.

But it may be questioned, in what manner have the above circumstances tended to derange the regular march of commercial affairs, and wherefore will it be necessary to retrace our steps?" We answer, that over-trading, the consequence of the great accumulation of wealth, as well as every description of speculative enquiry, if left to itself, would work out its own cure, were it not fostered by a bad system, namely, that of our circulating medium, which is admitted at all hands to be de

fective. We do not blame the Bank Directors, but they are too powerful, and their interests, as a body are frequently at variance with those of the public. We deprecate the unlimited advances of capital to foreign states, as being subversive of the commercial equilibrium between different countries, particularly in the present state of our monetary system; and are of opinion that the uncertainty respecting the future state of our Corn Laws, is calculated to render our foreign trade extremely precarious.

The principal feature in the commercial affairs in November has been an inward security of money, not only in this country, but elsewhere. At Amsterdam the rate of interest has risen 5 per cent. and at Hamburgh to 10 per cent. per an. Of course prices of all commodities are more or less affected by it.

Cotton remains steady, and is not expected to decline in price any further than may be occasioned by the general pressure of the times: there has been a considerable enquiry for this article from France. Pernams are quoted at 12½d to 13d.

The sugar market is generally depressed; brown Jamaica are worth about 64 to 65.

Prices of Coffee have not varied much.

The quarterly average prices published in this day-week's Gazette allow the importation of foreign barley at a duty of 5s. and of peas at a duty of 7s. per quarter—40s. being the average price for the former article, and 50s. for the latter, whereas they are this day respectively 40s. 5d. and 50s. 10d.. The importation of barley this week has not exceeded 630 quarters; some parcels are expected from the Dutch ports, from Hamburgh, and some of the Prussian ports; but generally we do not understand that the supply from the Continent is likely to be considerable.

BANKRUPTS,

FROM OCT. 18, TO NOV. 15, 1825, INCLUSIVE.

N. B. In Bankruptcies in and about London, the Attorneys are to be understood to reside in London, and in Country Bankruptcies at the Residence of the Bankrupt, except otherwise expressed.

The Solicitors' Names are between parentheses.

ALEXANDER, W. Finch-lane, merchant (Smith and Weir
Aungier, M. Marchmont-street, bill broker (Saddeley, Lemon street
Baker, F. Cliff's Hill pottery, potter (Branscomb, Fleet street
Baker, W. S. W. H. silk hat manufacturers, Kennington-lane (Howorth, Warwick-street
Bannister, J. Worcester innkeeper (Oldker, Pershore
Barnes W Richardby, Westmoreland, hay merchant (Law and Bendle, Carlisle
Bartram T Warwick, slater (Patterson, Leamington
Blake, G Balham Hill, dealer (Taylor, Fea-court
Blizard, W Petersham, butcher (Smith and Son, Richmond
Bolton, E. and Sparrow, W Margaret-street, upholsterers (Parker, Dyer's Buildings
Bousfield, J Manchester, merchant (Radford
Bromley, M and Gillige, J Commercial-road, cheesemongers (Brough, Shoreditch
Brunton J. Southwick, ship-builder (Allison, Monkwearmouth
Buchanan, C Woolwich, shoemaker (Scott, Tokenhouse-yard
Burnett, W. S New London-street, merchant (Sweet, Stokes, and Carr
Burnett, W. J St. Mary Hill, ship broker (Reardon and Davis
Burn, J New-street, grocer (Tate and Johnson
Carrington, W. Fore street, cheesemonger (Pearson, Union Court
Clarke, J. P. Gloucester-house, schoolmaster (Winter and Williams
Collicot, R S Weston, clothier (Hellings, Bath
Coulthard, J Old City Chambers, cable and anchor merchant (Reardon and Davis
Cowper, G. Oxford street, linen draper (Farris, Surrey street
Davies, E Walnut tree Walk, engineer (Meymot, Great Surrey street
Dawson, E Knaresborough, butcher (Anderson, York
Dennet, C R. Fulham-road cheesemonger (Hallet and Henderson, Northumberland street
Dufton, S. Oat-lane, Cheapside, warehouseman (Watson and Broughton
Dunham, W Coleman-street, victualler (Blachford, Fenchurch street
Earle, J. Liverpool, corn dealer (Morecroft and Fowler
Edwards, J. Thames Bank, iron founder (Chater, Water-lane
Elgar, W. Castle street, Holborn, coal merchant (Wood, Richmond buildings
Fell, H. Grocer's Hall court, merchant (Brough, Shoreditch
Fenn, S. Bell-street, flour dealer (Hallet
Filbey, S Harlesdon-green, bricklayer (Robinson, Half Moon-street
Fowler, M. Birmingham, grocer (Adlington, Gregory, and Faulkner
Franklin, R. Wilmot-street, tailor (Duncombe, Lyon's Inn
Fulljames, A. V. Judd street, linen-draper (Farris, Surrey-street
Garbutt G Bishopwearmouth, bookseller (Raisbeck, Wilson, and Faber, Stockton
Gilbert, C. S. Devonport, chymist and druggist (Sole
Giles, W. Heston, dealer (Reilly, Clement's Inn
Godden, W. Portsea, carpenter (Sutcliffe, New Bridge-street
Goodyear, T. Aldersgate street, straw-hat manufacturer (Birkit, Taylor, and Cox
Green, S Kingsland, glazier (Winter and Williams, Bedford Row
Green, F. Ledbury, corn dealer (Phelps
Gregory, J Frome Selwood, rope-maker (Miller
Gregory, T Ealing, bookseller (Hallet and Henderson, Northumberland-street
Harding, R Chapel street, Somers Town, timber-merchant (Freeman and Heathcote, Coleman-street
Harpham, R J Nottingham, hosier (Rigley
Harris, G W. and Evans, C Southampton, linen-drapers (Miller, Frome Selwood
Higgins, P Nottingham, baker (Hurst
Honeybourn, J Portsea builder (Gledhning
Humphreys, J Harlow, builder (Baddeley, Lemon-street
Hybart, J Bristol, carpenter (Stephens and Goodhind
Jackson, J Dorvill's Row, Hammersmith, shopkeeper (Coleman, Lysoe street
Jennings. J Liverpool, tallow-chandler (Mawdesley
Jupp, E Camden Town builder (Saunders and Bailey
Kirk, S Manchester, cotton merchant (Edge
Knowles, J and J. W. Bent Mills, cotton spinners (Hampson
Lancefield, J Littlebourne, builder (Graham and Galsworthy, Symond's Inn
Langford, T. F. Lamb's Conduit street, china man (Freame and Best
Leonard, R Cheapside, warehouseman (Jones, Size-lane
Lawson, T. Manchester, cotton-spinner (Halsteds and Webster
Levy, J Church street, Minories, jeweller (Isaacs
Lewis, D Lampeter, Pontstephen, innkeeper (Williams, Bond court
Lewis, I. Langibby, dealer (Tripp, Monmouth
Lintot, W. Leadenhall Market, butcher (Platt, Clement's Lane
M'Murdie, W. and Pont, W. C. Epping, stationers (Richardson, Wallbrook
Masey, P Bristol, cooper (Smith
Masters, W Duke street, Aldgate, woollen draper (Watson and Broughton
Miller, W. Fresh Wharf, Lower Thames-street, warehouseman (J and J Pearce
Mizen, J. South Wraxhall, baker (King and Lukin
Munday, T. Great Marlborough street, cheesemonger (Bugby, Clerkenwell Close
Norris, S. Cobham Row, common brewer (Price, St. John's Square
Ordoyno, G. Nottingham, bobbin and carriage-maker (Greasley
Orme, R. Burton-upon-Trent, draper (Greenwood
Orton, S. Atherstone, woolstapler (Smith and Baxter
Parminter, G. Earl-street, coal-merchant (Rhodes and Birch
Parr, J. Nottingham, victualler (Williams
Patterson, W. and Elliot, W. Basinghall street, merchants (Ruskbery, Carthusian street
Perkins, T Manchester, cotton spinner (Ellis and Sons, Chancery-lane

Perkins, R. Egham, carpenter (Sleap, Brentford
Pierpoint, M. Stroud, victualler (Jessop and Jordan, Thavies Inn
Pitter, J. Cheltenham, grocer (Pope and Brewer, London
Pollard, J. Penton Row, Walworth, dealer (Winter and Williams, Bedford Row
Pollard, T Brighton, brewer (Faithful, Birchin lane
Pott, W. Union street, Southwark, victualler (Glynes, Burr-street
Potter C. Scarborough, coach painter (Thornton
Powell, J Southampton Buildings, tailor (Jones, Barnard's Inn
Prideaux, W. Square, J & Prideaux, W. jun. Kingsbridge, bankers (Wyre and Weymouth
Pritchard, J and Burton, J. Yewsley, brick makers (Tebbutt, Austin-friars
Rawlings, R. Castle street, jeweller (Fawcett, Jewin street
Reid, R High street, Marylebone, upholsterer (Cole, Great Charlotte street, Blackfriars
Reynolds, W. Liverpool, cotton broker (Hinde
Ridley, W. Castle street, carpet dealer (Knight and Fyson
Rigg, T. B. Chelsea, scrivener (Fikins, Broad street
Roberts, Sir W. Bart. Courtlands, banker (Knight and Fyson, London
Roby, T. Tamworth, tanner (Burfoot, Temple
Rowson, J. Mincing lane, merchant (Gregson and Fonnereau, Angel court
Sapio, L B. Alpha cottages, music seller (Thwaites, South Lambeth
Seagrove, W. Common Hard, Portsea, draper (Miller, Frome
Shaw, A Delph, Yorkshire, grocer (Buckley, Manchester
Smith, J. O High street, Southwark, draper (Parton, Bow Church yard
Smith, J sen. and jun Cateaton street, warehousemen (Fisher and Spencer, Wallbrook buildings
Smith, C. S Camberwell, draper (Cook and Wright, Furnival's Inn
Smyrk, T and Hope, J. Manchester, calenderers (Nabb, Manchester
Stevens, J. Pall Mall, bootmaker (Phillips, Bedford street
Stocley, R. and Nicolas, J. Horse shoe Wharf, Upper Thames street, coal merchants (Hartley, New Bridge street
Stokes, J Bristol, miller (Bevon and Britton
Sumner, T. Clithero, ironmonger (Burrish, Birmingham
Symonds, W. Stowmarket, baker (Ransom
Tatton, J Gerard street, grocer (Drake, Old Fish street, Doctors' Commons
Taylor, J. Manchester, machine maker (Morris and Goo'den
Thornthwaite, W. C and Rylard, W. and Wills, J. Fleet street, ironmongers (Hewett, Tokenhouse yard
Thompson, S. Carlisle, milliner (Young, Charlotte row, London
Till, C Taunton, linen draper (Fisher and Spencer, London
Tinsley, W Arnold, blacksmith (Hopkinson, Nottingham
Trott T. Hoxton, builder (Pope and Brewer, Bloomfield street
Tutin, R Birmingham, builder (Smith, Arnold, and Haines
Walsh, I Preston, grocer (Woodburn
Watt, G T. Old street, St Luke's, linendraper (James, Wallbrook
Watts [illegible] T Angel court, stock broker (Reardon and Davis
Wehnert, H Leicester square, tailor (Richardson and Pike, Golden square
Welsford, I Southwark, timber dealer (Smith, Basinghall street
West, J and Doren, R. Golden square, tailors (Robinson and Hine
Whitelock, J. Retford, draper (Law and Coates, Manchester
Wilkie, A Duke street, Portland Place, upholsterer Ward, Covent Garden
Williams, W. and Scott, W. Long Acre, wine merchants Jay and Byles, Gray's Inn
Williams S Finsbury square, merchant (Barrow and Vincent
Willmot [illegible] S Paddington street, builder [Hallet and Henderson
Wilson, J King street, London, and Brussels, merchant [Gates, Cateaton street
Wilson, G Constitution Row, Gray's Inn Road, corn chandler (Carpenter, John street, Bedford Row
Wilson, J Leeds, sizer [Granger
Wise, W Piccadilly picture dealer [Rogers and Son, Manchester buildings
Woods J and Williams, H. Hastings, grocers [Spence, Size lane
Worley, J Monument Coffee House, spirit merchant [Holt, Threadneedle street
Wright, G Birmingham, merchant [Lee and Hunt, London

DIVIDENDS.

ABLETT, I. Bucklersbury, Nov. 26
Arnold, W Idol lane, Nov 8
Avison, J Eastburn, Nov 8
Backhouse, H Leeds, Dec 10
Barge, B Clifford street, Nov 15
Batt, E Backshall, J and Batt, A. W. Witney Nov 12
Batters, J Southampton, Nov 22
Bell, H and Thorpe, W Bourne, Nov. 26
Bennett, G. Seymour place, London, Nov 22
Bentley, J. and Beck, J. Cornhill, Dec 6
Biden, J Cheapside, Nov 19
Blair, G and Plimpton, W. Lower Thames street, Nov 12
Blundell, M. & B & S Holborn Bridge, Nov 12
Bochsa, N C. Bryanston street, Dec 6
Boddington, T and Oldfield, J St Philip and Jacob, Nov. 23
Boulthee, E Liverpool, Dec. 7
Bramwell, G Stockport Dec 10
Bray, J London wall Nov 19
Bromley, J Circus street, Nov 22
Brownless, G Leeds, Nov. 26
Browning, J and R. A Belvidere Wharf, Dec 6
Brugkengate, G A T. and T H. Payne, Fenchurch buildings, Dec 3
Bryan, W, White Lion court, Nov 26
Byrne, T. King street, Bryanstone square, Nov. 19
Byrne, Liverpool, Dec 6
Campbell, J White Lion court, Dec 6
Carter, J. Downing street, Nov. 19
Chamberlayne, T and Williams, W. Cumberland street, Nov. 19
Chapman, T. Littlebury Mills, Nov 12
Clark, G. B. New Shoreham Nov. 19
Clark, I. Montreal, Nov. 29
Colbeck, J. Fewston, Nov. 12
Colbert, T. Fewston, Ellis, W. Bingley, Wilks, J. sen. Burley, Holdsworth, W. Bradford, and J Morley, Nov 12
Collens, J. and F. Nicholas lane, Nov 5
Compton, W Birmingham, Nov 30
Cort, R Cow Cross street, Dec. 10
Crawford, W jun Cheapside, Nov. 19
Creak I K. J Corsbie and I. Corsbie, Durand's Wharf, Nov 29
Cullen, R and Pears, J Cheapside, Nov. 12
Darby, D Olive Hill, Nov 23
Davis, W Lewisham, Nov 12
Day J. Fenchurch buildings, Nov 26
Dixon, J and E Liverpool, Dec 5
Douglas, J. Loughborough, Nov 23
Doulan, J J. Cleveland court, Nov 8
Dunn T. Durham, Nov 8 Dec 17
Durtnall W Dover, Nov 21
Ebbs, J E Minories, Nov 26
Edwards, J. Rathbone place, Dec. 3
Elen, P Woburn, Nov 29
Fairclough, T Liverpool, Nov 29
Fentum, J Strand Dec 6
Foularton, J. Upper Bedford place, Nov 22
Foulkes, J. Cheltenham, Dec 3
Frearson, M, & Gordon, J. Holborn, Nov 26
Gardie, L. Regent street, Nov 8
Gardiner G St. John street Nov 19
Gatonby, A. Manchester Nov. 30
Gibbons G H Finch lane Dec. 3
Goldschener J. London wall Nov 29
Goldney T Chippenham Dec 7
Gompertz A Great Winchester street Nov. 15
Gordon J. Liverpool Nov 17
Gregg T. L. and Phene jun. Watling street Dec 10
Griffiths J Liverpool Nov 25
Grimble J Norwich Dec 6
Grist I Midhurst Nov 10
Hamelin P Belmont place Nov 15
Hammond T Manchester Dec 6
Harkness J Chapel place Long lane Nov 12
Hatton R & Jackson J Poulton with Farnhead Nov 28
Haylett W Windsor Castle Dec 3
Hedge J Star court Little Compton street Nov 12
Hele W M King's Mews wall Nov 17
Henley J Sol's Row Nov 26
Herbert P & J London Nov 12
Hill T Thornbury Dec 8
Hilder J Lime street Nov 12
Hodgson E Liverpool Dec 1
Honeysett W Dalston Dec 10
Houghton P and S P. Skinner street Nov 10 Dec 10
Houghton W L. Kingston upon Hull Dec 7
Howes W jun Commercial Road Nov 8
Hunter J Hawkhurst Nov 12
Jay H Kilburn Nov 19
Ketland I and Adams J Birmingham Nov 29
Kinghorn I Croydon Nov 29
Lambert H Barnoldswick Dec 6
Lauder J Strand Nov 12
Leeming R Hatton court Nov 26
Little A Bradford Dec 5
Lovell T Olney Dec 7
Macdonnell M & J & Bushel J Broad street Nov 8
Macgowan W Newark Nov 15
Macgeorge W Lambeth Nov 19
Manifold J Kendal Nov 21
Marshell J Blackhorse yard Nov 19
Medd I Staples Inn buildings Nov 19
Millward J Redditch Nov 29
Nowill J & Burch J Jewry street Nov 8
Oldacres W Lea Grange Dec 2
Oldham J Bristol Nov 20
Park J Tower Royal Nov 26
Perry J Gravesend Nov 26
Pierce D B Tottenham court Road Dec 10
Pine F & Davis E Maidstone Nov 19
Plaw H R Riches court Lime street Nov 10 12
Powell F Forest wharf London Nov 5 19
Prothero I Bedwelty Dec 7
Rackham J Strand Nov [illegible]
Rawlins J Mile [illegible] N[illegible]
Richardson J Manchester Dec 17
Roberts P P. High Holborn Nov 15
Robinson H T Gun street Nov 8
Robson J H Sunderland Nov 23
Rothwell P Runcorn Nov 30
Ruspini J B Pall Mall Nov 22
Ryall W & F Upper Berkley [illegible] Nov 1
Saddington T Sutton Bassett Nov
Savage W Fetter lane Nov 22

Seager S P Maidstone Nov 12
Scrivener H sen & H jun & Wilson J Kentish buildings Nov 12
Scrivener H jun Kentish buildings Nov 12
Searle H Stroud Nov 12
Shawe W St Albans Nov 8
Shepherd W Sloane Terrace Nov 19
Sherwin J & Drane J Gould sq Nov 19
Skulton B Greenwich Dec 3
Slater A Caddington Nov 29
Smyth H Piccadilly Nov 19
Smith I G Sun street Nov 20
Smith R Northampton Nov 26
Sowdon R Canterbury Nov 26
Sparkes J & Coles R Great Portland st Dec 3
Spitta C L & Moline F & G & Spitta H A Lawrence Pountney lane Nov 22
Spofforth R jun Howdon Dec 1
Stephenson A Ingram court Nov 12
Stephens W H Islington Nov 12
Stoneham I Little Chelsea Nov 8
Stott S & I Spotland Nov 18
Sutcliffe B Cheapside Dec 6
Taylor J S Woolwich Nov 29
Temple W H Stockton Nov 19
Tomlinson I Pedlord'ary Dec 3
Townsend R J Camberwell Bridge Nov 26
Tucker J H Hanover st Nov 22
Waistell M Conduit st Dec 3
Wake R B Moston Nov 10
Warden J New Sarum Nov 29
Welch J Lambeth Nov 19
Wetton J James W & Payne T jun
Wheeler H Blandford Forum Nov 17
Wood st Nov 19
Whitfield J & Thompson T Gateshead Nov 19
Whitford T Evesham Nov 15
Woodhouse J & M Mincing lane Nov 8
Wreaks J Sheffield Dec 2
Wright G I Piccadilly Dec 3
Wright E Oxford st Nov 8
Witch B sen Hawkhurst Nov 5

INCIDENTS, APPOINTMENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN LONDON, MIDDLESEX, AND SURREY.

New Buildings.—THE improvements projected in London and its neighbourhood, and to be submitted to Parliament in the next Session, are as considerable as any that have been produced in any one season. The great street from Charing-cross, and the alterations at the latter place, the opening from Pickett-place to Lincoln's Inn-fields, and a bridge from the Horseferry to Lambeth church, are among the number. Among the lesser changes is to be a widening of the west end of Threadneedle-street, to be effected by the Directors of the Bank of England, who are to purchase and take down a few of the houses, and to carry a footway through the tower of St. Bartholomew's church. If we add to these the removal of Fleet-market and the great thoroughfare to be opened from Blackfriar's bridge to the northern roads, the buildings in progress near Whitehall, the demolition or restoration of Buckingham-house, the alterations in Hyde-park, and the rapid extension of the buildings about the Regent's-park, we may conceive the change which will probably be effected in the appearance of the metropolis in a short time.

Winter Home Circuit, December 1825. Before Mr. Justice Littledale and Mr. Baron Hullock :—

Hertfordshire—Thursday, Dec. 1, at Hertford.

Essex—Saturday, Dec. 3, at Chelmsford.

Surrey—Saturday, Dec. 10, at Kingston.

Sussex—Monday, Dec 19, at Lewes.

Kent—Monday, Jan. 2 (1826), at Maidstone.

St. Paul's.—A statue has just been erected in the Cathedral of St. Paul to the memory of Lord Heathfield, who, under the more celebrated name of General Elliott, annihilated the power of Spain before the fortress of Gibraltar. The figure is of a colossal size, between seven and eight feet high. The design is simple and full of grandeur. It represents the hero in a standing attitude, not in the energy of action, but in the composure of a dignified repose. The pedestal is enriched with an appropriate classical design in bas relief. The composition is bold and spirited. The work is executed by C. Rossi, R.A., and is of the finest Carrara marble.

Health.—The Bill of Health of the metropolis lately is of serious importance. From the returns of the burials under the four principal diseases with which it is generally affected, we extract the following, at the same time observing, that the very equivocal term inflammation which the compilers of the Bill of Mortality have lately introduced, without any explanation, leads both the medical professors and calculators far out of the road of certainty and correct appropriation on this subject.—There died during the five weeks of October, by fever 108; by inflammation 205; by measles 116; and by casual small pox 161. It appears that in all these, the second week was the most fatal; a considerable abatement took place in the fourth week; but in the week ending 3d November, a large increase ensued. It will be for others to make their remarks on these respective heads—for our own part, we have only to record facts; while it is for the medical department to suggest not only the means of cure, but rather the means of prevention.

St. Bride's Church.—The Committee for carrying into effect the exposure of this beautiful steeple, proceeded last month, with John Blades, Esq. the treasurer, to lay the foundation-stone of the buildings to be called "St. Bride's Avenue." Due preparation having been made, a large number of persons collected to view the ceremony. The stone was laid by the treasurer; after which an address was delivered by Mr. Marriott.

A delegation from Bridge ward waited on J. Garratt, Esq. the late Lord Mayor, for the purpose of presenting him with a piece of plate, in testimony of their respect and esteem. The deputation consisted of Matthias Attwood, Esq. M.P., Charles Bartram, Esq., Jacob George Wrench, Esq., Charles Armstrong, Esq. &c. &c.

New Bridge, Kingston-upon-Thames.—On Monday the 7th ult. the first stone

of a new bridge, at Kingston-upon-Thames, was laid by the Earl of Liverpool, his lordship having acceded to the request of the corporation. Although the day was overcast, the concourse of spectators was immense. After some preliminary ceremonies, and the coins, &c. being deposited, his lordship proceeded to spread the mortar, and the stone was lowered in its place. Mr. E. Lapidge (the county surveyor) is the architect. The design is elegant, consisting of five arches, respectively 60 feet, 56 feet 6 inches, and 53 feet span, with piers about 10 feet wide; the cost of the bridge will be about 35,000*l.* The corporation had intended to erect a cast-iron bridge, and architects were invited to send in designs. A premium of 100 guineas having been offered, as many as twenty were submitted, from which number they selected the design by Mr. J. B. Watson, architect; but on account of the great advance on that article it was abandoned. It would have been very light and elegant, to consist of three equal arches, each 108 feet span, and 19 feet rise to the crown of the arch; the bridge would have been 36 feet wide, and perfectly level at the top, and the cost about 43,000*l.* The present old bridge will be pulled down at the completion of the new one.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. T. Kilby, to the Perpetual Curacy of St. John's Church, Wakefield.

The Hon. and Rev. Robert Eden, to the Living of Herttingfordbury, vacant by the decease of Dr. Ridley.

The Rev. —— White, to the Rectory of St. Andrew's, Hertford, also vacant through Dr. Ridley's death.

The Rev. W. Waters, M.A. to the Living of Rippingale, Lincoln, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. C. Douglas.

The Rev. John Edwards, M.A. to the Rectory of Finningham, Suffolk.

The Rev. J. Surtees, one of the Prebendaries of Bristol Cathedral, to the Living of St. Augustine, Norwich.

The Rev. Edward Montague Salter, M.A. to the Rectory of Swanton Novers *cum* Woodnorton, Norfolk, vacant by the death of the Rev. M. Skinner.

The Rev. Wm. John Brodrick, Clerk, A.M. to the Rectory of Castle Rising with Roydon, Norfolk.

The Rev. Chaloner Stanley Leathes, M.A. to the Rectory of Ellesborough, Bucks.

The Rev. Thomas Brown, Rector of Connington, Cambridgeshire, to hold by dispensation the Rectory of Wistow, Huntingdonshire.

The Rev. Frederick Twisleton, to be Archdeacon of Hereford, in the room of the late Archdeacon Lilly.

The Rev. Edward Coleridge, B.A. to the Rectory of Monksilver, Somerset.

The Rev. Edward Ventris, B.A. to the Perpetual Curacy of Stow *cum* Qui, in that county, vacant by the death of the Rev. James Hicks.

The Rev. W. W. Quartly, to the Vicarage of Keynsham, Somerset.

APPOINTMENTS, &C.

John James de Hochpied Larpent, esq. to be the British Consul at Antwerp and its dependencies.

Andrew H. Aikin, esq. to be his Majesty's Consul at Archangel and its dependencies.

Married.—At Battersea Church, Richard Lane, esq. of Alfred-place, Bedford-square, to Sophia, daughter of Edward Hodges, esq.

At St. James's Church, Lord Charles Fitzroy, second son of the Duke of Grafton, to the Hon. Miss Cavendish.

At St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. to Miss Denys, only daughter of the late Peter Denys, esq.

At St. Martin's Church in the Fields, N. Colthurst, esq. R.N. to Miss A. S. Brooker.

At St. Clement Danes, Mr. C. Frankcom, to Ann, only daughter of Mr. H. Butt, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

Mr. Thomas Keen, of Croydon, to Harriet, youngest daughter of William Toulmin, esq.

Mr. T. M. Warden, to Miss Maples.

At Lambeth Church, Richard Goldstone, esq. to Caroline, youngest daughter of John Burgon, esq.

At Croydon, J. J. Moffatt Bond, esq. of Clapham Common, to Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Elmsley, esq.

At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. Robert Montgomery, to Jane, daughter of Thomas Walker, esq.

At Islington, Mr. F. Greenhill, to Maria Louisa, youngest daughter of Edward Dunn, esq.

At St. Peter's Church, Mr. H. Webster, to Jane, eldest daughter of F. Cave, esq.

At St. Martin-in-the-Fields, William, eldest son of Wm. Row, esq. of St. Thomas Apostles, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Winchester, esq.

J. W. Roberts, R.N., to Frances, daugh- of John Sargent, esq.

At Marylebone Church, Sir J. T. Claridge, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, to Miss M. P. ...

At Lord Arden's, Nork near Epsom, Sir William Heathcote, bart. of Hursley Park, Southampton, to the Hon. Caroline Frances Perceval, daughter of Lord Arden.

At Croydon, J. L. Blackmore, esq. of Upper Norton street, to Amelia, youngest daughter of the late John Hitchins, esq.

At Croydon, Matthew Stent, jun. of Harmonds- Mary Ann, ... Matthe Newman, esq.

At St. James's Church, Mr. Young, of St. Martin's-lane, to Miss Aldo

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, I. C. Wright, esq. to Theodosia, eldest daughter of Thomas Denman, esq. M.P.

At North Mimms, E. B. Kemble, esq. to Hester, second daughter of the late Thomas Kemble, esq.

At St. George's, Bloomsbury, R. Bethell, esq. to Ellinor Mary, daughter of Robert Abraham, esq.

At St. George's Hanover square, the Rev. Thomas Schreiber, A.M. to Sarah, third daughter of Rear-Admiral Bingham

Died.—Mr. Edmund Bailey, of Holborn.

At Kensington, Sarah, relict of the late B. D'Israeli, esq. of Stoke Newington.

Mr. Mac Artnin, of the King's Printing-office.

At his residence, Sloane-square, Chelsea, Robert ... Entwisle, esq.

At Acton Lodge, Middlesex, the Lady Arabella He...

Miss Maria Eliz. Taylor, daughter of the late George Taylor, esq. of Nine Elms.

Selina Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. B. W. Hemans, of the Edgeware road.

At his house, in Manchester-street, Francis Tucker, esq. in his 54th year.

Sarah, wife of Furnis Carnac, esq.

At Hornsey, Thomas Berkenhead, esq.

Mr. P. Thorn, of Manor House, Gunnersbury.

At Shenley, Charlotte, the wife of the Rev. Thomas Newcombe.

In Lancaster-place, Mrs. Byrne, wife of N. Byrne, esq. of The Morning Post.

William Gosling, esq. of Edmonton.

Evan Foulkes, esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields.

At Fulford, Mrs. Elizabeth Mawman.

Major William Martin, late of the Eighth or Royal Irish Dragoons.

At his residence, Denmark Hill, Robert Sangster, esq.

Elizabeth, the wife of John Benbow, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

At Gunnersbury Manor House, Ealing, Peter Thorn, esq.

In Norton street, Portland place, Robert Sadleir Moody, esq. formerly one of the Commissioners for Victualling his Majesty's Navy.

Mr. Antonio Gallassi.

In the Cloisters, Westminster Abbey, Mrs. Sarah Newcombe.

At Enfield, Lieut. Col. Riddell.

In Bloomsbury place, Elizabeth, the wife J. M. Grimwood, esq.

Mrs. Esther Lee, of the Borough.

At Kensington, Mrs. Esther Shadwell.

The Lady Margaret Wildman, wife of Captain John Wildman, 7th Hussars.

At Beverly Cottage, Putney Bottom, Mrs. Sarah Cawston.

In Upper Harley-street, Walter Fawkes, esq. of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire.

At his residence, in Bunhill-row, Peter Bateman, esq.

In Wigmore-street, James Langford Oliver, esq.

At Esher, Susan, the wife of John Turner, esq.

Mr. J. Kennedy, many years head door keeper at the House of Commons.

Mr. William Cary, of the Strand.

Richard Perkin, esq. of Kingsland-place.

Mrs. Dean, of Bromley.

At his house, Thames Ditton, Ann Gertrude, the wife of John Sudlow, esq.

At Stratford-green, Mrs. Fry, wife of Dr. Edmund Fry.

Elizabeth, wife of Mr. William Lewis.

BIOGRAPHICAL PARTICULARS OF CELEBRATED PERSONS LATELY DECEASED.

MRS. LONG WELLESLEY.

LATELY, at Richmond, Mrs. Tilney Long Wellesley, whose decease excited a great degree of interest in what is called the "Fashionable World," to which it is hoped that the melancholy illustration her history affords of the instability of life, and the insufficiency of fortune to confer happiness, may prove a useful lesson. Born to command every thing which the world could bestow, of exemplary character, and, as her much tried life proved, capable of adding lustre, by her virtues and kind disposition, to any rank or situation; resigned under the keenest of mortal trials, and forgiving amid the severest tests to which her disposition could be exposed, she seemed worthy of the happiness which she is said to have expressed her fears, before she entered her ordeal of suffering, never could be her own. The remains of this lamented lady were interred at Draycot, near Chippenham. Of her immense fortune, that which remained undissipated having been settled upon herself, goes, it is said, to her children, of whom she left three, two boys and a girl, who were demanded by the father immediately upon his receiving the news of their mother's decease, but were placed under legal protection, their father not being in Great Britain. It is painful to dwell on the domestic affairs of any; but the interest attached to the name, wealth, and person of Mrs. Long Wellesley—her virtues and misfortunes, being so often brought before the world, may excuse us for concluding this notice of her decease in the words of a contemporary, believing that, while she can feel no pain from this mention of her, it may be of use to society to contemplate the picture they present.—"The premature death of an amiable and accomplished lady, born to large possessions, and against whom the voice of calumny never so much as breathed a slander, calls, we think, for one passing comment, as illustrating and furnishing, we trust, a lasting and a useful lesson to the heartlessness of too many men of the present day. With a fortune that made her an object and a prize to princes, this amiable woman gave her hand and her heart to the man of her choice, and, with them, all that unbounded wealth could bestow. What her fate *has been*, all the world knows: what it *ought* to have been, the world is equally aware. To her, riches have been worse than poverty; and her life seems to have been sacrificed, and her heart ultimately broken, through the very means that should have cherished and maintained her in the happiness and splendour which her fortune and her disposition were alike qualified to produce. Let her fate be a warning to all of her sex, who, blessed with affluence, think the buzzing throng which surround them have hearts, when in fact they have none: and if there be such a feeling as remorse accessible in the quarter where it is most called for, let the world witness, by a future life of contrition, something like atonement for the past."

EARL OF CARLISLE.

At his seat of Castle Howard, Frederick Howard, Earl of Carlisle. This nobleman was the eldest son of Henry fourth Earl of Carlisle, by his second wife, Isabella, daughter of William fourth Lord Byron, who died Jan. 22, 1795: he was born May 28, 1748. He was early sent to Eton College, where he became the contemporary of Fox. From Eton his Lordship went to King's College, Cambridge, and afterwards repaired to the Continent, making a grand tour of Italy, France, &c. On the expiration of his minority, he returned to England; took his seat in the House of Peers in 1769, and became one of the gayest noblemen of the capital. Possessing a small but elegant figure, in which symmetry was hap-

pily blended with agility and strength, he shone one of the meteors of fashion. At this period, his Lordship and Mr. C. Fox, though it will scarcely be believed, were considered as two of the best-dressed men of their times. After dedicating a few years to fashion, he entered the lists of Parliamentary Speakers. In 1777, he was appointed Treasurer of his Majesty's Household, and Member of the Privy Council. In April 1778, he was chosen one of the Commissioners to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting the disorders subsisting in his Majesty's colonies, plantations, and provinces in North America. With the rest of the Commissioners among whom were Governor Johnstone and Mr. Eden, afterwards Lord Auckland, he went to America, but the disposition of the Colonies was adverse to a reconciliation. On the 6th of November 1779, he was appointed a Lord of Trade; on February 9, 1780, made Lord Lieutenant for the East Riding of Yorkshire; and in October following appointed Viceroy of Ireland. On this occasion he was accompanied by his friend Mr. Eden, who, in the capacity of Secretary, managed the interests of England in the Irish Parliament, at that peculiarly arduous and critical period. In 1782, an entire change of administration taking place, Ireland fell to the share of the Duke of Portland. This event occurred when Lord Carlisle was negotiating the repeal of so much of the statute of George I. as affected the legislative independence of Ireland, and was accompanied with some circumstances that rendered his recall particularly disagreeable. The Irish Parliament, however, on the 15th of April passed a vote of thanks to him "for the wisdom and prudence of his administration, and for his uniform and unremitted attention to promote the welfare of this kingdom." In consequence of the demise of the great and disinterested patriot, Lord Rockingham, we find Lord Carlisle enjoying the honourable appointment of Steward of the Household; and he soon after obtained the more dignified one of Lord Privy Seal. In 1789, during the disputes relative to the Regency Bill, in consequence of the severe illness of his late Majesty, Lord Carlisle took an active part against the restrictions imposed on the heir apparent. In 1791, his Lordship once more acted in opposition to Mr. Pitt's administration, in a very powerful speech, on the King's message respecting the failure of the pacification between Russia and the Porte. He declared that in the course of his parliamentary attendance, he had often witnessed the contemptuous behaviour of the ministry, but never in so insulting a manner as on this occasion. In 1793 he was honoured with the Order of the Garter. In 1794, he published a "Letter to Lord Fitzwilliam, in reply to his Lordship's two Letters;" and in 1798 a spirited tract entitled "Unite or Fall," for general distribution. At a very early period he cultivated a taste for poetry. Many of his compositions may be found in "The Foundling Hospital for Wit," and "The Asylum," both published by Mr. Almon. Four Poems written by his Lordship were published in 1773 in a 4to volume; the first of these was an Ode on the death of Gray; the second and third, verses destined for the monument of a favourite spaniel; and the fourth a translation from Dante. In 1783 appeared "The Father's Revenge, a Tragedy, and other Poems," 8vo; and a new edition, 4to 1800. This tragedy is founded on an incident so interwoven with our passions, and followed by a punishment so disproportionate to the offence, that human nature shudders at the catastrophe. Some of his Lordship's friends applied to Mrs. Chapone to prevail on Dr. Johnson to read and give his opinion of this tragedy, which he did in a letter to that Lady, dated Nov. 28, 1783; printed in Boswell's Life, vol. II. p. 470. A limited impression of the 4to edition of this tragedy, decorated with engravings from the pencil of Westall, was circulated by the noble author among his friends. In 1800 appeared his tragedy of "The Step-mother," in five acts. The plot of this is less involved than that of the former; but the catastrophe is equally shocking. In 1801 appeared a splendid edition, from the press of Bulmer, of the "Tragedies and Poems of Frederick Earl of Carlisle, K. G." In 1804 he addressed some lines to the Archbishop of York, on inclosing the tomb of Archbishop Grey with a beautiful gothic railing of cast iron. In 1806 he published Verses on the death of Lord Nelson; and in 1808 "Thoughts on the present condition of the Stage, and the construction of a new theatre," anonymously. His Lordship also wrote some lines advising Lady Holland not to accept of the snuff-box left her by Napoleon. In the "Hours of Idleness," published by Lord Byron in 1808, his noble relative's works are said "to have long received the meed of public applause; to which, by their intrinsic worth, they were entitled." This forms a striking contrast to Lord Byron's subsequent asperity, which, however, must be deemed almost justified by the noble Earl's conduct towards him in abandoning him, though his guardian, to take his seat unintroduced in the House of Lords, on which occasion Lord Byron was obliged to solicit the Lord Chancellor to

do him the necessary favour. The works of the Earl of Carlile show an elegant and polished mind, but are feeble, and add nothing to the English school of poetry calculated to live.

CHARLES DUMBLETON, ESQ.

Lately, at Bath, Charles Dumbleton, Esq. in his 72d year. "We have (says a Bath Journal) to lament the loss of one, endeared to us by long acquaintance with the honourable principles which governed his conduct, and the virtues and qualities for which he was distinguished in private life. A sincere, rational, and practical Christian—exemplary in all his domestic relations—affording the support of his name, his purse, and his active services, to all those Institutions for which Bath is honourably distinguished—he was not more useful in that public business, in which, in some shape, every man is called upon to bear his share, than he was amiable and estimable in all the private and less ostensible relations of social life. Conspicuous for hospitality even in this hospitable city, it was with him not a mere ledgered account of courtesies rendered and received; it extended itself to his friends' friends, and to whatever of worth or talent could be properly comprehended in its exercise: it sprang from that desire of diffusing cheerfulness and happiness which seemed to be the prevailing disposition of his excellent heart. Always ready to pursue a benevolent object, or administer to the wants of mankind, he was equally disposed to promote the enjoyments of youth or the amusements of maturer years. Nothing that could contribute to the satisfaction of others seemed unworthy of his attention; and that enviable and rare quality of undeviating gentleness of spirit, and unfailing courteousness of manners, threw over all his life and intercourse with society a charm peculiar to himself, which will be long remembered and regretted by that extensive circle, of which his acute and vigorous mind, highly cultivated by the best education, and foreign travel, a nice and refined taste, and a matured judgment, made him one of the brightest and most valued ornaments. Never, perhaps, did any man excite so general a sentiment of affection and esteem without the alloy of one opposing vice. A long illness had in a great degree prepared his family and friends for its fatal termination, but the impression made by his life ought not, and will not, soon pass away; and while these qualities, which distinguished him, are held in deserved admiration, he will continue to be remembered as a rare and perfect model of an English Gentleman."

JOSEPH LEFANU, ESQ.

In Leeson-street, Dublin, in the 81st year of his age, Joseph Lefanu, Esq. He had for more than fifty years held an office of trust in his Majesty's Revenue, the full emoluments of which were graciously continued to him, in consideration of his long and faithful service, after he had retired from its duties. The latter part of his life was passed in the bosom of his family, in cultivating those literary pursuits, an ardent attachment to which he had early formed in the society of many highly gifted friends, with not the least distinguished of whom (the Sheridans) he was closely connected by marriage, and in the exercise of those domestic charities, for the fulfilment of which his gentle mind and unselfish character eminently qualified him. The sufferings attendant on a long course of illness, and the privations incident to his advanced age, he endured with that meek and edifying cheerfulness which the faith of a Christian can alone supply.

EARL OF DONOUGHMORE.

Aug. 22. In Bulstrode-str. Manchester-square, aged 69, the Right Hon. Richard Hely Hutchinson, Earl of Donoughmore, Viscount Suirdale, Baron Donoughmore. The Earl was the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. John Hely Hutchinson, Principal Secretary of State in Ireland, by Christiana, daughter of Lorenzo Nixon, of Murny, co. Wicklow, Esq. and niece and heir of Richard Hutchinson, of Knocklofty, co. Tipperary, Esq. who was created Baroness Donoughmore, Oct. 16, 1783. He was born Jan. 29, 1756, succeeded to his mother's title at her death, June 24, 1788; was appointed Lieut.-col. Commandant of the late 112th foot, receiving full pay, July 21, 1794; and was created Viscount Donoughmore, Nov. 7, 1797. On the 1st of January he received his appointment as Colonel; and on the 29th of December following was advanced to the Earldom with special remainder to the heirs male of Christiana Baroness Donoughmore by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Hutchinson, and elected a Representative Peer of Ireland for life. On the 30th of October 1805, he was appointed Major-general; and on the 1st of January, 1812, received his commission as Lieutenant-general. From 1781 to 1802 he was a Commissioner of the Customs in Ireland. In May 1806 he was appointed a Member of the Privy Council and Joint Post-master General in Ireland; which latter situation he resigned on Mr. Perceval's accession to power. His Lordship raised the late 112th foot, and commanded the Cork Legion during the rebellion in Ireland. Lord Donoughmore

was a strenuous advocate in Parliament of the claims of the Roman Catholics. He published two of his Speeches on that question, *viz.* that of June 6, 1810, and that of April 21, 1812. He was created a Peer of the United Kingdom July 19, 1821, by the title of Viscount Hutchinson, of Knocklofty. His Lordship was never married; and is, agreeably to the remainder, succeeded in his titles and estates, by his next brother, John Lord Hutchinson, Baron of Alexandria, now Earl of Donoughmore.

ADMIRAL LORD RADSTOCK.

In Portland-place, Aug. 20, of apoplexy, aged 72, the Right Hon. William Waldegrave, Baron Radstock, of Castletown, Queen's County, Admiral of the Red, K. G. C. B.; President of the Naval Charitable Society, Commissioner of the Church and Corporation Land Tax; a Vice President of the Asylum, and of the Mary-le-bone General Dispensary; and also a Vice President of several other benevolent institutions. He was born July 9, 1758. The profession of the navy was his own choice, and he was happily placed under the tuition of such officers as were calculated to improve his early genius for nautical science. Having gone through the inferior gradations of service in the Mediterranean and Western Seas, he was promoted to the command of the Zephyr sloop about 1775, and on the 30th of May, 1776, advanced to the rank of Post Captain. On August 10, 1778, being on a cruise off the coast of Coromandel, he fell in with a French squadron under M. Tranjolly. An action ensued, and was maintained with great obstinacy for two hours, when the enemy, availing himself of the crippled condition of the British ships, made sail and steered for Pondicherry. On the 21st Sir Edward again got sight of them, but their superiority in sailing prevented his being able to bring them to action. The climate of the East Indies not agreeing with his health, he returned to England, and on his arrival was appointed to the Pomona of 28 guns. In this ship he captured the Cumberland, American privateer of 20 guns, and 170 men. On the 4th of July, 1780, Captain Waldegrave having been sent to cruise off Cape Ortegal, in company with the Licorne of 32 guns, fell in with, and, after an obstinately contested action of four hours, captured La Capricieuse, a new French frigate, pierced for 44 guns, but mounting only 32, with a complement of 308 men, above 100 of whom, including her Commander, were either killed or wounded. His ship bore the brunt of the action, and was a greater sufferer than her companion. In the spring of 1781, Captain Waldegrave accompanied Admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar, and towards the close of that year he assisted at the capture of a number of French transports that were proceeding with troops and stores to the West Indies, under the protection of M. de Guicher. In the armament of 1790, in consequence of the differences with Spain respecting Nootka Sound, he was appointed to the Majestic of 74 guns; and in 1793 to the Courageux of the same force, which accompanied Lord Hood to Toulon, at the surrender of the place. On the 4th of July, 1794, he was advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, a short time previous to which he had been nominated a Colonel of Marines. His promotion to a flag obliged Rear-Admiral Waldegrave to return to England by land. He subsequently held a command in the Channel fleet. On the 1st of June, 1795, he was made a Vice-Admiral, and in the fall of the same year he again sailed for the Mediterranean. During the succeeding spring he was sent with five ships of the line to negotiate with the Tunisians. On the 14th of February, 1797, Sir John Jervis, with fifteen sail of the line, encountered and defeated a Spanish fleet consisting of twenty-seven ships. Upon this occasion Vice-Admiral Waldegrave received a letter from the Earl of St. Vincent, then Sir John Jervis, in acknowledgement of the very essential services he had rendered. He also received a note from the heroic Nelson, accompanied by the sword of the second Captain of the St. Nicholas, as a proof of his esteem for the noble manner in which he conducted himself. Soon after the above glorious event he was nominated Governor of Newfoundland, and Commander-in-chief of the squadron employed on that station. When Sir John Jervis was raised to the Peerage, and the other flag-officers under his command were created Baronets for their conduct in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, the latter rank was offered to Vice-Admiral Waldegrave; this, however, he declined. He received the freedom of the City of London for his services, and on the 29th of Dec. 1800, previous to the Union, was created a Peer of Ireland by the title of Baron Radstock.* His Lordship was promoted to the rank of Admiral April 29, 1802, from which time he was not employed. In his private capacity, in every amiable and every attractive relation of life, his actions shone forth with resplendent lustre. To ameliorate the condition, and promote the happiness of his fellowmen, was the first wish of his heart in private life; and no one ever left behind more ample testimonies of benevolence.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES

IN THE COUNTIES OF ENGLAND, ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Leighton Buzzard, Mrs. Petit, 87—Mr. J. Claridge—At Toddington, Mr. M. Berry—Mr. E. Eyles, of Carlton Hall.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] Sir J. Walsh, bart. of Warfield, to Lady Jane Grey—At Binfield, Mr. C. Mares to Miss M. C. Rose—Mr. Crook, of Eton, to Miss Wansell—At Speen, near Newbury, Mr. J. Forster to Miss Legg—At Reading, Mr. W. Durbridge to Miss A. Peacock.

Died.] Mr. J. Kent, of Burghfield Mill—Mrs. Hanson, of Reading—Mrs. Blane—Mr. J. Collier, of Letcombe Regis—Mrs. Holloway, of Farnham Royal—At Windsor, Mrs. Carr—Mrs. Tyrrel, of Abingdon.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Fenn to Miss A. Moore, of Boarstall.

Died.] At Dinton, near Aylesbury, G. Franklin, esq.—At Newport Pagnel, Mr. G. Morgan—At Great Marlow, Miss S. Rolls.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Johnson to Miss Pye, of Cambridge—At Harston, near Cambridge, the Rev. B. Fuller to Miss Chapman.

Died.] At Cambridge, W. Lyddon, esq.—At March, Mrs. Billett.

CHESHIRE.

At Congleton, such is the flourishing state of that town during the last two years, that 432 dwelling-houses have been erected, which are occupied by an increased population of upwards of 2000 individuals: in the same period fifteen mills for the manufacture of silk, and one iron foundery have been built; and with this increase of population, regard has also been had to the means of their religious instruction, in the erection of two new places of worship;—one by the Independent Methodists, and the other by the Roman Catholics. This increase is mainly owing to the new spirit infused into the silk manufactures by the removal of the late impolitic duties on that material—another proof of the wisdom of the measure.

Married.] At Barrow, Mr. Walton to Miss F. Smith—At Over Kellet, the Rev. Sir R. Le Fleming to Miss S. Bradshaw—At Astbury, Mr. Roebuck to Mrs. Crompton—At Whitchurch, the Rev. J. Morrall to Miss E. Mayow—At Chester, Mr. T. Tonge to Miss Caeswell—At Brereton, Mr. Gates to Miss Wooton—At Lymm, Mr. S. Richards to Miss R. Harrison—At Astbury, Mr. J. Smite to Miss Dale.

Died.] At Trafford Hall, the Rev. R. Perryn—At Helsby, Mrs. Lewis—At Handbridge, Mr. J. Faulkner, 82—At Macclesfield, Miss S. Buchnall—Mrs. Wylde—At Chester, S. Hanley, 101—Miss M. Godwin—Mrs. Helsby—Mr. Richardson—At Erbistock Hall, Sir J. Evans—At Higher Runcorn, Mrs. Orred—At Congleton, Mr. T. Booth—At Boughton, Mr. W. Charmes—At Spurston, Mrs. M. Colgreave—At Nantwich, Mrs. Bennion.

CORNWALL.

Married.] At Camborne, Mr. J. Vivian to Miss N. Paull.

Died.] At St. Stevens by Launceston, Mr. J. Man—At Launceston, Mrs. Brandon—At Liskeard, Mr. C. Childs, 85—At Truro, Miss B. Mitchell, 82—At Gwennap, Mr. Pedersden—At Trelissick, Miss L. Daniell—At St. Ives, Mrs. Tremearne—At St. Austle, Mr. T. Gilbert—At Kingsand, Miss E. Valleck—At Helston, Mr. Julian—At Falmouth, Mr. T. Roberts—Capt. M. Oates.

CUMBERLAND.

Married.] At Carlisle, Mr. J. Wharton to Miss G. Deale—Mr. J. Henderson to Miss M. Mundel—Mr. J. Ostell to Miss M. Strong—Mr. W. Wright to Miss H. Threlkeld—Mr. R. Hebron to Miss H. Carlisle—Mr. T. King to Miss J. Thompson—Mr. C. Davidson to Miss E. Johnson—At Whitehaven, Mr. W. Dixon to Miss M. A. Lepper—At Harrington, Capt. W. Longmire to Miss M. Cockton—At Workington, Mr. W. Byers to Miss S. Patten—At Crosthwaite Church, D. Fisher, Esq. to Miss Bewsher—At St. Bee's, Mr. J. Brocklebank to Miss M. Wilson.

Died.] At Whitehaven, Mr. J. Biglands—Mrs. M'Crackin—Mrs. Crosby—Mr. J. Shepherd—Mr. J. Potts—Mrs. B. White—At Harrington, Mrs. M. Porter—Mr. R. Graham—At Great Orton, the Rev. J. Briscoe—At Workington, Mrs. Atkinson—At Maryport, Mr. R. Wallace.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] W. C. B. Cane, esq. son of Sir W. C. B Cane, of Stretton Hall, to Miss M. Westmoreland—At Bakewell, Mr. J. Clayton to Miss M. Leedham—At Buxton, C. Brownell, esq. to Miss S. Peel.

Died.] At Chesterfield, Mrs. Wilcockson—J. H. Banbrigge, esq.—Miss A. Townsend—Mr. J. Fuller—Mr. A. Dutton—At Heath, Mr. Dexter—John Fox, of Castleton, 103.

DEVONSHIRE.

The first lecture to the members of the Plymouth Mechanics' Institution was delivered by Dr. Cookworthy last month at the Guildhall. Upwards of two hundred mechanics were present. A number of gentlemen who have interested themselves in the formation of this establishment also attended. Mr. Webster then commenced his course of lectures on Experimental Philosophy, at the same place, and in the presence of a numerous body of mechanics, who listened with great attention to his discourse, and seemed to take much interest in the progress of the lecture. The greatest order and propriety prevailed, and the members on both occasions separated highly gratified with their evening's instruction.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. J. Distin to Miss A. Sweet—At Upton Hellions, J. Ball, esq. to Miss S. M. Arden—At Alphington, Mr. J. Rickard to Mrs. D. Wolseley—At Littleham, J. Dench, to Miss M. Baker—At Topsham, A. Gordon, esq. to Miss S. Swete—Mr. Glyde, of Stalbridge, to Miss Gerard—E. Brown, esq. of Collumpton, to Miss M. E. Middleton—At Plymouth, E. Chorlton, esq. to Miss E. Spicer—At Stoke, Mr. S. Haley to Mrs. Winn—Dr. D. Tonge to Miss M. Moncrieffe—W. Kettle, M.D. of Tiverton, to Miss P. Hole—Mr. J. Willocks to Miss E. L. Cranch.

Died.] At Dawlish, Mrs. Lysaght—At Plympton, Mr. J. Hannaford—At Kingsbridge, Mrs. Adams—At Lympston, Mrs. Anstey—At Chinston, near Brixham, Mr. G. Pitts—At Heavitree, Mr. R. Snow—At Tavistock, W. Bredall, esq.—Mrs. Allen—At Ashprington, Miss Kirkham, 99—Mr. F. Nicks—At Plympton, Mr. G. Webb—At Appledore, Capt Fishwick—Mr. T. Lawton—At Bruton, Mr. J. Prince—At Ilfracombe, Mrs. Morris—At Exeter, Miss Floud—Mr. J. Lethbridge—Daniel Sugg, 103—Mrs. Radford—Mr. J. Jenkins.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Melcombe Regis, E. S. Delamain, esq. to Miss J. A. Waugh—At Poole, J. Garland, esq. to Mrs. Slade—Mr. P. Trevis, of Dorchester, to Miss Rolls—At Fordington, near Dorchester, Mr. J. Morgan to Miss A. Daman—Mr. W. Spencer, of Corfe Castle, to Miss A. Cull—W. R. Bell, esq. of Gillingham, to Miss A. Williams.

Died.] At Weymouth, Mr. S. Weston — At Sherborne, Miss L. Brice.

DURHAM.

Married.] At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. J. Burdon to Miss H. Nelson—At South Shields, T. Watson,

esq. to Miss M. Robson—Mr. T. Snowdon to Miss M. A. Pearson—At Barnardcastle, Mr. G. Dixon to Miss Parker—At Durham, Mr. T. Smith to Miss E. Hornsby—At Darlington, Mr. Page to Miss Wilson—R. Culling, esq. to Miss E. Skelley, of Pilmore House—At Stockton, Mr. W. I. Mellonby to Miss Scurr.

Died.] At Sunderland, Mrs. Halliday—Mrs. Gibson—Mrs. Summers—Mr. R. Side—Mrs. Wilson—At Slackton, Mr. Ayres—At Seaham Hall, T. Wilkinson, esq.—At Bishopwearmouth, Mr. A. Smith—Mrs. S. Harrison—At Darlington, Mrs. H. Martindale—Mrs. Trenholm—At Croft, near Darlington, J. James, esq.—At Durham, Miss E. Martin—At Wallsend, Mr. W. Hutton.

ESSEX.

It is in contemplation to construct an iron Railway from Colchester to Braintree and Halsted. The flatness of the country, the quantity of land produce which would thereby find a cheap transit to market, and of coals, which could then be sold twenty miles beyond Braintree at the same price as they are now sold at there, are circumstances which render the project highly desirable.

Married.] At Halstead, Mr. R. B. Seale to Miss E. Glasborow—At East Thorndon, the Rev. W. Bond to Miss L. Birch—Mr. W. Gooday to Miss C. M. Firman, of Wivenhoe Lodge—At Steeple Bumsted, the Rev. W. T. Wild to Miss H. Stewart—The Rev. T. Schreiber, of Bradwell Lodge, to Miss S. Bingham.

Died.] At Springfield, Mr. S. Archer—At Benton Hall, Miss S. Lay—At Colchester, Mr. J. Adams—Mr. W. Lanton—T. King, esq.—Miss Hagg—Mr. J. Kincey—Mr. I. Keep—At Chelmsford, Mr. T. Scott—At Saffron Walden, J. Searle, esq.—Mr. S. Porter.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

A marble Statue to the memory of Dr. Jenner has been erected in Gloucester Cathedral. It is placed at the west end of the nave, immediately before the first pier on the south side. The execution of this public monument reflects credit upon the sculptor Sievier. The Doctor is represented in the gown of his Oxford degree, which gives a fine display of drapery, so arranged as to render unobtrusive the ungraceful forms of modern costume, and at the same time to impart to the figure a degree of height and dignity which it might otherwise have wanted. In his right hand, which crosses the body, and supports a fold of the gown, he holds a scroll; and in his left, which drops carelessly on the side, the appropriate academical cap. The figure is beautiful, distinguished by classical elegance and simplicity; and, through the skill of the artist, seems to convey to the mind of the spectator an idea of that spirit of philanthropy which ever actuated the illustrious Discoverer of Vaccination. The statue is seven feet in height, placed upon a pedestal and base of eight feet. Upon the die of the pedestal is simply inscribed, Edward Jenner, with the time and place of his birth and death, eulogium being an unnecessary accompaniment to a name which is never breathed but with blessings, and which has won its way into the remotest corners of the habitable globe.

Married.] At Shirehampton, Mr. S. Willington to Miss H. Andrews—At Cheltenham, Mr. J. Skey to Miss E. Skey—Mr. W. Townsend to Miss A. Williams—At Barnwood, J. A. Whitcombe, esq. to Miss J. Walters—At Dursley, Mr. J. Fisher to Miss F. A. Harding—At Ashchurch, near Tewkesbury, C. Hargreaves, esq. to Miss H. New.

Died.] At Gloucester, Miss Thompson—Mr. R. Hicks—Mrs. A. Cooke—Mrs. Dobbs—Mrs. E. Hayne—The Abbe Giraud—Mrs. Barnes—Miss Moss—Mr. R. Vick—Mr. Mann—Miss Beard—At High Wollastone, Mrs. Barrow—At Dursley, Mr. H. Troughton—At Cow Honeybourne, Mrs. E. Etheridge—Miss Usher, of Barnwood, near Gloucester—At Frampton-on Severn, Mr. W. Longney—At Tewkesbury, Mr. T. Hathaway—Mr. P. Robinson—Mr. W. Fryer, of Colford—At Nailsworth, Mrs. Barnwood—At Cirencester, Mr. G. Edwards—At Mickleton Vicarage, Mrs. Bayliss—At Newnham, Mrs. Clifford.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Abbots Anne, Mr. Compton to Miss Guyat—At Eling, Mr. G. Purkis to Miss M. Bull—At Romsey, Mr. S. Langeridge to Miss J. Pickernell—H. Sainsbury, esq. to Miss M. Young—At Hambledon, the Rev. R. G. Richards to Miss C. E. Whyte—At Overington, Mr. Burrows to Miss R. Ayling.

Died.] At Winkton, Mr. J. Green—Mr. J. Twynom—At Lymington, Mrs. S. Burrard—At Southampton, H. C. Pritchard, esq.—A. P. Ferard, esq.—Mrs. Tarver—A. R. M'Kenzie, esq.—At North Stoneham, Mrs. M. Beaden—At Alton, Mr. H. Warner—At Petersfield, Mrs. Jolliffe—At South Tidworth, Mr. Dowling.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leintwardine, Mr. Walsh to Miss H. Harding—At Hereford, Mr. T. Spier to Miss E. Maddy—Mr. T. Price to Miss E. Drybridge—At Olveston, Mr. Crossman to Miss A. F. Ward—Mr. G. Wilkes, of Leominster, to Miss S. Arnett.

Died.] At Newcourt, the Rev. J. Lilly—At Leominster, Mr. E. Ford—At Hereford, Mrs. Bird—R. Woodward, esq., of Rock's Place, Marcle—At Ross, Mr. I. Harris—The Rev. R. Powell, of Lyons Hall—At Bromyard, Mrs. Howell.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Watton Church, the Hon. A. L. Melville to Miss C. Smith—At Harpenden, Mr. G. Price to Miss E. Leonard.

Died.] At Hertingfordbury, the Rev. H. Ridley, D.D., 72.—At Barnet, the Rev. W. Mari—At Hitchin, Mrs. Evans—At Buntingford, Mr. G. Mickley.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Peacock to Miss E. Hall—Mr. Bailey to Miss Smith.

Died.] At Huntingdon, the Rev. F. Okes—At St. Neots, Mr. A. Love.

KENT.

The Stour Navigation.—These works are proceeding with more than usual, but not more than necessary caution, on the part of the Directors: and let the event be what it may, no blame can attach to them; while the attention to the disbursement, if the work proceeds, may meet and compensate any expenses, not provided against by the general estimated cost of the works.

Married.] At Ospringe, Mr. H. Sladen to Miss M. A. Roalte—Mr. J. Admons to Miss Lepine—At Rochester, Mr. S. Reynolds to Miss M. Greenwood—At Eltham, the Rev. B. Guest to Miss E. C. Langham—At Chatham, Mr. T. Gunner to Miss S. Clifton.

Died.] At Greenwich, Mr. Reginald Beams—At Canterbury, Mr. T. Standen—Mrs. Richardson—At Hythe, T. Castle, esq.—At Chatham, Mrs. A. Bear—M. Cock, esq.—Miss S. Hapley—At Milton, next Gravesend, Miss Lott—Mr. Adams—At Woolwich, Mrs. Clibborn—At Maidstone, Mrs. Poole.

LANCASHIRE.

The members of the Natural History Society of Manchester held their first dinner at White's Hotel last month; Sir Oswald Mosley presided.—In the course of the evening, Dr. Holme, the President of the Society, took an opportunity of expressing his wishes for the success of the proposed School of Medicine. He said, it afforded him the sincerest pleasure to drink the health of Mr. Turner and Mr. Barrow, in their capacity as most efficient officers of the Society; but he would ask leave to couple the name of Mr. Turner with another Institution, to which he hoped the Members of the Medical Profession, as well as the public at large, would afford their patronage and encouragement: he meant the projected School of Medicine. For himself, he was anxious to express his warmest wishes for its success. He had the authority of one of the most eminent Professors of the day, to declare his

high approbation of the manner in which, even with their present imperfect advantages, the Lectures were delivered. Such was the progressive improvement of medical science since he was a student, that he was free to acknowledge it required no little exertion on the part of the older members of the Profession to keep pace with the discoveries of the times.—Mr. Turner returned thanks on behalf of himself and colleague. With respect to the kind manner in which Dr. Holme and the company had been pleased to notice his efforts, and those of his brother Lecturers, at the School of Medicine, he would honestly say, they had no wish but to provide for the young gentlemen, who are intended for that profession, the most economical and expeditious way of instruction.

Married.] Mr. J. Beckwith, of Liverpool, to Miss E. Cole—At Liverpool, Mr. W. Clark to Miss E. Warbrick—Capt. R. Evans to Miss Williams—At Warrington, W. Hulme, esq. to Mrs. Anderson—At Manchester, Mr. R. B. Willis to Miss M. Ward—Mr. J. Wilkinson to Miss S. Allen—Mr. J. Liveley to Miss S. Allen—Mr. A. Williamson to Miss M. Hall—Mr. J. Mackey to Miss E. Scholes—Mr. R. Barnes to Miss A. H. Wrathall—Mr. A. Frank to Mrs. E. Parsons.

Died.] At Warrington, Mrs. Browne—At Liverpool, Mrs. Vandeburgh—Mrs. Borrowdale—Mrs. J. Ennis—At Orford, near Warrington, Mrs. Lowton—At Oak Hill, Accrington, Mr. T. H. Hargreaves—At Lancaster, Mr. C. Leward—At Manchester, Mr. J. Mellor—Mr. R. Thomason—Mrs. E. Oughton—Mr. Marshall—At Disley, Mr. J. Thornley—At Chamber Hall, near Bolton, J. Ormerod, esq.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. J. Walker to Miss A. Drury—Mr. Newitt to Miss Beasley—Mr. C. S. Pettifor to Miss E. M. Howes—At Nether Brotherton, Capt. Moores, R.N., to Miss Moores—At Croft, Mr. J. Lowth to Miss A. Leeman—At Braunston, Mr. J. Lane to Miss S. Bell.

Died.] Mr. S. Bright, son of the Rev. Mr. Bright, of Skeffington Hall—At Leicester, Mr. Billson—At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Boyfield.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At New Radford, Mr. W. Priest to Mrs. E. Bullimore—At Cotterstock, Mr. Sharpe to Miss Turtle—At Lincoln, Mr. B. Carrington to Miss S. Mawes—Mr. Barnes to Miss Foster—Mr. J. Walker to Miss E. Gregory—At West Deeping, Mr. D. Browning to Miss M. Green—At Long Sutton, Mr. T. Foster to Miss R. A. Stimpson—At Althorp, T. Cheeseman, esq. to Miss S. Bean—At Spalding, Mr. E. Thompson to Miss M. Winter—At Kirkby Laythorpe, Mr. B. Carter to Miss A. Millner.

Died.] At Stamford, Mrs. Baker—At Sleaford, Mrs. Harrison—At Boston, J. Broughton, 86—Miss Warner—Mrs. Amos—At Corby, Mr. J. Wright—At Barton, Mrs. Alcock—At Thornton-le-Fen, Mrs. Crawford—At Holbeach Drove, Mr. J. Ellis—At Cottesmore, Mr. W. Atkinson—At Leake, Mr. W. Dixon—At Osgodby, Mr. Marshall, sen.—At Deeping St. James, Mrs. Batteram—At Market Deeping, Mr. J. Laxton—At Harby, Mr. H. Gregg—At Digby, Mr. J. Sumner—At Lincoln, Mrs. Hill—Mr. R. Read—At Wisbeach, Mr. T. West—At Orby, aged 80, leaving a large property, Mr. Smith, commonly called "Gentleman Smith" from the elegance of his manners and his able personification of polished society on the stage, the original Charles Surface in Sheridan's comedy of the "School for Scandal." Of late years he was remarkable for a disregard of dress, which led him sometimes into a most whimsical patchwork of clothing.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.

Married.] At Monmouth, Lieut. R. Amphlett, R.N., to Miss M. J. Hansard—Mr. H. Hatton to Miss Evans—At Panteague, the Rev. W. Powell to Miss M. Roberts—At Newport, Mr. Church to Miss George—Mr. J. T. Thomas, of Chepstow, to Miss A. Chapman—Mr. S. Kennerley to Miss J. Probyn, of Pont-y-Pool.

Died.] At Abergavenny, Miss S. Harris—At Monmouth, Mrs. N. Parsons—At Energlyn, J. Goodrich, esq.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Southrepps, Mr. W. Shickle to Miss M. Davidson—Mr. Clark, of Bodham, to Miss Hays, of Holt—At Heydon, H. Handley, esq. to the Hon. C. Edwards—At Norwich, Mr. R. Powley to Miss S. Colman—Mr. R. Starling to Miss E. Hill—Mr. W. Lake to Miss M. Grand—At Diss, Mr. T. Leach to Miss E. Seaman—Mr. J. Page, of Bunton, to Miss S. Page—At Clay, Mr. R. Coe to Miss Critolph—Mr. J. Waller to Miss Mussingham—At North Walsham, Mr. Larter to Miss Racey—At Dornham Market, Mr. S. Taylor to Miss M. Scott—At Yarmouth, Mr. W. N. Borough to Miss L. Buxton.

Died.] At Croxton, Mr. A. Applegate, 83—At Long Stratton, Mrs. Buckingham—At Attleburgh, Mr. J. Briting—At Cromer, Mr. J. Bacon—At Norwich, Mr. F. Gleed—J. Ditchel, esq.—Mr. D. Chettleburgh, T. Aylett, esq.—Mr. J. Ely—Mrs. Boardman—Miss M. Hudson—J. Alderson, M.D.—Lieut.-col. Sir T. P. Hankin—At Thetford, Mr. J. Hill—At Yarmouth, Mrs. M. Errington.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Northampton, Mr. Brown to Miss Boston—At Brafield on the Green, Mr. B. Clarke to Miss A. Deacon—At Guilsborough, Mr. T. Pope to Miss J. Bacon—At Denton, Mr. J. Robinson to Miss M. White—At Kettering, Mr. W. P. Cunnington to Miss J. Cook.

Died.] At Nether Hayford, Mrs. Starmer—At Northampton, Mrs. Neal—Mr. B. Jones—At Scaldwell, Mrs. M. Brown—At Oundle, Mrs. Greene—At Norton Hall, Mrs. Botfield—At Guilsborough, Mr. T. Cornfield—At East Haddon, Mr. F. Chapman—At Courteenhall Rectory, Miss M. Wake—At Towcester, Mrs. Burt.

NORTHUMBERLAND.

A public meeting has been held at Newcastle, to take into consideration Capt. Browne's plans for erecting a bridge of suspension across the mouth of the river Tyne, from North to South Shields, which far exceeds any thing of the sort that has hitherto been attempted. The Union Bridge, thrown across the Tweed by Capt. Brown, the patentee for the invention of bar suspension bridges, is only 445 feet between the points of suspension, while the main or centre span of the proposed bridge across the Tyne is 900 feet, with two wings or side arches, on each side, of 450 feet; making the total extent of this stupendous work, from bank to bank, 1800 feet, or nearly one-third of a mile. The pillars are to be erected close to the shore on each side, and the centre span, suspended from the inverted arch, will be 115 feet above the highest tides, so that ships of 400 tons will be enabled to pass below it under all sail. The expense of the bridge will be about 100,000*l.* and the time necessary for its completion, it is supposed, will be about two years.

Married.] At Monk Heseldon, Mr. R. White to Miss M. Robson—At Bessingby, C. T. Soulby, esq. to Miss A. Hudson—At Tynemouth, C. A. Dalmer, esq. to Miss M. Rippon—Mr. J. Walker to Miss E. Wilson—At Kirk Merrington, Mr. T. Smith to Miss Raine—At Newcastle, Mr. R. Turnbull to Miss M. Calpitts—Mr. H. Angas to Miss H. Sample—Mr. R. T. Turnbull to Miss M. Cuthbertson—At Benton, F. W. Wilson, esq. to Miss Makepeace.

Died.] At North Shields, Mr. J. M. Swinburne—Mrs. Walker—Mrs. A. Morton—Mr. T. Lauriston—Mrs. Nicol—Mrs. Reed—Mr. W. Nicol—Miss I. Hurry—At Morpeth, Mr. B. Woodman—Mrs. Dixon—Mr. W. Robson—At Middleton in Teesdale, Mrs. Pearson—At Newcastle, Mrs. Johnston—T. Smith, esq.—Miss J. French—W. Lloyd, esq.—Mr. T. Little—At Tynemouth, Mrs. S. Petrie—Near Morpeth, Mr. G. Lewins—At Hexham, Mrs. Cox—Mr. Taylor—Mrs. Swinburne—Mr. R. Thompson—Jane Rutherford, 106—At Ryton, Mr. J. Jackson—At Berwick, J. Hill, M.D.—Mr. W. Richardson—Mr. A. Clarkson—At Belford, Mr. J. Rogers—At Alnwick, Mr. J. Lee.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Langworth lately read to the members of the Nottingham Philosophical Society, a paper on the progress and utility of that important branch of study, the Mathematics. Immediately afterwards, it was resolved, "that the meetings of the institution be held every other Wednesday evening, from the present time to the 1st of September, and until that period the reading of papers to commence at half-past eight o'clock."—This subject being disposed of, it was stated to the meeting, that an opinion was entertained in the town, that the admission of mechanics, as members of the institution, was not consistent with its principles and intentions; and consequently, a number of that class of persons were elsewhere about to form a Mechanics' Institute. The President (the Rev. R. W. Almond) replied, it was the anxious wish of himself and the members, to give every encouragement to mechanics to enter the society, and that, instead of precluding them, the doors of the institution were, and always had been, freely open to them. In confirmation of this fact, Mr. Wakefield added, that out of the two hundred and forty-two persons proposed, two hundred and forty-one had been admitted.

Married.] At Nottingham, Mr. J. Jarvis to Mrs. A. Marr—Mr. W. Greenwood to Miss M. Robinson—Mr. N. Parker to Miss A. Wood—Mr. J. Mellor to Miss C. Morris—Mr. W. Handley to Miss S. Rainbow—Mr. G. Wilson to Miss C. Palethorpe—Mr. W. Garner to Miss M. Read.

Died.] At Nottingham, Mrs. M. Stretton—Mr. J. Bullock—Mrs. Bailes—Mr. H. Hollins—Mrs. Jefford—Mr. R. Warsop — Mrs. S. Valance—Mrs. Barton—Mrs. M. Crofts.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Thame, Mr. Buckland to Miss Moore—Mr. Fenn to Miss E. Moore—At Ensham, Mr. R. W. Johnson to Miss A. Bowerman.

Died.] Near Henley, Mr. J. Forster—At Filkins Hall, E. F. Colston, esq.—J. W. Thorp, esq., one of the magistrates of the county.

RUTLANDSHIRE.

Married.] At Oakham, Mr. R. Barlow to Miss M. Beaver.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Worfield, Mr. E. Smithyman to Miss J. Richards—Mr. W. Rogers, of Beatchcott, to Miss A. Everett—The Rev. Y. B. Cartwright to Miss S. Cartwright, of Wellington.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr. J. Prichard—Mrs. Taylor—Mrs. M. Mallard—At Madeley, J. Barker, esq.—At Little Hereford, Capt. Boyle, R.N.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A numerous meeting took place lately, to consider of forming a company to effect a Rail-road between the Bristol Channel and the canal at Basingstoke, with branches. Wm. Dickinson, Esq. M.P. presided on the occasion:—It was resolved, —1st. That a Rail-road from Stretchel, to Wincanton, to cross the Dorset and Somerset Canal, if it should be completed, so as to feed and supply the same, and be fed and supplied therefrom, upon terms advantageous to both, with such branches as shall be thought necessary and convenient by the Committee, would be of the greatest advantage to the places and districts through or near which it shall pass, and be productive of essential benefit to the public at large.—2d. That a Company be formed for the purpose of effecting this great national communication under the denomination of the "Western Rail-road Company."—3d. That the Capital of the Company be 150,000*l.* divided into Shares of 50*l.* each.—4th. That the said Committee do obtain an Act, in the next Session of Parliament, if possible, for carrying these resolutions into effect; —that the said Committee have power to increase the Capital by additional Shares, if necessary;—and, generally, that they have full power to adopt such proceedings as they may deem most conducive to promote the establishment and success of the company.

Married.] At Bath, Mr. Sainsbury, to Miss M. Young—Mr. W. Berrall to Miss M. Skrine—Mr. J. Olive to Miss E. Gunning—Mr. W. Norris to Miss M. Taylor—W. H. Atkins, esq. to Miss M. Taylor —G. Sandby, esq. to Miss Woodyar—R. Goldstone, esq. to Miss C. Burgon—M. Pool, esq. to Miss E. Evil—At Wells, Major Streatfield to Miss E. Darby.

Died.] At Bath, Mrs. A. Perfect—Mr. Brymer —Mrs. Sigmond—Mrs. Pryer—Mrs. Clavey—Mrs. Harris—Mrs. Ackland—Miss Fry—Mr. J. Packer—Mrs. H. Smith—Mr. T. Coles—T. Mason, esq.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] J. Bott, esq. of Coton Hall, to Miss S. M. Arden—J. H. H. Foley, esq. of Prestwood Home, to Miss C. M. Gage.

Died.] At Handsworth, Mrs. Vale—At Lichfield, Miss A. Chinn

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Newbury, of Wrentham, to Mrs. M. Raven—At Woodbridge, J. Barthrop, esq. to Miss M. E. Baldry—At Leiston, the Rev. E. Wade to Miss S. Josselyn.

Died.] At Ipswich, Mrs. M. Bloomfield—Mr. W. Sharpe—Mr. D. Kerridge—Mrs. Barber—Mr. H. Pooley—Miss E. Leggett—Miss Goode.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Brighton, Mr. R. J. Philp to Miss C. Wise—At Arundel, Mr. C. Crees to Miss Richardson—At Selsey, Mr. J. Joliffe to Miss J. Boniface—At Chichester, S. Jupp, esq. to Miss Scarvell.

Died.] At Brighton, the Rev. J. N. Goulty, 77 —At Lewes, Miss W. Hoper—Dr. Lowdell—At Chichester, Mrs. Dilke.

WARWICKSHIRE.

A meeting was held lately at the Royal Hotel, Birmingham, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing an Infant School in that town; the Right Hon. Lord Calthorpe in the chair. The following, among other resolutions, were agreed to unanimously:—

"That this Meeting, strongly impressed with the importance of watching over the first years of life, and viewing with deep concern the neglect to which the children of the labouring classes are often unavoidably exposed, warmly approves the plan of improving their condition by means of Infant Schools.

"That the present very general employment of females and children of an early age in the Manufactories of this place, in consequence of which the latter are in a great measure precluded from receiving instruction in the ordinary weekly schools, and the former are withdrawn from an attention to domestic duties, together with the continual occurrence of distressing accidents by fire and other causes among very young children, are considerations which in the opinion of this meeting render the institution of Infant Schools in Birmingham peculiarly desirable."

Married.] T. Hicks, esq. of Kenilworth, to Mrs. E. Perkins—At Birmingham, Mr. J. Harrison to Miss S. Powell—At Coventry, A. Baker, esq. to Miss E. Frazer.

WESTMORELAND.

Married.] Mr. J. Barnes, of Forest Hall, to Miss J. Inman.

Died.] At Kendal, Miss J. Park—At Middleton, Miss A. Holmes—At Kentmere Hall, Mrs. Thompson—At Kirkby Stephen, Mr. W. Wheelwright.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Alderbury Church, Mr. W. Liddell to Miss M. A. Smith—Mr. J. Freeguard, of Calne, to Miss Gale—Mr. J. Mortimore, of Chippenham, to Miss M. A. Gale.

Died.] At Quidhampton, Mr. C. W. Woodyear

—At Pewsey, Mr. J. Barnes—At Ludgershall, Mr. J. Huchins—At Amesbury, H. P. Bloxham, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Salt-works are upon the increase in Worcestershire, new pits are sinking at Stoke Prior, and others are in progress between Ripple and Tewkesbury, where salt-springs have been long known to exist. There has been a consolidation of some of the more extensive works at Droitwich, by purchase by a firm, the principals in which are Quakers.

Married.] At Worcester, Mr. W. Barrett to Miss A. Mathews.

Died.] At Ticknell, near Bewdley, Mrs Onslow—At Kemsey, Mr. W. Dalby, 90—At Worcester, Miss F. U. Pye—Mr. B. Crane—At Holly Green, near Upton, Mr. W Motley—At Stourport, Mr. G. Nicholson—At Great Malvern, Mr. S. Dyke.

YORKSHIRE.

The Sixth Session of the Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society was opened last month. The Rev. R. W. Hamilton, Vice President, in the Chair. The worthy chairman congratulated the meeting on the increasing number of its members, the augmentation of the Museum, and the harmony and urbanity which had distinguished all the proceedings of the Society; and at the same time expressed a hope, that at no distant day, the Hall would be upon an enlarged scale, corresponding with the increasing numbers of the Society, and the continually enlarging stores of its Museum. In conclusion, he alluded to the resolutions taken by the Society not to abridge the duration of the Session, or to discontinue the discussion upon the papers read before them, and intimated that these resolutions imposed upon all the members the necessity of contributing to the general stock of information. About a dozen new Members were voted into the Society, and a number of others, proprietary and ordinary, were announced to be balloted for at the next Meeting. The preliminary business being closed, a paper transmitted by James Montgomery, Esq. of Sheffield, on "the mutual relations subsisting among the sciences," was read by Dr. Williamson.

Mr. James Montgomery, the poet, who has for one-and-thirty years conducted the Sheffield Iris, lately relinquished the editorship of that paper. What Mr. Montgomery's talents are, the public very well know; at this time of day they require no eulogy. With respect to his principles as a public writer, he informs us, and we very sincerely believe the assertion, that "from the beginning he took one ground,—a plain determination, come wind or sun, come fire or flood, to do what was right." A dinner was lately given to this gentleman, on his retirement, by his friends and the friends of consistent political virtue and principle, at Sheffield, Lord Milton in the chair.

Married.] At Doncaster, the Rev J. J. Lowe to Miss C. M. Tew—Mr. T. Heslington to Miss Styan—Mr. Young to Miss Watson, of Selby—At Knaresborough, Mr. J. Thompson to Mrs Chapman—At Hartshead, Mr. J. Walton to Miss N. Lockwood—At Aldmondbury, the Rev. J. Fowler to Miss J. Bentley.

Died.] At Leeds, Mrs. Allen—Mrs. Buckley—Mrs. Powell—Mrs. Upplcby—Mrs. M. Buckton—Mrs. Sharp—At Heslington Hall, H. Yarburgh, esq —At Wakefield, Mrs. Berry.

WALES.

Enterprises are prosecuting in North and South Wales, in mining speculations. A Cornish Company has been formed, the joint capital amounting to 350,000*l.* and it has for some time been entirely employed at Tryddyn, Flintshire, in raising iron-stone and coal, for which purpose several hundred men have been engaged; and to meet the necessary conveniences, a great number of dwelling-houses have been erected, and are building. It is said that in the next Session a renewed application will be made to Parliament for a Rail-road from that place, to communicate with the Dee. A new turnpike road is now at the point of completion, diverging from the new Mold road, at the foot of Bulkeley Mountain, and going in a direct line through Tryddyn and Llandegla, to the Druid Inn, where it communicates with the Shrewsbury and Holyhead road, and joins also that to Bala.

Married.] Mr. J. Williams, of Llandinio, to Miss M. Thomas—At Panteague, Merioneth, the Rev. W. Powell to Miss M. Roberts—At Bettws y coed, D. D. Price, esq to Miss M. Edwards.

Died.] At Rhiw, near Ruthin, Mr. R. Roberts—At Aberystwith, Mrs. Eyton—At Noyadd, co. Radnor, Mrs. Evans.

SCOTLAND.

Prior to the commencement of the Caithness fishing about twenty years ago, the West Highland fishing was the only one carried on to any extent in the kingdom. The West Highland fishing has in a great measure failed from 1812 to 1824, and the last year, though the best of the eleven, was but middling. The Caithness fishing, on the contrary, is regular and uniform. In good years the take of fish amounts to about 400,000, and it rarely falls beneath 25,000. In the best year the West Highland fishing seldom exceeds 100,000 barrels, and in bad seasons it may not amount to 10,000 barrels. The West Highland fishing is very uncertain: it may begin in June, July, or August, and it is not given up till the end of December. There are at present about 150 vessels lying in the Highland lochs, to very little purpose except cutting and stealing nets, buoys, and tailines; but these practices will now be completely checked by the arrival of his Majesty's brig Martial, stationed for the purpose of preserving order in the Highland lochs. The whole West Highland fleet have not yet taken 1000 barrels among them.—The fishing has done well at Wick. It is caculated that 1000 barrels have been cured at that place alone. Indeed along the whole coast, from Cape Wrath to Dunbar, it has done well, and it is calculated that the whole taken will amount to 260,000 or 280,000 barrels. It is calculated that 340,000 barrels are sufficient to supply the markets at home and abroad: the prices are higher or lower in proportion as the whole take exceeds or falls under that quantity. Highland herrings are scarce in the Glasgow market, and bring from 52s. to 55s. a barrel. The cod and ling taken at Shetland amounts to 2000, and the take in the other parts of Scotland to about 1000 tons, so that 3000 from Scotland, and about 5000 from Newfoundland, is an average cure.

Married.] Near Dumfries, W. Bruce, esq. to Miss A. M'Crae—The Rev. A. Macpherson to Miss M. Chalmers, of Glenelrct—At Braendon House, A. Wilson, jun. esq. to Miss M. Macdonald—At Glasgow, the Rev. C. Hunter to Miss J Morrison.

Died.] At Edinburgh, Mr. A. H. Crichton—Capt. D. M'Arthur—At Bo'ness, J. Paton, esq.—In the Comet steam-boat, off Gourock, H. J. Rolls, esq.

IRELAND.

It appears by a statement circulated by the London Hibernian Society, that they have 1147 schools, containing 94,262 scholars, of whom above 50,000 are Roman Catholic. The scholars are instructed in either the Irish or the English languages, or in both, according to circumstances. The reading lessons of the lower classes are extracted from the Scriptures; and every child admitted into the schools must, at the end of twelve months, be able to enter the New Testament Class.

Married.] At Mount Merrion, co. Dublin, J. Johnston, of Warrenstown, esq. to Miss C. Murphy.

Died.] At Dublin, Mr. D. Peter—Sir R. King.

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ERRATA.

Page 486, col. 1, 15 lines from bottom, *for* patent, *read* potent.
Ib. —— 2, line 12, *read* A new Dornton.
487, —— 1, last line but one, *read* closet scene of the last.
508, List of Books—Dr. Orger's Anacreon, *read* translated into English prose.

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